

THE
Chronological Historian:

Containing a Regular

ACCOUNT

Of all Material

TRANSACTIONS

AND

OCCURRENCES,

Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military,

Relating to the *English* Affairs,

FROM THE

Invasion of the *Romans*, to the present Time.

WITH THE

Creations and Promotions of the Nobility and Baronets, Ministers of State, Generals, Judges, Attorneys, and Solicitors-General, as they stand in Order of Time; whereby that Confusion, which generally misleads the Reader in the Perusal of our Historians for want of an exact Chronology, is prevented, and other Defects and Omissions supply'd.

By Mr. *SALMON*.

Illustrated with the Effigies of all our *English* Monarchs, curiously Engraven from Original Paintings, by Mr. *Vertue*.

L O N D O N :

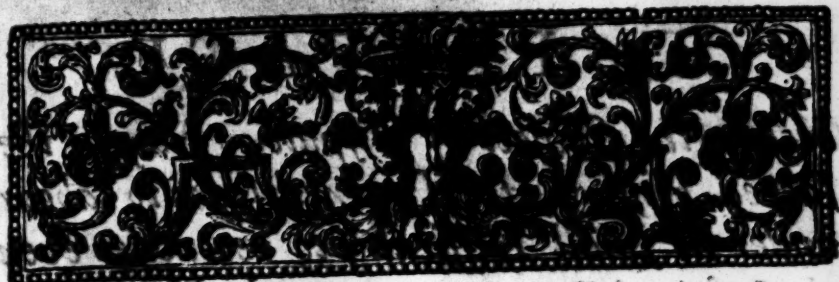
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THE PREFACE.

 *HE most antient Histories are in nothing so defective, as in Point of Chronology. The Time of the Destruction of Troy, and the Age when Homer liv'd, are so uncertainly transmitted to us, that some it seems have doubted whether there ever was such a Town as Troy, or such a Man as Homer. The Time of the Building of Rome is no less uncertain; and even the Time of the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks, an Event so memorable, and of so late a Date, is already*

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*become the Subject of Dispute. Nay in the sacred History, the Learned seem to labour under no small Difficulty to reconcile even the Inspired Pen-men, as to the Time when some very material Things were transacted. That future Ages, therefore, might not labour under the same Uncertainty, some Men of Figure * in the Commonwealth of Learning have not thought it unworthy of their Care and Pains to frame Chronological-Tables, in order to reduce every memorable Event, as near as possible, to the Time when it was transacted.*

And since the Occurrences of our own Country concern us at least as nearly as those of other Nations, an Attempt to reduce this Work to a more exact Chronology, than we find has hitherto been observed, may (it is presum'd) meet with a favourable Acceptance.

Our English Historians, it must be acknowledged, have not always had that Regard to Chronology, as to consult the Original-Records in doubtful Cases; and even that

* Bp. Lloyd, Dr. Cave,



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that well-wrote History of the Lord Clarendon's had been still more desirable and improving, if the Noble Author had been a little more particular in ascertaining the Time when some things he relates were transacted. But what Defects there may be of this nature in that Celebrated Historian, or any other English Writer, it is presum'd will be in a great measure supply'd by the present Undertaking; for not only the several English Histories have been Compar'd together, but the Records and Journals of Parliament have been consulted, in order to ascertain the time when the several Facts were done.

And as Care has been taken to insert every Occurrence that may deserve our Attention, so every thing mean and trifling is industriously passed by.

Here are no Accounts of this or that great Lady's Labour, or of the Removal of every Custom-House Officer (Events that swell some Pieces of our Modern Chronology) but such things only are related as are suitable to the Dignity of History, and
are

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are worthy of being transmitted to Posterity.

Here the Reader will find the Substance of the most considerable Events from the first Discovery of this Island by the Romans, down to the present Year, in the Compass of an Octavo; and that not in the Method that our Abridgments (as they are call'd) are generally done, namely, by leaving out the Transactions of many Years together; but by giving a brief Account of every thing that has happen'd of any Importance; and the Reader will observe, that there are not only more Occurrences of Consequence contained in these Sheets, than are to be found in any Abridgment of our English History, but many more than are to be met withal in any one of our larger Historians; for, as has been hinted already, not only the several English Histories, but the Records and Journals of Parliament, have been consulted, in order to render the Work Compleat. But let me not be thought hereby to insinuate, that any thing of this Nature can

or

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ought to supply the Place of History. No Wise Man will be content with a summary Account of his Country; but will I apprehend the Work may be of great Use to those that read our English History, as it will contribute to correct some Mistakes, and supply many Omissions in our Historians; and Gentlemen who are Conversant in History, will, by the help of this Book, be able to recollect what they have read, freed from that Confusion that so long a Series and so great a Variety of Events are naturally apt to produce in their Minds.

And that the Reader may the more readily turn to any thing he would recollect, there is added an Alphabetical Table of all such Remarkable Transactions in every Period, as may point out and direct him to any other less considerable Occurrences; for instance, whoever turns to the Head Ramillies will of Course find the Submission of all the Towns and Provinces that acknowledg'd King Charles III, after that Battle; and under the Head Union,

the

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the Debates and Transactions in Parliament, and other lesser Matters, consequent in that Treaty, will be seen.

12 Dec. 1722.



THE



THE Roman GOVERNMENT.

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, his first Invasion of Great-Britain, in Autumn, Anno Mundi 3897, Ante Christum 55.

Caesar's second Expedition into Britain, wherein he defeats Cassibelan, and several other British Princes, and brings them under Tribute; and taking with him several British Hostages, he left the Island, the Romans never returning hither till the Reign of Claudius Caesar, being upwards of 90 Years.

In the Year of our Lord 43, Claudius Caesar sent his General Plautius with great Forces into Britain; and following the next Year in Person, he subdued great Part of the Island, whereby he acquired the Title of *Britannicus*.

About the Year 50, London is supposed to be built (or rather fortified) by the Romans.

Caratacus, chief of the British Princes, defeated and taken by the Roman General Ostorius, and carried to Rome.

The Christian Religion supposed to be first planted in Britain, in

the Reign of the Emperor Nero, A. D. 66.

The Britons, under the Conduct of Boadicea a British Queen, destroy 70000 Romans.

Suetonius the Roman General defeats the Britons, killing 30000 of them upon the Spot, whereupon Boadicea poisons her self.

Agrippa the Roman General reduces almost all South-Britain.

He defeats Gulgaenus a British Prince, under whom the Britons made the last Effort to recover their Liberties; and from hence forward Britain is deemed a Roman Province.

Britain was first discovered to be an Island about this Time.

The Emperor Adrian builds a Wall of Earth, from Carlisle to the River Tyne in Northumberland, containing 80 Miles in Length, for securing Britain against the Picts.

Lollius Urbicus, Lieutenant to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, built another Wall of Earth beyond the former, from Edinburgh to Dunbriton Frith.

A. D.

61

62

79

84

121

144

B

The



A. D.

208

The Emperor *Severus* comes into Britain, and repulses the *Picts*, and builds a Wall of Stone where the Emperor *Marian's* Wall of Earth stood.

290

In the Reign of the Emperor *Diocletian*, the Christians of Britain, as well as the other Provinces of the Empire, endured a sharp Persecution; and St. *Alban* is said to have been the first Martyr in Britain, who was beheaded at *Holmeburst*, now St. *Albans*.

292

Constantius the Emperor comes into England, and repulses the *Scots*. He married *Helena*, Daughter of *Coilus*, Duke of *Colchester*, by whom he had *Constantine* the Great, born in Britain.

312

Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperor, called the first General Council of *Nice*, against *Arius* the Heretic. He divided Britain into 3 Provinces.

314

Three British Bishops deputed, go to the Council of *Arlas* in France.

The Saxon Heptarchy.

457

THE first of the Seven Kingdoms erected by the Saxons, was *Kent*, of which *Hengist* was the first Monarch. This Kingdom began A. D. 457, and ended 817, and continued 366 Years, and contained only *Kent*.

491

The Second Kingdom they erected, was that of the *South-Saxons*, whereof *Ella* was the first King. This contained *Sassax* and *Surry*, or great Part of them. It began A. D. 491, and ended about 600, continuing about 109 Years.

519

The Third Kingdom was that of the *West-Saxons*, whereof *Cerdic* was the first King. It contained *Bathshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Devonshire*, and so much of *Cornwall* as was not possessed by the Britons. This Kingdom began A. D. 519, and

Britain is haras'd by the *Picts*, *Scots* and *Saxons*; who are repulsed by *Theodosius*, the Emperor *Valentinian's* General.

Maximus, the Roman General in Britain, declares himself Emperor, and carries over all the Youth of Britain into France, as well as the Roman Forces, whereby Britain is expos'd to the Excursions of the *Scots* and *Picts*.

The Emperor *Honorius* abandons Britain, and discharges the Britons from their Allegiance. This was about 460 Years after the first Attempt of *Julius Caesar* against this Island.

Vortigern, King of the Britons, invites over the Saxons to assist him against the *Picts*, who arrive under the Command of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, their Generals.

The Britons themselves, as well as *Picts*, are subdued by the Saxons.

ended 1066, at the coming of the Normans, being 547 Years.

The Fourth Kingdom was the *East-Saxons*, of whom *Erichmutha* was the first King. It contain'd *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*. It began A. D. 527, and ended 745, continuing 220 Years.

The Fifth Kingdom was *Northumbria*, of which *Ida* was the first Monarch, and contained *Lincolnshire*, *Yorkshire*, *Durresme*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland*, and Part of *Scotland*, as far as *Edinburgh* Frith. It began A. D. 547, and ended about 793, continuing 245 Years.

The Sixth was the *East-Angles*, containing *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and the Isle of *Ely*, of which *Uffa* was the first King. It began



A. D. began *A. D.* 576, and ended 721, containing 145 Years.

The Seventh was the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, of which *Crida* was the first King, containing *Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire*, and Part of *Northfordshire*. It began *A. D.* 582, and ended 824, continuing 242 Years.

Austin the Monk sent by Pope Gregory into England to convert the English Saxons.

Enobert King of *Kent* receives the Christian Faith.

Austin is consecrated Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by *Enobert* Archbishop of *Arles* in France.

Austin endeavours to persuade the British Bishops to submit to him in the Observation of *Easter*, and to accept him for their Archbishop, which they refuse.

St. Paul's in *London* founded by *Enobert*, and *London* made a Bishop's See.

Enobert also made a Bishoprick. *Austin* Archbishop of *Canterbury* dies.

St. Peter's Church, and Abby of *Walden*, founded by *Seth*, King of the *East-Saxons*.

The *Northumbrians*, with *Edwin* their King, receive the Christian Faith.

Just being made an Archbishop's Seat. *Honorius* the Pope sent a

Pall to *Paulinus* the Archbishop; as he did another *Pall* at the same Time to *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and sent Decretal Letters, wherein he directed, That if either the Archbishop of *Canterbury* or *York* should die, the Survivor might Ordain and Consecrate another, without applying to *Rome*.

Soon after *Cynigils* King of the *West-Saxons*, with his People, and the rest of the Saxon Kings, received the Christian Faith. During the Saxon Heptarchy, which did not continue 200 Years, it is observed that no less than Thirty English Saxon Kings and Queens resigned their Crowns to enjoy a Religious Solitude.

Ercombert, King of *Kent*, commands the Heathen Images to be destroyed, and enforces the Observation of *Lent* by civil Sanctions.

The University of *Cambridge* is said to be founded by *Sigbert* King of the *East-Angles*, about the Year 643.

The Canons of 5 General Councils, (*viz.* *Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, Calcedon*, and another at *Constantinople*) received in England.

Ina King of the *West-Saxons* goes to *Rome*, and makes the Pope a Present of the Tax, since call'd *Peter-Pence*, or *Rome-Sey*.

Offa King of the *Mercians* divides *Wales* from *England* by a Ditch.

He goes to *Rome* and confirms the Grant of *Peter-Pence*.

The *Danes* first arrive in England.

Saxon Monarchs.

EGBERT, King of the *West-Saxons*, about the Year 828, brought most of the other Saxon Kingdoms under his Government, and is styled the first sole Monarch of England.

The *Danes* landed with great Forces in the Isle of *Shippary* about the Year 872, with whom King *Egbert* engaged, but the *Danes* maintained their Ground.

A. D. 834	Two Years after King Egbert engaged them in a second Battle, and compelled them to quit the Island.	<i>Ethelred.</i> The Danes in this Reign settle themselves in many Parts of England, with whom <i>Alfred</i> fights several Battles with various Success; but at length defeats them.	A. D. 912
836	Egbert having reign'd King of the West-Saxons 36 Years, and upwards of 8 sole Monarch of England, died in the Year 836;	He compels their King <i>Outhram</i> (or <i>Godrum</i>) to be baptized, and forces them to retire out of the Kingdom.	878
836	ETHELWOLF, eldest Son of Egbert, succeeded his Father. He is said to have been a Monk and Bishop of Winchester, and absolv'd from his Vows by Pope Gregory IV. The Danes very much infest the Kingdom in this Reign.	<i>Alfred</i> puts the English upon building Ships for their Security. There was at this Time hardly a Layman that could read English, or a Priest that understood Latin in Britain.	886 924
855	<i>Ethelwolf</i> takes a Journey to Rome, and pays Tribute to the Pope. He divided his Kingdom between his two eldest Sons, <i>Ethelbald</i> and <i>Ethelbert</i> , and died 13th January, 857.	He restores Learning, and founds the University of Oxford. He divides the Kingdom into Countries, Hundreds and Tythings. The Danes invade England again, and are encountred at Sea by the Ships lately built by King <i>Alfred</i> , whereupon a Peace ensues.	938
857	ETHELBALD having reigned about two Years, died, and left the whole Kingdom to his Brother <i>Ethelbert</i> .	A Plague happened this Year, which destroyed many great Men and Ministers of State, as well as others.	897 940
860	ETHELBERT began his Reign over the whole Kingdom in the Year 860, and reign'd 5 Years. In this Reign also the Danes ravaged the Country.	King <i>Alfred</i> died on the 25th of October, 900, in the 51st Year of his Age, and 36th of his Reign. He is said to have fought 56 set Battles with the Danes by Sea and Land. He was buried at Winchester.	900 940
866	ETHELRED the third Son of <i>Ethelwolf</i> succeeded to the Crown, in whose Reign the Danes commit great Ravages through the whole Kingdom; and among others they murder <i>Edmund</i> , Titular King of the East-Angles. The Place of whose Burial is since call'd St. Edmund's Bury.	This Prince took a Survey of all England, the Rolls whereof were lodged at Winchester; from which Model Doomsday Book was afterwards made by <i>William</i> the Conqueror, but with more Exactness.	944 946
869	In this Reign there happened a great Plague, of which some say King <i>Ethelred</i> died; but others, that he died of his Wounds received in a Battle with the Danes.	EDWARD the Elder, eldest Son to King <i>Alfred</i> , succeeded his Father. In the beginning of his Reign, his Cousin <i>Ethelwald</i> , the Son of <i>Ethelred</i> his Father's elder Brother, laid Claim to the Crown; but being overpowered, he fled to the Danes, who acknowledged him for King of England, and fought several Battles with King <i>Edward</i> on his Behalf: What became of him	900 946
872	ALFRED (the fourth Son of <i>Ethelwolf</i>) succeeded his Brother	at	

A. D. at last, our Historians do not tell us.

912 This King improved the University of Cambridge, confirmed their former Privileges, and granted them others: He enlarg'd his Dominions, reducing the *Danes*, the *Scots*, and *Welch* to his Obedience.

924 *ÆTHELSTAN*, the eldest Son of King *Edward*, succeeded as well by right of Blood, as by his Father's Appointment: Some will have it, that his Mother was not married when he was born; but this Story seems to have no Foundation.

938 He defeated the united Forces of the *Danes* and *Scots*, and makes the Princes of *Wales* Tributary to him.

893 Murder was punish'd in this Reign but by pecuniary Mults. *Guy* Earl of *Warwick* is said to have encountred *Colebrand* the *Danish* Giant in this Reign, and killed him.

940 King *Æthelstan* died in November 940, and was buried at *Malmesbury*.

940 *EDMUND*, Brother and Heir to *Æthelstan*, succeeded on the Crown, being about 18 Years of Age.

944 He gave *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* to *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, for his Assistance against the *Danes*.

946 He was kill'd in the Year 946, by one *Leof*, a great Robber, whom he had banished. This Man presuming to appear before him at a certain Festival, the King himself seiz'd him; whereupon *Leof* stabb'd the King to the Heart with a short Dagger he had concealed, and was himself cut in Pieces by the Company.

946 *EDRED* succeeded his Brother *Edmund*, although *Edmund* left two Sons, *Edwi* and *Edgar* Infants.

He was the first King who was still'd King of *Great-Britain*: He

died of a lingering Distemper in the tenth Year of his Reign.

EDWI, the eldest Son of King *Edmund*, succeeded his Uncle, being about 14 Years of Age. He was not very acceptable to the Monks, who consequently give us but an indifferent Character of him. He was excommunicated by Archbishop *Odo*, and his Queen used in a most barbarous Manner by the Clergy, who at length procured the Revolt of part of his Subjects: He reign'd about 4 Years, and was buried in the new Monastery at *Winchester*.

EDGAR, Brother and Heir of *Edwi*, succeeded to the Crown, being about 16 Years of Age.

He encreases the Royal Navy, and maintains the Dominion of the narrow Seas, and reign'd in greater Splendor than any of his Predecessors: He erected about fifty Monasteries. He died in the 36th Year of his Age, and the 17th of his Reign, and was buried in the Abby of *Glassonbury*. 'Tis said, he demanded 300 Wolfe's-Heads Yearly of the *Welch*, as a Tribute, by which Means they were destroyed.

EDWARD the Younger, eldest Son to King *Edgar*, succeeded his Father.

In this Reign, the Controversies between the Regular and the Secular Clergy run high: The Laity take Part with the Seculars, dispossess the Monks, and bring in the Secular Priests and their Wives by force of Arms.

A National Synod declares in Favour of the Regular Clergy, and they are restored to their Possessions by the Help of some pious Frauds, in those Days, called Miracles,

A. D. King Edward is murder'd by his Step-Mother Queen *Elfrida*, to make Room for her Son: This Prince having had little more than the Name of King for about 3 Years and a half. For his Innocence, and suppos'd Miracles after his Death, he obtain'd the Surname of Martyr.

979 ETHELRED, half Brother to Edward, succeeded, and was crown'd by the famous *Dunstan*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Danes again infesting the Coasts, this King first paid them a Tribute of 10000 *l.* but before the end of his Reign, he paid them 48000 *l.*

999 In this Reign, it is said, there was a general Massacre of the Danes, which is commemorated at *Hockley* yearly; but Authors differ so much about the Time and Manner of it, and the Thing itself seems so incredible, the Danes being then so very numerous and powerful here, that we may very well suspend our Belief of the Fact.

About this Time the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* were utterly destroy'd by the Danes. And all manner of Studies ceas'd in them, for above an hundred Years after.

1012 SWAIN, King of *Denmark*, Conquers the Kingdom of *England*, and is stil'd King thereof; and *Ethelred* flies into *Normandy*.

Swain, two Years after, was kill'd, but by what Hand our Historians don't inform us, unless we

give Credit to that Monkish Story, once so common, that he was kill'd by St. *Edmund*, upon his threatening to destroy the Town and Monks of St. *Edmundsbury*.

Upon the death of *Swain*, the Danes proclaim his Son *Cnut* his Successor; but the English recall King *Ethelred*, and compel *Cnut* to retire to *Denmark*.

Cnut returns again into *England*, and possesses himself of great part of the Kingdom.

King *Ethelred* died at *London* the 22 Apr. 1016, after a miserable Reign of 37 Years, and was buried at St. *Paul's* in *London*.

In this Reign it was first enacted, that Priests should not Marry, it being the Custom before for them to take two or three Wives.

It was also enacted, that none should be sold out of the Kingdom, it being the Custom of the English, about that Time, to sell their Children and Kindred into *Ireland* for Slaves, with as little Concern, as they did their Cattle.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, the third, but eldest Son living of *Ethelred*, was upon the Death of his Father recogniz'd as King by one Part of the Nation, while the other Part acknowledged *Cnut* for their King.

Several Battles being fought between *Edmund* and *Cnut*, with various Success; they agreed at length to divide the Kingdom between them, and *Edmund* reigning but 9 Months was buried at *Glossbury*.

DANISH KINGS.

1017 CANUTE, upon the Death of *Edmund*, was recogniz'd as King of all *England*; and *Edmund's* two Sons, *Edward* and *Edmund*, were banished into *Sweden*, and from thence they went into *Hungary*, where they resided many Years.

All the great Men swear Fealty to *Cnut*, and Renounce the Oath of *Edmund*.

He divides *England* into four Provinces.

He keeps up a Body of Danish Troops, and Exacts of the English

A. D.

A. D.

1019

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1042

1051

1016

1054

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Ibid.

A. D. in one Year near 10000*l.* to subsist them.

1019 He goes over to *Denmark*, and subdues *Norway*.

1014 1031 In the 15th Year of his Reign, he made a Voyage to *Rome*, where he bestowed part of his great Riches to pious Uses, as they were called in those Days.

1015 He died at *Shaftsbury* the 12th of Nov. 1036, and was buried at *Winchester*, having reigned about 15 Years.

1036 *HAROLD*, the second Son of *Canute*, being appointed King of

England by his Father, succeeded to the Crown.

Harold died the 16th Apr. 1039, leaving neither Wife nor Issue.

HARDECNUTE, the third Son of *Canute*, and King of *Denmark*, succeeded his Brother *Harold*, by the universal Consent of the Nation.

He died suddenly at *Lambeth*, at the Nuptial Feast of a *Danish* Lord, which he honoured with his Presence, having reiga'd but 2 Years.

1040

English Saxons restored.

1042 *EDWARD*, call'd the Confessor, Son of King *Ethelred*, by Queen *Emma* his second Wife, succeeded to the Crown, by the Donation of *Hardecnute*, and the Interest of Earl *Godwin*.

1051 This King remitted the Tax call'd *Danegels*.

Queen *Emma* is said to undergo the Tryal by Fire Ordeal in this Reign; but this Story is not entirely to be depended on.

1054 *Macbeth*, King of *Scotland*, is deposed by King *Edward*; and *Malcolm* made King in his Stead.

1057 Prince *Edward*, eldest Son of *Edmund Ironside*, being sent for out of *Hungary* by his Uncle King *Edward*, arriv'd in *England*. The Crown belong'd to him by Right of Inheritance, if his Father *Edmund Ironside* was legitimate: But *Matthew Paris* says, That King *Ethelred* had his Son *Edmund Ironside* by an ignoble Mother, or Concubine. However that be, the Confessor designed *Edward* for his Successor; but he died soon after his Arrival, leaving one Son named *Edgar Atheling*, and 2 Daughters, *Margaret* and *Christina*.

This King first took upon him

to cure the Evil by the Touch.

St. Peter's in *Westminster* was rebuilt by this King.

He collected the *Saxon* Laws and Customs into a Body; which from thence were called the Laws of *Edward* the Confessor.

He dies the 5th of *January*, 1065.

HAROLD, Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, a powerful and popular Nobleman, by the Assistance of his Friends seiz'd the Crown. His Pretensions were, that the Confessor had appointed him his Successor; though History informs us, that the Confessor appointed *William* Duke of *Normandy* his Successor; and that to this Settlement *Harold* himself and the rest of the Nobility were sworn.

In the Month of *September*, *William* Duke of *Normandy* made a Descent upon the Coast of *Sussex* with a very fine Army, in Order to make good his Claim to the Crown.

On the 14th of *October*, he came to an Engagement with *Harold*, who was kill'd upon the Spot, and his Army entirely defeated.

1065

1066

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A.D.

NORMAN KINGS.

1066

WILLIAM, Sirnam'd the Bastard, 7th Duke of Normandy, natural Son of Robert the 6th Duke of Normandy, by Arlette a Skinner's Daughter, claim'd the Crown of England, as the Gift of the late King Edward, Sirnam'd the Confessor; and by his Arms made good his Title against Harold, whom he defeated the 14th of October 1066, at a certain Place in *Suffex*, since called *Battle Abbey*.

William Fitz. Osborn created Earl of Hereford, and Lord of Wight.

Edgar Atheling and the Nobility submit to William.

25 Dec.

William the First crown'd King at Westminster.

1067

He returns to Normandy; and in the mean Time England is oppress'd by his Lieutenants, which occasions several Rebellions.

1068

Robert de Morten created Earl of Cornwall.

Walthef created Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards Earl of Northampton.

Matilda, King William's Queen, is crown'd.

The same Year Prince Henry, afterwards Henry I, is born.

King William distributes the Lands of England among the Normans; several Insurrections occasion'd by it in the North of England this Year,

Edgar Atheling, and his Sisters Margaret and Christian, retire into Scotland.

Malcolm, King of Scotland, marries the Princess Margaret.

The English required to put out their Fire and Candle at 8 every Evening, on the ringing of the Curfew Bell.

1069

The Scots and Danes, in Behalf of Edgar Atheling, advance as far as York; but are defeated by King

William, who lays Waste all the North, insomuch that between York and Durham the Towns were uninhabited, and the Lands uncultivated for above 9 Years, which occasion'd a severe Famine in that Part of England.

The English make another Attempt under Edgar Atheling, to regain their Liberties: Whereupon the King comes to a Treaty with them, and swears to observe the Confessor's Laws; but they were no sooner dispers'd than their Persons and Estates were seiz'd; whereupon Prince Edgar fled again into Scotland.

Hugh, Sirnam'd Lupus, Nephew to the Conqueror, created Earl of Chester.

There was another Insurrection by Morchar and others in the Isle of Ely, but suppress'd.

King William marches against Scotland: Malcolm comes to a Treaty with him, and consents to take an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to King William; and all Offenders on both Sides are pardon'd.

Walthef, Earl of Huntingdon, &c. created Earl of Northumberland.

The Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, over the Archbishop of York, confirm'd at a National Synod held this Year.

King William embarks for Normandy with a great Army, to recover some Towns which the French King had surpriz'd.

Edgar Atheling repairs to the King in Normandy voluntarily, and makes his Submission; Whereupon he is receiv'd into Favour, and allowed a pound of Silver a Day.

King William refuses to take an Oath of Fealty to the Pope, for the Crown of England.

This

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A.D.
IC74

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1087

27 Sep.

1088

A.D.
1074 This Year there was another Insurrection by *Ralph de Waher*, Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland*, and others: Which being suppress'd, *Waltheof* (being the first English Nobleman so put to Death) is beheaded, and great Cruelties used towards the English.

1075 From this Time the English enjoy'd scarce any Lands or Honours, but what they held of the Norman Lords upon their own Terms.

Simon de Lyze created Earl of *Huntington*.

1077 This Year the King's Son *Robert* rebels in *Normandy*, defeats his Father, and brings him to Terms.

1078 King *William* laid the Foundation of the Tower of *London*, and of *Newcastle*, this Year.

1080 King *William* about this Time

His I S S U E.

By *Maud*, the Daughter of *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, he had Issue: 1. *Robert* his eldest Son, to whom he gave the Dukedom of *Normandy*. 2. *Richard* his second Son, who was kill'd in *New Forest*. 3. *William*, commonly call'd *Rufus*, to whom he gave the Kingdom of *England*. 4. *Henry*, who succeeded his Brother *William* in the King-

began his General Survey of *England*, which was recorded in a Book, afterwards called *Doomsday Book*.

Robert de Mowbray created Earl of *Northumberland*.

The King introduces the *Norman Laws* and Forms of pleading; and ordered all Proceedings in Council and the Courts of Law, to be in the *Norman Language*.

Sealing of Writings is said to be introduced in this Reign.

The King dispeopled *Hampshire* for above 30 Miles, to enlarge *New Forest*.

His last Expedition against the *French King*.

He died on the 9th of *September*, 1087, in the Sixty First Year of his Age, and the 21st Year of his Reign, and was buried at *Caen* in *Normandy*.

dom of *England*. 5. *Cicely* his eldest Daughter, who dy'd a Nun. 6. *Constance*, marry'd to *Alan* Earl of *Bretagne*. 7. *Alice* contracted to *Harold* the Usurper, but dy'd unmarried. 8. *Adela*, marry'd to *Stephen* Earl of *Blois*, by whom she had *Stephen*, afterwards King of *England*. 9. *Agatha*, who dy'd unmarried.

1087 **W**ILLIAM II. Sirnam'd *Rufus*, the second surviving Son to *William I.* succeeded to the Crown of *England*, by the Appointment of his Father.

27 Sep. He is crown'd at *Westminster*.

Ursus de Abbot, created Earl of *Worcester*.

1088 *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux* and Earl of *Kent*, and several of the Nobility, rise in Arms against him, in Favour of his eldest Brother *Robert*, but they are subdued.

The King embark'd for *Normandy*, and made War upon his Brother *Robert*: They come to a Tre-

ty, wherein it was agreed, among other Things, that the Survivour should enjoy both *England* and *Normandy*.

Robert de Ferrers created Earl of *Darby*.

Five Hundred Houses in *London* were blown down by a Tempest.

Anselm a *Norman* Abbot, made Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The King seizes his Revenues, and detains them in his own Hands, for acknowledging Pope *Urban*.

The first Holy War undertaken by the Christian Princes, at the Instigation of the Pope.

A. D.

1085

1086

17 Oct.

1091

1093

1095

1096

A. D.
1097

Stephen, Son of Odo, Earl of
Blois, and Lord of Holderness, cre-
ated Earl of Aumerle.

1099

Robert Duke of Normandy en-
gages in the holy War: Jerusalem
is taken, and the Duke offered to
be made King thereof, which he
refuses.

Westminster-Hall built by William
Rufus.

1100

This Year there happened an In-
undation of the Sea, which over-
flow'd the Lands of Godwin Earl

of Kent; at this Day, call'd the
Godwin Sands.

The King being Hunting in New
Forest, was kill'd by an Arrow shot
at a Stag by Walter Tyrrel a French
Knight, in the 44th Year of his
Age, and the 13th of his Reign,
the 2d of August, A. D. 1100. He
was buried at Westminster.

Taxes were rais'd arbitrarily in
this Reign also. William Rufus
left neither Wife nor Issue.

1100

HENRY I, Surnam'd Beauclerk,
youngest Son of William I, upon
the Death of his Brother Rufus
repair'd to Winchester, and seiz'd
the Royal Treasure, by which Means
he procur'd himself to be recog-
niz'd King of England: Robert his
eldest Brother being then upon his
Voyage from the holy Land.

5. Aug.

He was crown'd at Westminster,
Admiral-Bishop of London.

Hereafter'd to the English the Li-
berty of using Fire and Candle by
Night, and confirm'd the Laws of
the Confessor.

He restor'd to the Church her
Rights and Possessions, and recall'd
Archbishop Anselm.

He marry'd Matilda, the Daugh-
ter of Malcolm King of Scots, by
Margaret his Wife, Sister to Edgar
Atheling, and Daughter of Edward,
Son of Edmund Ironside, by which
he hop'd to strengthen his Title to
the Crown of England.

1101

Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrews-
bury, created Earl of Arundel.

Duke Robert being return'd from
the Holy Land raises an Army, with
which he makes a Descent at Ports-
mouth, and claims the Crown of
England as his Birth-right.

He comes to a Treary afterwards
with Henry, wherein it was agreed,
that Henry should enjoy the King-
dom for his Life, paying Robert

annually 1000 Marks; and that the
Survivour should succeed both to
the Kingdom and Duchy.

Walter Giffard created Earl of
Bucks.

Archbishop Anselm excommuni-
cates the married Clergy.

Robert de Bellomont created Earl
of Leicester.

King Henry makes War upon his
Brother Robert, Duke of Normandy.

He takes the Duke Prisoner, and
reduces all Normandy to his Obe-
dience.

David, Prince of Scotland, cre-
ated Earl of Huntingdon.

King Henry marries his Daughter
Matilda to the Emperor Henry IV.

Arts and Sciences taught again in
the University of Cambridge.

The King plants Colonies of
Flemmings on the Borders of Wales.

Robert de Melbent, base Son of King
Henry I, created Earl of Gloucester.

Queen Matilda dies.

The King obtains a great Victory
over the French in Normandy.

Prince William, the King's only
Son, with several others of the Roy-
al Family, shipwreck'd, and lost
in their Return from Normandy.

Randolph de Meschines created
Earl of Chester.

William Corbet, a Benedictine
Monk, made Archbishop of Can-
terbury.

The

The Nobility swear Fealty to *Maud*, the Emperor's Widow, and the King's only Daughter. They renew their Oath, A. D. 1130. She is married again to *Jeffery Plantagenet*, Earl of Anjou.

Carlisle made a Bishopric.

The Empress *Maud* has a Son by her Husband *Jeffery Plantagenet*, afterwards *Henry II.*

Duke *Robert*, the King's eldest Brother, dies at *Cardiff Castle* in *Wales*, having been a Prisoner 26 Years.

The King having nominated the Empress *Maud* his Successor, died in *Normandy*, on the 2d Day of *December*, in the 7th Year of his Age, and 16th of his Reign, A. D. 1135.

Taxes in this Reign.

In the fifth Year of his Reign, he set a Sum upon every Parish Church, and forc'd the Incumbent to pay it, to redeem his Church.

In the Eighth Year of his Reign, he had, for the Marriage of his

His ISSUES.

He had Issue, by *Maud* of *Scotland*, only one Son named *William*, drown'd in his Passage from *France*.

He had also Issue one Daughter, call'd *Maud* the Empress, being first marry'd to the Emperor *Henry IV.*

He re-edified the Cathedral Churches of *Ely* and *Carlisle*, and made them Episcopal Seats. He founded also the Abbies of *Hildesheim*, *Cisterciensis*, and *Reading*, and the Priory of *Dunstable*.

In the 12th Year of this King, he held a great Council (which some are pleas'd to call a Parliament) wherein the prohibiting Priests their Wives and Concubines was considered. And the Bishops and Clergy granted to the King the Correction of them for this Offence; by which Means he rais'd vast Sums of Money, compounding with the Priests for certain annual Payments, to permit them the Enjoyment of their Wives and Concubines.

Daughter *Maud*, 1. for every Hide of Land.

He had also during his whole Reign a constant annual Tax of 12d. upon every Hide of Land.

Her second Husband was *Jeffery Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, by whom she had *Henry II.* King of *England*, and two other Sons, *Jeffery* and *William*, who dy'd without Issue.

STEPHEN, the third Son of *Stephen E.* of *Bliss*, by *Adela* the 4th Daughter of *William I.*, taking Advantage of the Empress *Maud*'s Absence, usurped the Crown, by the Assistance of his Brother *Henry Bishop of Winchester*, and *Roger Bishop of Salisbury*, and other great Men of his Faction; though himself, and all the Nobility Spiritual and Temporal, had sworn to *Maud*'s Succession.

He was crown'd by the Arch-

bishop of *Canterbury*, the 26th of *December*, being *St. Stephen's Day*, and receiv'd the Homage and Oaths of the Nobility to be faithful to him.

Gilbert de Clare created Lord Marshal, &c.

Simon de St. Liz created Earl of *Huntington*.

King *Stephen* reduces *Normandy*. A Conspiracy against him in Behalf of the Empress *Maud*.

William de Mohun created Earl of *Somerset*,

Gil-

A. D.
1138 Gilbert de Clare created Marquis of Pembroke.

1139 The Empress *Maud* arrives in England.

Geoffrey de Mandeville created Earl of Essex.

William de Meschines, Son to Randolph Earl of Chester, created Earl of Cambridge.

Gilbert de Clare, Marquis of Pembroke, &c. created Earl of Hertford.

1141 The Empress *Maud* defeats King Stephen in a great Battle at Lincoln, and takes him Prisoner.

She is declared Queen in a National Synod, and the Nation takes Oaths of Allegiance to her.

Robert Earl of Gloucester, base Brother to the Empress, taken Prisoner; whereupon King Stephen is released, and exchanged for him.

1142 The Empress *Maud* besieged in Oxford, and makes her Escape from thence.

1144 Walter de Beaumont created Earl of Worcester.

1147 The Empress *Maud* leaves the Kingdom.

1148 Henry, President of Scotland, created Earl of Northumberland.

William de Blois, Son of King Stephen; created Earl of Surrey.

1149 Henry, Son of the Empress *Maud*, arrives in England, and endeavours to recover his Right.

1151 He marries *Eleanor*, sole Daughter

and Heir of William Earl of Poitiers and Duke of Aquitaine, after she had been divorc'd from Lewis the 7th, King of France.

King Stephen requires the Archbishop to crown his Son *Eustace*, which he refuses.

Malcolm, King of Scots, Son of Henry, created Earl of Huntingdon.

Patrick de Enneu created Earl of Salisbury.

Eustace, King Stephen's Son, dies.

A Peace concluded between Stephen and Henry; wherein 'tis agreed Stephen should enjoy the Crown during his Life, and Henry should succeed him.

King Stephen dies on the 25th of October, in the 50th Year of his Age, and 19th of his Reign, *A. D.* 1154. He founded the Abbies of Cogshall in Essex, Furness in Lancashire, Faversham in Kent, and the Nunneries of Carew and Higham.

In this Reign, 'tis said, the Canon Law was first introduc'd into his Nation.

This King giving Leave to the Nobility and great Men to build Castles, there were no less than 1100 built in his Reign.

There were no regular Taxations in this Reign; but the contending Parties maintained themselves principally by the Plunder of each others Tenants.

His I S S U E.

King Stephen by his Wife *Maud* had issue 3 Sons; Baldwin, Eustace, and William, and a Daughter.

Maud and *Mary*; all of them dy'd without Issue.

1154 **HENRY II**, called *Curst Man*, eldest Son and Heir of *Maud* the Empress, the only surviving legitimate Issue of Henry I, succeeded to the Crown without Opposition.

19 Dec. He was crown'd at Westminster by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.

He resumes the Grants of the Crown Lands and Rents made by King Stephen; alledging, that the Grants of an Usurper are void.

Anbrey de Vere, Baron of Bolbeck, Carford, and Badlesmere, &c. created Earl of Oxford.

The

A.D.
 1155 D. The King calls an Assembly (or Parliament) of the great Men at Wallingford, and makes them swear to the Succession of his Sons William and Henry, and confirms the great Charter.

1152 Thomas of Becket, Archdeacon of Canterbury, made Lord Chancellor.

1156 The King goes over to France, and does Homage to that King for Normandy, Aquitain, Anjou, Maine and Tourain, obliging his Brother Jeffery to accept of an annual Sum for Anjou.

1154 Malcolm King of Scots delivers up to him Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; and the King confirms to Malcolm the Earldom of Huntingdon.

1157 He subdues the Welch, who do Homage, and swear Allegiance to him.

1158 He is crown'd again at Lincoln, and the Year following at Worcester.

1159 A War between the Kings of England and France, about the Town of Tholouse.

A Peace ensues, and the King of England marries his Son Henry, being 7 Years of Age, to the French King's Daughter Margaret, about 3 Years old.

1161 The Kings of England and France perform the Office of Yeoman of the Stirup, to Pope Alexander.

1162 Thomas a Becket made Archbishop of Canterbury.

The King endeavours to reduce he exorbitant Power of the Clergy.

A Sect called Publicans, rejecting Baptism, the Eucharist and Marriage, came into England out of Germany this Year.

The Bishops pronounce them Hereticks, they are burnt in the Forehead and whipp'd.

1163 Hameline Plantagenet, base Son of George Earl of Anjou, and half Brother to King Edward III, created Earl of Surrey.

The Archbishop and Clergy insist upon being exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Temporal Courts in Criminal Cases.

Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, created Earl of Bucks.

Several Statutes made at Clarendon to retrench the Power of the Church, which are subscribed by the Archbishops and Bishops. The Pope refuses to confirm the Laws made at Clarendon by his Bull. Becket takes Part with the Pope against the King, is declared a Traitor, and forc'd to fly the Kingdom. He puts himself under the French King and the Pope's Protection, which occasions a War between France and England.

Becket excommunicates most of the Clergy of England.

John, fifth Son of King Henry II. (afterwards King of England) created Duke of Cornwall.

The King causes his Son Henry to be crown'd, and William King of Scots and his Nobility to swear Allegiance and Fealty to him against all Men, saving the Fealty they ow'd to himself.

The King receives Archbishop Becket into Favour, after 6 Years Exile. Becket, notwithstanding, excommunicates the King's Friends, who complain to the King of this Usage.

Geoffrey Plantagenet, fourth Son of King Henry II. created Earl of Richmond.

Becket is murder'd in the Cathedral at Canterbury.

The King's Expedition against Ireland, where he receives the Submission and Oaths of the Irish Princes.

The King submits to do Penance for Becket's Murder, and enlarges the Pope's Authority in England.

A Conspiracy form'd against the King, by the Queen, the young King Henry, and his two Brothers, on Ac-

A.D.

1164

1169

1170

1171

30 Dec.

1172

1173

Account of *Fair Rosamond*, a Concubine of the King's.

They draw the French King and the King of Scots into the Quarrel, which occasions a bloody War.

1174 King Henry finishes his Penance for *Becket's* Murder, and receives so Lashes from the Hands of the Monks of *Canterbury*.

A Peace concluded between King Henry and his Sons.

1176 The Kingdom first divided into six Circuits, and three Judges appointed for each Circuit.

1177 The French King comes in Pilgrimage to *Thomas a Becket's* Tomb.

1180 *William de Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, created Earl of *Amurle*.

1183 The young King Henry dies in the 30th Year of his Age, having born the Title of King about 13 Years.

1185 This Year happened an Earthquake, which overthrew the Church of *Lincoln*.

King Henry makes his Son John Lord of *Ireland*.

The King's Son *Richard* rebels against him again.

King of Scots does Homage to King Henry for Scotland, and delivers the Castles of *Edinburgh*, *Sterling*, &c. to him.

Jeffery, another of the King's Sons, kill'd in a Tournament at *Baris*.

John Sans Terre, Son of King Henry II, &c. created Earl of *Gloucester*.

William de Hoffbus created Earl of *Amurle*.

John created Earl of *Nottingham*, &c. afterwards King of *England*.

The French King takes Part with Prince *Richard* against his Father; and being victorious compels the old King to submit to hard Terms.

King Henry dies with Grief the 6th of July, in the 56th Year of his Age, and the 35th of his Reign.

Taxes in this King's Time.

A Scutage in the beginning of his Reign, no Account what it amounted to.

A second Scutage to raise Men for the Siege of *Tholuse*, in the 5th Year of his Reign, 1159, amounting to 180000*l*.

A third Scutage in the 7th Year of his Reign, at two Marks every Knight's Fee.

In the 12th of his Reign, 2*d*. in

the Pound for the first Year, and 1*d*. in the Pound for four Years after, of all Rents and Moveables.

In the 14th of his Reign, a fourth Scutage at a Mark a Knight's Fee.

In the 18th of his Reign, a fifth Scutage, uncertain what it was.

In the last Year of his Reign, a Tenth of all Moveables for the *Cruzado*.

His I S S U E.

By his Queen *Eleanor* he had Issue, *William* his eldest Son, born the 17th of *August* 1152, who dy'd an Infant.

2. *Henry*, born the 28th of *February* 1154. He died without Issue.

3. *Richard*, born in *September*

1156, who succeeded him in the Throne.

4. *Jeffery*, born the 23d of *September* 1158.

5. *John*, born on *Christmas* Eve 1166.

He had also two Daughters, *Eleanor* and *Joan*.

RICHARD

RICHARD I. surnam'd *Cœur de Lion*, was the third, but eldest surviving Son of Henry II.

He was crown'd at *Westminster*, when the Mob falling upon the Jews, murder'd many of them, and plunder'd their Houses.

Quise of *Bavaria* created E. of *Tork*, King Richard and the French King engage in the Holy War.

King Richard takes *Messina* in *Sicily*, in his way to the Holy Land.

He conquers the Island of *Cyprus*.

The Kings of *England* and *France* take the City of *Acon*.

The two Kings fall out, whereupon the French King returns home.

Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of *Durham*, created E. of *Northumberland*.

King Richard makes a Truce with *Saladin*; and leaves the Holy Land.

He is taken Prisoner by the Duke of *Austria*, in his Return, and sent to the Emperor.

His Brother *John* attempts to make himself King.

Great Sums rais'd by the English for the King's Ransom.

He returns to *England*, and is crown'd again at *Winchester*.

A War between *England* and *France*.

William Long-espée, base Son of King Henry II, by *Rosamond*, created Earl of *Salisbury* and *Somerset*.

King Richard obtains a great Victory over the French.

He is wounded with an Arrow before the Castle of *Chalons*, of which Wound he died, the 6th of April, in the 41st Year of his Age, and the tenth Year of his Reign, A. D. 1199, leaving no Issue.

Taxes in this King's Reign.

In the first Year, a Scutage of 10 s. for every Knight's Fee.

In the second Year, towards his Expedition to the Holy Land, two Saddle Horses and two Sumpter Horses were taken of every City; of every Abby one Saddle Horse and one Sumpter Horse, and of every of the King's Manors as of the Abbies.

For his Ransom when Prisoner to the Emperor, of every Knight's Fee 20 s. a fourth Part of the Rents of the Laics, a fourth Part of the Rents of some Clerks, and a tenth of others; all the Gold and Silver the Churches had, and all the Wool of that Year of the Cistercian Monks, and the Order of *Simplingham*.

Of every Plow Land, 2 s. of the Husbandmen or Occupiers.

Of every Knight's Fee, a third Part of the Service, for his Expedition into *Normandy*; of the *Cistercians*, the King demanded their Wool, for which they compounded.

For the Liberty of Tournament every Earl gave 20 Marks, every Baron 10 Marks, every Landed Knight 4 Marks, and every Knight of Fortune 2 Marks.

1185, 1196. These two Years were raised 1100000 Marks, but not said how; also an Aid of 1 s. of every Plow Land.

Great Sums also raised by Seizures, Fines and Compositions, and sale of the demesne Lands.

He left no Issue.

JOHAN, the 4th and youngest Son of Hen. II. succeeded to the Crown by the Appointment of his Bro-

ther Richard, who Arthur, the Son of Jeffery, King Henry's third Son, was then living.

Geoffrey

A. D.
1199
23 Ap. Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, &c. created Earl of Essex.

K. John takes possession also of the Duchy of Normandy, and is girt with the Sword of that Duchy.

David created Earl of Huntingdon.

27 May King John is crown'd at Westminster, by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury.

He divorces his Wife Avis, and marries Isabella, Daughter of the Earl of Angoulême, contracted before to Hugh Earl of March.

Humphrey de Bohun created Earl of Hereford.

1200 The French King sets up Prince Arthur against King John, but a Treaty of Peace is concluded between them.

30 Feb. King John crown'd a second time, with his Queen Isabella, at Westminster.

The Clergy encroach on the Regal Power.

Mar. The King crown'd a third time at Canterbury.

25. 1201 The Barons refuse to attend the King in his Wars abroad.

William Marshal, created Marquis of Pembroke.

1202 A War commenc'd against France. King John obtains a great Victory, and takes his Nephew Prince Arthur Prisoner, and his Sister Eleanor: Prince Arthur soon after died in Prison, whether a violent or natural Death, is uncertain.

Guido Visc. of Thonars, &c. created Earl of Richmond.

14 Ap. King John is crown'd a fourth Time at Canterbury.

He is summoned by Philip King of France, to answer concerning the Death of his Nephew Arthur; and not appearing, is adjudg'd guilty of his Murther, and as a Traitor to Philip, to forfeit his Dominions he held of the Crown of France.

King Philip takes many of his Towns in Normandy.

King John Levies a heavy Tax upon the English Barons, for deserting his Service in Normandy.

Rouen the Capital of Normandy, with the whole Duchy, conquer'd by the French.

Main, Tourain, Anjou and Poitou, over-run also by the French, the English refusing to assist King John in his Foreign Wars.

He Levies a second Tax upon the English against their Consent.

Upon the Death of Archbishop Hubert, the Monks of Canterbury proceed to an Election, without the King's Leave, and chose Reginald, their Sub-Prior, for their Bishop.

They afterwards, at the Instance of the King, chose John Gray Bishop of Norwich, for their Archbishop.

Simon de Montfort (who married Amicia Sister and Coheir to the last Earl Robert) created Earl of Leicester.

The Pope rejects both Archbishops, and obliges the Monks to chuse Cardinal Stephen Langton; whereupon King John drives the Monks of Canterbury out of England, and Confiscates their Goods.

Saer. de Quincy created Earl of Winchester.

The Pope lays the Kingdom under an Interdict, whereupon all Divine Service ceases.

The King Confiscates the Lands and Goods of all the Clergy that obeyed the Interdict, and banishes the Bishops.

The Pope excommunicates the King, and requires all his Subjects to abandon him.

Randolph of Chester, &c. created Earl of Richmond.

The King subdues the Irish, and brings them under the English Laws.

He

A. D.
1203 *A. D.* He is successful also against the *Welsh*.

1211 The Pope absolves the King's Subjects from their Allegiance to him, and requires them to avoid his Presence and Conversation.

1204 1212 The *Welsh* infesting the *English* Borders again, the King hangs up 28 of their Sons whom he had taken as Hostages.

The Pope proceeds to depose King *John*, and give his Kingdoms to the *French* King.

1205 1213 The *French* King preparing to invade *England*, King *John* is compelled to submit to the Pope's terms.

1213 King *John* resigning his Dominions to the Pope, and submitting to hold his Kingdom as Tributary to him, is absolved.

Great Part of the City of *London* burnt this Year.

1206 The Bishops and Barons enter into a confederacy against the King.

1207 The King Confirms the Donation or Resignation of his Domi-

nions to the Pope, in a solemn Assembly of the Clergy and Laity.

The Interdict releas'd, after it had continued six Years.

Geof. de Mandeville, Earl of *Essex*, &c. created Earl of *Gloucester*.

The King makes an unsuccessful Expedition into *France*.

The Barons make War upon the King, and oblige him to confirm their *Magna Charta*.

The King procures the Pope to make the great Charter void, and to join with him in his Wars against the Barons; and the Pope interdicts the Barons and their Adherents.

The Barons invite over the Dauphine of *France* to their Assistance, who has great success against the King's Troops.

Almerick de Eureux created Earl of *Gloucester*.

King *John* dies with Grief (or as some say poyson'd by the Monks) on the 18th of *October*, in the 51st Year of his Age, and the 18th of his Reign, *A. D.* 1216.

Taxes in this Reign.

In the Year 1199, he had a Scutage of two Marks of every Knight's Fee.

1201 In the Year 1200, he had 3 s. of every Plow Land.

In the Year 1201, he had 2 Marks of every Knight's Fee, who had Licence to stay at Home.

In 1203, he took a seventh Part of all the Earls and Barons Goods that left him in *Normandy*.

1209 At a Parliament in 1204, a Scutage of two Marks and a half was granted him on every Knight's Fee.

In 1205, he levied a vast Sum of Money, upon the Earls and Barons, that refused to follow him beyond Sea.

In 1207, he took a thirteenth Part of all Moveables, as well of Laics as Ecclesiastics.

In 1210, he forced from the Abbies and Monasteries 14000 l.

In 1211, he had two Marks Scutage of every Knight's Fee.

In 1214, he took three Marks of every Knight's Fee, that was not with him in *Poitou*.

His ISSUE.

1. *Henry* his eldest Son, afterwards *Henry III.* born *O. S.* 1. 1207.

2. *Richard*, afterwards King of

the *Romans*, born in 1208.

He had also three Daughters, *Joan*, *Eleanor* and *Isabel*.

A. D.

1216

HENRY III, eldest Son of King John and Queen Isabel, being about Nine Years of Age, succeeded his Father in the Throne; altho' Eleanor the Sister of Prince Arthur was then living.

William Earl of Pembroke, Earl Marshal, summons the Nobility to attend him at Gloucester, and presents the young King to them, who is crowned there, *October 28*.

The Nobility agree that the Earl Marshal should have the Guardianship of the King, and the Administration of Affairs during the King's Minority.

1217 The Dauphin's Troops, and the Rebellious Barons are defeated at Lincoln, and the Dauphin is afterwards besieg'd in London, whereupon a Treaty ensues, and the Dauphin agrees to quit the Kingdom.

Randal de Meschines, Earl of Chester, &c. created Earl of Lincoln.

1219 The Earl of Pembroke dying, Peter Bishop of Winchester succeeds him as Guardian to the King, and Protector of the Kingdom.

May 17. The King is again crown'd at Westminster.

1220 Thomas of Becket's Bones are enshrin'd in Gold, set with precious Stones, by the then Archbishop.

1221 The King marries his Sister, the Lady Joan, to Alexander King of Scots.

1223 The King resumes the Crown Lands, which occasions a Conspiracy against him.

1224 The French King declares War against England, and takes Rochelle.

An Insurrection by Faux de Breus suppress'd.

1225 Some Attempts made towards recovering the King's Territories in France, by Prince Richard and William Longspée, the King's Uncle.

Roger Bigot created Earl of Warwick.

The Pope demands an annual Sum from every Cathedral Church and Monastery in Christendom, which is refused.

King Henry declares himself of Age, and Cancels the great Charter, and the Charter of the Forest, which he had formerly confirm'd, which occasions a Conspiracy against him.

Hub. de Burgh, Lord Chief Justice, created Earl of Kent.

The King marches against the Welsh.

Humphrey de Bohun, &c. created Earl of Hereford.

Archbishop Langton dying, the Pope promotes Richard Grant, Chancellor of Lincoln, to that See, by his sole Authority.

The Pope collects the Tenth's of the whole Kingdom.

William Marq. and Duke of Juliers, created Earl of Cambridge.

Peter of Dreux, Duke of Bretagne, created Earl of Richmond.

The King is unsuccessful in an Expedition against France.

Peter of Savoy, Uncle to Queen Eleanor, Wife of Henry III. created Earl of Richmond.

Archbishop Grant dying, the Pope refuses to confirm the Person elected by the Chapter, and approved by the King, and compells them to elect Edmund of Abington.

Hubert de Burgo, Chief Justice, and Earl of Kent, is disgraced and imprisoned, and his Treasure seiz'd on by the King.

John Lacy, descended by his Mother from Earl Randal, created Earl of Lincoln.

John le Scot, Son to the Lady Mand, &c. created Earl of Chester.

The King preferring the French, occasions the Rebellion of the Earl of Pembroke, and his English Subjects,

A. D.

1225

1216

1227

1238

1228

1240

1241

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1243

1232

1245

1233

A. D.	A. D.	jects, who release <i>Hubert de Burgo</i> .	<i>William de Valence</i> , half Brother	A. D.
1227	1234	The Earl of <i>Pembroke</i> is kill'd,	to King <i>Henry III</i> , created Earl of	1247
		and the King and the Barons re-	<i>Pembroke</i> .	
1230		concil'd.	The King marries his Daughter	1252
1235		<i>Isabella</i> , the King's Sister, is	<i>Margaret</i> to <i>Alexander King</i> of	
		married to <i>Frederick</i> the Emperor.	<i>Scots</i> .	
1227	1236	The King marries the Lady <i>Elean-</i>	The King recovers what he had	1253
		<i>nor</i> , second Daughter to the Earl of	lost in <i>Gascony</i> .	
		<i>Provence</i> .	He marries his Son Prince <i>Ed-</i>	1254
1238		Prince <i>Richard</i> , Earl of <i>Cornwall</i> ,	ward to the King of <i>Castile's</i> Si-	
		and the rest of the Nobility, enter	ster, and settles <i>Ireland</i> , <i>Gascony</i>	
		into a Conspiracy against the King,	and <i>Wales</i> upon them.	
		and compell him to submit to their	<i>Edmund</i> , the King's second Son,	1255
		Terms.	made Nominal King of <i>Sicily</i> by	
1227	Jun.	The Queen is deliver'd of a Son,	the Pope, but the Nation refuse	
	1239	afterwards <i>Edward</i> the first.	to contribute to the recovery of	
	1240	Prince <i>Richard</i> enters into the	it.	
		Holy War.	<i>Simon de Montfort</i> , Earl of <i>Lei-</i>	
	1241	<i>Eleanor</i> Sister to <i>Arthur Duke</i> of	<i>cester</i> , created Earl of <i>Chester</i> ; after	
1227		<i>Bretagne</i> , to whom the Crown be-	whose death, <i>Chester</i> was laid unto	
		long'd by lineal Descent, died this	the Crown, and hath been since	
		Year unmarried, having been a Pri-	united to the Principality of <i>Wales</i> .	
		soner 39 Years in the Castle of	<i>Richard</i> Earl of <i>Cornwall</i> , the	1257
		<i>Brissol</i> .	King's Brother, is made King of	
		This Lady always insisted on her	the <i>Romans</i> .	
123		Right to the Crown, till her Death,	The Barons conspire against the	1258
		by which King <i>Henry's</i> Title was	King, and compel him at a Par-	
		something mended.	liament at <i>Oxford</i> to delegate his	
	1242	<i>John Marshal</i> (first Husband of	Regal Power to 24 Persons, 12 to	
		<i>Margery</i> , Sister of <i>Thomas de New-</i>	be chosen by himself, and the rest	
		<i>burgh</i>) created Earl of <i>Warwick</i> .	by the Peers, reserving only to the	
123		An unsuccessful War carried on	King the chief Place in all publick	
		in <i>France</i> .	Assemblies.	
	1243	A Five Years Truce agreed on	The King releases his Right to	1259
		between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i> .	<i>Normandy</i> and <i>Anjou</i> , to the <i>French</i>	
		<i>John Plantagenet</i> , Earl of <i>Surrey</i> ,	King.	
		created Earl of <i>Suffex</i> .	The King procures a Dispensa-	1261
		<i>John de Placitis</i> (second Husband	tion of his Oath, for observing the	
123		of <i>Margery</i> , Sister of <i>Thomas de New-</i>	Provisions made at <i>Oxford</i> , and	
		<i>burgh</i> , Earl of <i>Warwick</i>) created	levies Forces to compel the Ba-	
		Earl of <i>Warwick</i> .	rons to return to their duty.	
	1245	<i>Edward</i> , eldest Son of King <i>Hen-</i>	<i>William Mandeville</i> , &c. created	1263
		<i>ry III</i> , created Earl of <i>Chester</i> .	Earl of <i>Warwick</i> .	
		The Pope commands the <i>English</i>	The War begins between the	
		Bishops to seal the Charter, where-	King and his Barons.	
123		by King <i>John</i> made <i>England</i> Tri-	The Case between the King and	1264
		butary to <i>Rome</i> , which they com-	his Barons is referred to the <i>French</i>	
		ply with.	King, who determines in favour of	
		The King rebuilds <i>Westminster</i>	the King of <i>England</i> , but the Ba-	
		Abby in the manner it stands at	rons refuse to obey his Award,	
		present.	whereupon the War is renewed.	

A.D.
1264

Montfort, Earl of *Leicester*, and the Barons, defeat the King's Forces, and take King *Henry*, the King of the *Romans*, and Prince *Edward* Prisoners.

1265

Earl *Montfort* calls a Parliament in the King's Name, which is shewn by Dr. *Brady* to be the first, wherein two Knights for each County, and two Burgeses for each Borough were summoned, and was the Original of the House of Commons.

The Barons fall out among themselves, and Prince *Edward* makes his Escape, and joins the Earl of *Gloucester's* Party, which defeats *Montfort's*, who is kill'd with his eldest Son upon the spot, and King *Henry* is released.

1267

Edmund Plantagenet, second Son of King *Henry III.*, created Earl of *Lancaster*.

Edmund Earl of *Lancaster*, Lord High-Steward, created E. of *Leicester*. The Barons rise again, but are reduced.

Prince *Edward*, his Brother *Edmund*, and *Henry* Son to the King of the *Romans*, undertake the Crusado. *John de Dreux*, Duke of *Bretagn*, created Earl of *Richmond*.

William Beauchamp (Son of the Lady *Isabel*, Sister and Heir of *William Manduit* Earl of *Warwick*) created Earl of *Warwick*.

The Bones of *Edward* the Confessor enshrind in Gold set with precious Stones.

Prince *Edward* has great Success against the Infidels.

The King's Brother *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, dies.

King *Henry* died in the 66th Year of his Age, and the 37th of his Reign, A. D. 1272.

A.D.

1268

1269

1271

1272

Nov 20

His ISSUE.

1. *Edward* his eldest Son by Queen *Eleanor* of *Provence*, who was King of *England* after his Death.

2. *Edmund* Sirnam'd *Crouchback*, who was afterwards E. of *Lancaster*. He had three Daughters, *Margaret*, *Beatrice*, and *Katherine*.

1272

EDWARD I, Sirnam'd *Longshanks*, eldest Son of *Henry III.*, by *Eleanor* his Queen, is proclaimed King on the Death of his Father, though he was then absent in the holy Land; and the Nobility swore Fealty to him, at the high Altar at *Westminster*.

Walter Gifford Archbishop of *York*, *Edmond Plantagenet*, Son to *Richard Plantagenet*, Brother to King *Henry III.*, Earl of *Cornwall*; and *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, by the Consent of the Nobility take upon them the Administration of the Government in the King's Absence, and all Process is issued in the King's Name.

1273

King *Edward* being in *Sicily* on his Return home, has News of his Father's Death.

He comes into *France*, and does Homage to the French King for the Lands holden of him.

He arrives in *England*; and on the 19th of *August* following he is crown'd with Queen *Eleanor* at *Westminster*.

Richard Plantagenet (second Son of King *John*) King of the *Romans*, created Duke of *Cornwall*.

The King reduces the Power of the Clergy, and deprives several of the Monasteries of their Privileges.

He procures the first Statute of *Mortmain* to be enacted.

He brings *Wales* under a very heavy Tribute.

Edmund E of *Lancaster* (Sirnam'd *Crouchback*) created Earl of *Darby*.

The

Jul. 1

1274

1275

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A. D.

1268



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1271

1272

Nov 28



THE LINE OF

LANCASTER

Jul 1

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A.D.

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A. D. Prisoners, who were condemned and executed in England, as Traitors.
 1307 Piers Gaveston banish'd for seducing Prince Edward.
 Robert Bruce defeats the King's

General the Earl of Pembroke.
 King Edward dies in Scotland the 7th of July, in the 60th Year of his Age, and the 35th of his Reign, A. D. 1307.

HIS ISSUE.

By Eleanor his first Wife, he had Issue John, Henry, and Alphonso, who dy'd young; his fourth Son was Edward, afterwards King Edward II.

He had also nine Daughters, Eleanor, Joan, Margaret, Alice, Bea-

trix, Mary and Elizabeth, and two others that died in their Infancy.

He had by his second Wife, Thomas afterwards Earl of Norfolk, and Edmund afterwards Earl of Kent, and one Daughter named Eleanor.

1307 **E**DWARD II, Surnam'd *Caernervon*, the fourth, but only surviving Son of Edward I. by Queen Eleanor, succeeded his Father.

He recalls Piers Gaveston from Banishment, makes him Earl of Cornwall, Guardian and Treasurer of England, and heaps many other Preferments upon him.

1308 The King marries the Lady Isabel, Daughter to Philip, King of France, at Bologn; and on the 24th of February, the King and Queen are crowned at Westminster.

The Nobility being disobligh'd at the Preferment of Gaveston, the King sends him to Ireland, and makes him his Lieutenant there.

1309 The Nobility compel the King to delegate his Power to certain Prelates and Temporal Lords for a Year and a half, giving them Power to make Constitutions for the Government of his Household and Kingdom, which are confirm'd in Parliament.

1310 Piers Gaveston being banish'd by one of these Constitutions, the King recalls him.

1311 The Lords thereupon enter into a Confederacy against the King.

1312 They take Piers Gaveston in Scarborough Castle, and behead him at Warwick.

The King is reconciled to the Lords.

This Year Prince Edward was born, afterwards King Edward III.

The Order of the Knights Templars is abolished.

Thomas de Brotherton, first Son of King Edward I. by his second Wife Margaret, created Earl of Norfolk.

The War is renewed against the Scots.

The King receives a great Defeat by the Scots at Bannockburn.

A great Famine and Sickness in England.

The Scots pass into Ireland, and make Edward the Brother of Robert Bruce King there; but they are defeated and driven out of the Country, and their new King Edward kill'd.

Berwick is taken by the Scots.

A Truce for two Years concluded with them.

The two Spencer's Father and Son engrossing the King's Favour, the Nobility compel the King to banish them.

A War commences between the King and the Lords; and the King reverses the Banishment of the Spencers.

The Earl of Lancaster and the Lords being defeated, the Earl and

A. D.

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1322

Feb. 1.

A. D.

and many others are condemned as Traytors, and executed.

Andrew de Harcla created Earl of *Carlisle*.

Edmund of Woodstock, Son to *Edward I.* created Earl of *Kent*.

Hugh de Spencer created Earl of *Warwick*.

1323 The King makes an unsuccessful Expedition into *Scotland*; and a Truce is concluded for 13 Years.

1324 The Queen being disoblged by the *Spencers*, takes Part with *Mortimer* and the Lords against the King; and goes into *France* with her Son *Prince Edward*.

Henry Plantagenet created Earl of *Lancaster*.

1325 The Queen and all her Adherents are declared Enemies to the Kingdom.

1326 The Queen removes into *Hainault* with her Son, whom she marries to *Philippa* the Earl of *Hainault's* Daughter, and raises an Army against the King.

She lands in *Essex*, and drives the

King into *Wales*. The elder *Spencer* is taken by her at *Bristol*, and hang'd.

King *Edward* concealing himself with the younger *Spencer* in *Wales*, *Prince Edward* was declared *Custos* or Guardian of the Kingdom.

The King and the younger *Spencer* are taken.

Spencer is hang'd and quarter'd.

Roger Lord Mortimer of Wigmore created Earl of *March*.

The Queen and Prince call a Parliament in the King's Name, where six Articles are drawn up against him for Male Administration.

The Nobility send these Articles to the King, and by their Deputies renounce all Homage and Fealty to him.

They judge him unfit to rule, and to be deposed; but the Prince refuses to accept the Crown, unless his Father resign it; whereupon a formal Resignation is extorted from him, and *Edward* his Son is declared King on *January 20*, 1327.

A. D.

1327

His I S S U E.

Edward his eldest Son, who succeeded him.

John his second Son, afterwards

Earl of *Cornwall*, who dy'd unmarried.

He had two Daughters, *Joan* and *Eleanor*.

1314

1316

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1327

E *EDWARD III.* Surnam'd *Windser*, eldest Son of *Edward II.* and Queen *Eleanor*, being under fifteen Years of Age, succeeded to the Crown in his Father's life-time, in the Manner above related.

1319

Feb. 1.

1320

The young King was crown'd, and a general Pardon proclaimed, which was afterwards imitated by succeeding Kings at their Coronation.

1321

The Archbishop and eleven others of the Nobility are appointed Guardians to the young King; but the Queen and *Mortimer* take upon them the Administration of the Government.

The Scots invade *England*, but are forc'd to retire.

King *Edward II.* is murder'd about eight Months after he was deposed.

John of Eltham, second Son of *Edward II.* created Earl of *Cornwall*.

King *Edward III.* solemnizes his Marriage with *Philippa* the Earl of *Hainault's* youngest Daughter at *York*.

The Lady *Joan*, Sister to King *Edward III.* is married to *David* the Son of *Robert*, King of *Scotland*.

King *Edward* lays Claim to the Crown of *France* as Heir to his

1328

Jan 24

1328

1322

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The Lady *Joan*, Sister to King Edward III. is married to *David* the Son of *Robert*, King of Scotland.

King Edward lays Claim to the Crown of France as Heir to his

A.D.	Mother Isabel, her Brother Charles the late King dying without Issue Male.	William Clinton, &c. created Earl of Huntington.	A.D.
1329	Robert Bruce King of Scotland dies, and is succeeded by his Son David.	William de Bohun, &c. created Earl of Northampton.	Aug. 47
	Edmund Earl of Kent, King Edward's Uncle, is beheaded at the Instigation of Mortimer.	The War begins between France and England.	1331
1330	The King being made sensible of Mortimer's Familiarity with his Mother, and taking Umbrage at his arbitrary Proceedings, seiz'd his Person in Nottingham Castle: And Articles being exhibited against him in Parliament for procuring the Murder of the late King, and his Brother the Earl of Kent, &c. he is adjudg'd a Traytor and Enemy to the Kingdom, and executed accordingly.	King Edward enters into a Confederacy with the Emperor, and other Powers, against France.	1333
	This Year Prince Edward was born, afterwards call'd the Black Prince.	Laurence Hastings (who married the Lady Isabel de Valence, Sister to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke) created Earl of Pembroke.	348
1332	Edward Baliol, Son of John Baliol late King of Scotland, by the Assistance of some English Adventurers, drives King David out of Scotland, and is crown'd King of Scotland himself.	King Edward invades France with a great Army.	349
	William de Montacute, King of Man, created Earl of Salisbury.	John de Hainault (Uncle to Queen Philippa, Wife of King Edward III.) created Earl of Cambridge.	1340
1333	King Edward defeats the Scots at Halidown, and takes Berwick.	King Edward quarters the Arms of England with those of France, and takes the Motto, <i>Dieu et mon droit.</i>	351
	King Baliol does Homage to him for Scotland.	King Edward in Person obtains a Victory over the French at Sea.	352
1334	Baliol being defeated by the Party that adher'd to David King of Scotland, King Edward marches into Scotland to his Assistance.	The King enters France with an Army, but a Truce for a Year is agreed on.	353
1335	Hugh Courteney (Heir to Isabel de Fortibus) created Earl of Devonshire.	The Truce is renew'd for three Years with France.	1341
	Robert de Ufford, alias Clifford, created Earl of Pembroke.	John of Gaunt, third Son of Edward III, created Earl of Richmond; and in the Year 1362 did write himself Duke of Aquitain and Lancaster, Earl of Darby, Lincoln and Leicester.	354
1337	King Edward spends the two following Years in reducing the Scots.	Baliol quits Scotland, and King David is restored after nine Years Absence.	355
	Prince Edward the King's Son made Duke of Cornwall, being the first English Duke.	The Statute of Provisors made to exclude Foreigners from Ecclesiastical Preferments.	Sep. 356
	Hugh Lord Audley created Earl of Gloucester.	King Edward holds a Feast of the Round Table at Windsor, whether all Foreign Knights are invited to a Tournament.	1344
		Henry Plantagenet created Duke of Lancaster.	1345
		The War commences again in France.	357
		King Edward obtains a great Victory over the French at Cressy.	1346
		The	358

A. D.	D.	The <i>Scots</i> are defeated by the <i>English</i> , and their King <i>David</i> taken Prisoner.	A. D. 1359
Aug.	47	The City of <i>Calais</i> taken by the <i>English</i> after a Year's siege; the old Inhabitants are turn'd out of the Town, and a Colony of <i>English</i> plac'd in their Room.	
1338		<i>Richard Fitz Alan</i> , Earl of <i>Arundel</i> , Son of <i>Alice</i> , Sister and Heir of <i>John Plantagenet</i> , created Earl of <i>Surrey</i> .	
1339		King <i>Edward</i> elected Emperor of <i>Germany</i> , but he refuses it.	
1348	49	A great Plague in <i>England</i> .	
1340	50	The Order of the Garter instituted.	
		King <i>Edward</i> in Person obtains a Victory over the <i>Spaniards</i> at Sea.	
		<i>Ralph Stafford</i> created Earl of <i>Stafford</i> .	
	51	<i>Guisnes</i> surrendred to the <i>English</i> .	
	52	<i>Thomas Holland</i> (married the Lady <i>Joan</i> of <i>Kent</i> , Daughter of <i>Edmund</i> of <i>Woodstock</i> Earl of <i>Kent</i>) created Earl of <i>Kent</i> .	
	53	<i>Mortimer's</i> Attainder revers'd, and his Grandson restored to Blood.	
1343	54	<i>Gilbert de Clare</i> (Son of <i>Gilbert</i> Earl of <i>Gloucester</i> , and <i>Joan de Clare</i>) created Earl of <i>Gloucester</i> .	
	55	The War is renew'd in <i>France</i> .	
	Sep.	The <i>Black Prince</i> obtains a great Victory over the <i>French</i> at <i>Poitiers</i> , where <i>John</i> the <i>French</i> King and his Son <i>Philip</i> are taken Prisoners.	
	56	<i>Thomas</i> of <i>Woodstock</i> , Duke of <i>Gloucester</i> , created Earl of <i>Aumery</i> .	
1344	57	The Prince makes his triumphant Entry into <i>London</i> , with King <i>John</i> his Prisoner.	
		<i>David</i> King of <i>Scots</i> is released at the Intercession of his Queen, King <i>Edward's</i> Sister, and on paying 100000 Marks for his Ransom after eleven Years Imprisonment.	
1345	58	Queen <i>Isabella</i> , Mother to King <i>Edward</i> , dies, having been confin'd by her Son 20 Years in the Castle of <i>Rising</i> , for her Familiarity with <i>Mortimer</i> .	
		King <i>Edward</i> enters <i>France</i> again, and marches to the Walls of <i>Paris</i> , which holding out against him, he ravages the whole Kingdom, till some Thousands of his Men and Horses, if we may credit our Histories, were kill'd by a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, which induced him, 'tis said, to hearken to Terms of Peace; and the Treaty was concluded the 28th May, 1360.	1360
		By this Treaty King <i>John</i> is set at Liberty after four Years Imprisonment, paying 50000 Pounds for his Ransom.	
		A great Plague in <i>England</i> , which among others took off the Duke of <i>Lancaster</i> .	1361
		<i>John</i> of <i>Gaunt</i> , Lord-Steward, third Son to King <i>Edward</i> III, created Earl of <i>Leicester</i> .	
		An Act is made this Year, that the Council at the Bar shall plead in the <i>English</i> Tongue (the <i>French</i> being us'd before) but the pleadings to be enter'd in <i>Latin</i> .	1362
		The King in Parliament declares <i>Lionel</i> his second Son Duke of <i>Clarence</i> , <i>John</i> of <i>Gaunt</i> his third Son Duke of <i>Lancaster</i> , and <i>Edmund</i> his fourth Son Earl of <i>Cambridge</i> .	
		The Staple of Wool is fixed at <i>Calais</i> .	
		<i>John</i> King of <i>France</i> coming into <i>England</i> to settle the Payment of the Remainder of his Ransom, died in <i>London</i> .	1364
		The Pope's Demand of the Tribute granted by King <i>John</i> , rejected by the King and Parliament.	1365
		<i>Ingelram</i> de <i>Courcy</i> created Earl of <i>Bedford</i> .	1366
		<i>William</i> of <i>Bavaria</i> , Earl of <i>Hainault</i> , married the Lady <i>Maud</i> of <i>Lancaster</i> .	
		<i>Peter</i> King of <i>Castile</i> being deposed by his Subjects, the <i>Black Prince</i> marches into <i>Spain</i> to his Assistance, and having gotten a great Victory over his Enemies, restores him to his Kingdom.	1367

A. D.
1369 The War with France is renewed.
1370 The Black Prince returning into England for his Health, the French are successful in Gascony.

1371 The Flemmings are defeated at Sea, by the English.

The Duke of Lancaster, and the Earl of Cambridge his Brother, marry two of the Daughters of Peter late King of Castile; whereupon the Duke of Lancaster takes upon himself the Title of King of Castile.

1372 The Spaniards defeat the English Fleet before Rochelle.

1373 The Duke of Lancaster marches thro' France, from Calais to Bourdeaux, with his Army ravaging the Country.

1374 Great Part of Gascony revolts to the French.

1375 The old King governed by his Concubine, Alice Pierce.

1376 The Parliament insist upon the King's removing the D. of Lancaster and Alice Pierce from Court,

His Issue by his Queen Philippa.

1. Edward of Woodstock, his eldest Son.

2. William of Hatfield his second Son.

3. Lionel, afterwards Duke of Clarence.

4. John of Gaunt, afterwards Earl of Richmond, and D. of Lancaster.

1377 **R**ICHARD II, the only surviving Child of Edward Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince, eldest Son of Edward III, succeeded to the Crown, on the Death of his Grandfather, being about 11 Years old.

13 July The young King was crown'd at Westminster.

The French infect the Coasts, and burn Portsmouth, Ry, and several other places.

with which he complies, but she is soon after recall'd.

The Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of Oxford are made superior to the Mayor of Oxford, in the Government of the Town.

Edward the Black Prince dies the 8th of June, in the 46th Year of his Age.

Richard Son to the Black Prince declared Heir to the Crown, and created Prince of Wales.

Dr. John Wickliff Preaches against the Pope's Supremacy, the Infallibility of the Church, and Transubstantiation, at Oxford.

King Edward dies on the 21st of June, in the 65th Year of his Age, and the 31st of his Reign, *A. D.* 1377.

He founded the Abby of Westminster by the Tower; a Nunnery at Deptford; the King's Hall in Cambridge; an Hospital at Calais, and St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster.

5. Edmund of Langley, afterwards Earl of Cambridge, and Duke of York.

6. William, died young.

7. Thomas of Woodstock, afterwards Duke of Gloucester.

He had 3 Daughters, Isabel, Joan, Blanch, Mary and Margaret.

Guisard d'Anglesm, alias de Angle, created Earl of Huntingdon.

Henry Percy, Ld. Const., created Earl of Northumberland.

John Lord Morvray created Earl of Nottingham.

Thomas of Woodstock, created Earl of Buckingham.

John Philpot, an Alderman of London, fits out a Fleet at his own Charge, and takes abundance of Prizes.

Was Tyler's Rebellion, occasion'd by

by the severe levying a Poll Tax; he Plunders the City of London; cuts off the Archbishop's and the Lord Treasurer's Heads, and many others; but being killed by the Mayor of London with a Dagger, the Rebels are suppress'd; from this occasion his said the Dagger was added to the City Arms.

The King marries the Lady Anne, Daughter to the Emperor Charles IV, and Sister to Wenceslaus, the present Emperor.

Thomas Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, was made the first Earl Marshal.

The Duke of Lancaster accused and suspected of conspiring the King's Death.

The French join with the Scots against the English, whereupon King Richard marches into Scotland, and burns the City of Edinburgh.

Edmund of Langley, 5th Son of King Edward III, Earl of Cambridge, created Duke of York.

Michael de la Pole, Lord Chancellor, created Earl of Suffolk.

This Year Dr. Wickliff dies at his Parish at Emmerworth in Leicestershire: He was dug up 40 Years afterwards, and burnt for a Heretic.

Thomas of Woodstock, created Duke of Gloucester, and Lord Constable.

The Duke of Lancaster embarks for Spain, with an Army of 20000 Men, to recover his Kingdom of Castile, but is unsuccessful.

The French prepare a vast Fleet and Army to invade England, but are dispers'd by a Storm.

The Parliament obliges the King to discharge his Favourites, Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk, and Robert de Vere Duke of Ireland; but they are restored to favour on the rising of the Parliament.

William, of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of England, founds a Colledge at Winchester.

The Duke of Gloucester, and the Lords of his Party, take Arms against the King and his Favourites, and defeat the King's Forces commanded by the Duke of Ireland, whereupon the Duke goes to Flanders, where he dies.

John Holland, Lord High Chancellor, created Earl of Huntingdon.

The Confederate Lords take Possession of London, seize upon the Judges, and compel the King to discontinue his Ministers, and call a Parliament, where they attain the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Ireland, the Earl of Suffolk, Chief Justice Trevelian, and others; and afterwards hang up Trevelian and several other Persons of Quality, and banish the other Judges.

They also compel the King to renew his Coronation Oath, and pass an Act of General Pardon.

The King declares himself of Age, and makes alterations in his Ministry.

Edward Plantagenet, eldest Son of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, created Earl of Rutland.

The King makes over Gascony to his Uncle the Duke of Lancaster.

The Privileges of the City of London taken away, but restored upon their Submission.

The King goes into Ireland, and subdues the rebellious Irish.

Wickliff's Doctrine gains ground in England.

The Duke of Lancaster married the Lady Katherine Swinford, Widow of Sir Thomas Swinford, by whom he had 4 Children, in the Life-time of his former Dutches.

Reginald de Mohun created Earl of Somerset.

John Beaufort (eldest Son of John of Gaunt, by his third Wife) created Earl of Rutland.

The King having buried Queen Isabel in the Year 1394, this Year married Isabel, Daughter of the

French

A. D.
1397

French King, being but 7 Years old.

The King orders his Uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, to be seiz'd and imprison'd at Calais, where he was afterwards said to be murder'd.

Thomas Lord Mowbray, Son of the Lady Margaret, created Duke of Norfolk.

William Lord Scrope, Lord Treasurer, created Earl of Wiltshire.

Thomas Piercy, Lord Admiral, created Earl of Worcester.

The King calls a Parliament that repeals the Acts which abridg'd his Prerogative, and particularly an Act which empowered 11 Lords to inspect the Publick Revenues, and call his Ministers to Account. And it is declared they were traitorously obtained.

The Lords that had appear'd in Arms against the King, are many of them Attainted and Executed.

1398

The Parliament pass an Act, delegating their Authority to a Select Number of Lords and Commons, to be nominated by the King.

The Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk banished.

Edward Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, created D. of Aumerle.

John Beaufort, Lord Admiral, created Marquis of Dorset.

John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, created Duke of Exeter,

Thomas Lord Spencer, &c. created Earl of Gloucester.

Henry of Bolingbroke created Duke of Hereford (he married Mary Daughter and Coheir of Earl Humphrey de Bohun) after the Extinction of whose Line, the Staffords did sometimes use the Style of Hereford.

Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, created Duke of Surrey.

Ralph Nevil, Lord of Raby, Earl Marshal, created Earl of Westmorland.

Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, &c. created Earl of Richmond, for term of Life.

The Duke of Lancaster dies, and his Son the Duke of Hereford's Estate is seiz'd by the King.

The King embarks for Ireland, and in his Absence Henry late Duke of Hereford, now Duke of Lancaster, Lands in Yorkshire, and is joined by the Nobility and Gentry.

King Richard returns to England, is abandoned by his Army as well as his other Subjects, and is surprized by the Duke of Lancaster, who calls a Parliament in King Richard's Name, exhibits Articles of Male Administration against him, and compells him to resign the Crown, and Usurps the Throne himself; so that King Richard's Reign is reckon'd at an End, the 30th of Sept. 1399.

He rebuilt Westminster Hall, in the manner we now see it.

He left no Issue.

1399

HENRY IV, surnam'd Bolingbroke, only Son of John of Gaunt (Duke of Lancaster, and fourth Son of Edward III, by Blanch his first Wife) usurp'd the Crown, deposing his Cousin Richard II, as is above related.

300H.

He is crown'd at Westminster.

He reverses the Attainders of his Uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, and his Friends, and revives the

Statutes pass'd 11 Richard II. He reduces all Treasons to the 25th Edward III, and gets the Crown settled upon the Heirs of his Body.

Thomas Merke, Bishop of Carlisle, makes a Speech in Parliament against King Henry's Usurpation.

Gunpowder first found out by one Swarty a Monk of Cologne in Germany.

A great Conspiracy of the Nobility to restore King Richard.

They are defeated, and more noblemen executed than in any preceding Reign.

King Richard also is murder'd.

Thomas Fitz-Allan, Son and Heir of Richard Fitz-Allan, restored Earl of Surrey.

King Henry marches against the Scots, and burns Edinburgh. He marches also against the Welsh, who had taken Arms in behalf of King Richard.

King Henry obtains a Victory over the Scots.

He marries the Widow of John Countess of Bretagne.

A Conspiracy against King Henry, by the Earls of Northumberland, and Gloucester, Owen Glendour and others.

They are defeated by King Henry at Shrewsbury, and young Piercy kill'd.

William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, died this Year, who founded New Colledge in Oxford, and another at Winchester.

A counterfeit King Richard set up against King Henry.

Great Guns first used in England this Year.

A new Insurrection against King Henry in the North, by Thomas Towbray, Earl Marshal, the Archbishop of York, and the old Earl

of Northumberland, &c. which is suppress'd.

The French assist Owen Glendour and the Welsh, against King Henry.

The King of Scots's Son taken Prisoner.

A great Plague in London.

The old Earl of Northumberland raises another Insurrection in the North, in which he is kill'd.

Owen Glendour dies, after which the Welsh remain quiet.

Attempts made in Parliament to alienate the Revenues of the Clergy.

The Duke of Burgundy desires King Henry's Assistance against the Duke of Orleans.

Thomas, second Son to Henry IV, Lord Admiral, created Duke of Clarence.

King Henry takes the Part of the Duke of Orleans, and sends an Army into France to his Assistance.

Thomas, Duke of Clarence, created Earl of Aumerle.

Prince Henry affronts one of the King's Judges, and is committed by him.

King Henry dies on the 20th of March, in the 47th Year of his Age, and the 14th of his Reign. A. D. 1413.

William Sawtres, and two other Divines, were executed for Heresy, in this Reign; they maintain'd Wickliff's tenets.

His ISSUES.

He had Issue by Mary de Bohun, Daughter of Humphrey Earl of Hereford,

1. Henry of Monmouth, his Son and Successor.

2. Thomas Duke of Clarence.

3. John Duke of Bedford.

4. Humphry Duke of Gloucester; and two Daughters, Blanch married to the Duke of Bavaria, and Philippa married to John King of Denmark.

By his last Wife Jane he had two Children.

HENRY IV, surnam'd Monmouth, eldest Son of Henry IV, and Mary de Bohun, youngest Daughter

of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, succeeded his Father.

He was crown'd at Westminster.

A. D.

1406

1407

1408

1409

1410

1411

1412

1413

9 Apr.

Sir

A. D. Sir John Oldcastle prosecuted and condemn'd for Heresy, flies into Wales.

1414 Henry Chicheley made Archbishop of Canterbury, upon the Death of Arundel.

One hundred and ten Priories Alien suppress'd this Year.

John Plantagenet, third Son of Henry IV, Lord Admiral, Const. and Regent of France, created Duke of Bedford.

Richard de Conisburgh, second Son of Edmund of Langley, created Earl of Cambridge, &c.

Humphrey, fourth Son of King Henry IV, created Duke of Gloucester.

John Duke of Bedford, third Son to King Henry IV, &c. created Earl of Kendal.

Henry Piercy, created Earl of Northumberland.

Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, &c. created Earl of Pembroke.

King Henry renews the Claim of the Kings of England to the Crown of France.

1415 A Conspiracy against King Henry by Richard Earl of Cambridge, and others. The Conspirators are taken and executed.

The King embarks with a great Army for France, and lands in Normandy.

He takes Harfleur, and makes it an English Colony.

He obtains a signal Victory over the French at Agincourt, and gives no Quarter to the Common Prisoners.

1416 The Emperor Sigismund comes into England, and enters into an Alliance with King Henry, against the French.

The English gain a great Victory over the French at Sea.

The Council of Constance call'd for the Election of a Pope, three assising after the Papacy at once.

Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset,

Lord Chancellor and Admiral, created Duke of Exeter.

King Henry's second Expedition to France; he takes Caen, Falais, and several other Places.

The Scots invade England, but are forced to retire, and the English return their Visit.

Sir John Oldcastle is taken and burnt.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, created Earl of Aumerle.

John Plantagenet, third son of Henry IV, created Earl of Carlisle.

The English take Cherburgh, and several other Towns in France, and lay Siege to Roan, the Capital of Normandy.

Sir John Gray, Knt. created Earl of Tankerville.

Roan surrenders upon Articles. A Treaty is set on Foot between England and France at Melun, but proves ineffectual.

The Dauphin murders the Duke of Burgundy.

A second Treaty of Peace between the French King and the King of England, wherein it was stipulated, that King Henry should marry the Princess Katherine the French King's Daughter. That he should have the Regency of France during the French King's Life, and succeed him in his Throne after his Death. The French Nobility swear Fealty to him.

The Dauphin still opposes King Henry, whereupon the King lays Siege to Melun, and takes it with several other Towns.

The Kings of England and France make a Magnificent Entry into Paris.

The Agreement between the Kings of England and France is ratified by the French Parliament at Paris, and sent to England, to be recorded in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster.

The

A. D. The Dauphin is attainted for the Murder of the Duke of Burgundy, and made incapable of the Crown of France.

Richard Beauchamp created Earl of Worcester.

1421 King Henry being arriv'd in England with his Queen, he is crown'd, February 24th, at Westminster.

He calls a Parliament, and obtains fresh Supplies, though the Nation complain they are already impoverish'd.

He sets the King of Scots at Liberty, who had been Prisoner ten Years in England.

The Duke of Clarence, and a

A. D. great Body of the English are defeated by the Earl of Buchan General of the Scots Troops in France, and the Duke of Clarence is kill'd upon the Spot.

1422 King Henry goes to France again, and takes several Towns from the Dauphin.

Prince Henry is born at Windsor (afterwards Henry VI) created Duke of Cornwall.

The City of Meaux surrendered to the English.

The King dies in France on the 30th of August, in the 34th Year of his Age, and the 10th of his Reign, and is buried at Westminster.

His ISSUE.

He had Issue by Queen Katherine his Wife one Child, viz.

Henry of Windsor, who succeeded him by the Title of Henry VI.

1422 **H**ENRY VI, the only Child of Henry V, by his Queen Katherine of Valois, youngest Daughter of Charles VI, King of France, succeeded his Father in the Throne, being but nine Months old.

John Duke of Bedford is appointed Regent of France, and Humphry Duke of Gloucester Regent of England, and Thomas Duke of Exeter, and Henry Beaufort Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, were appointed Guardians to the young Prince.

Charles King of France survived King Henry but 53 Days; and his Son the Dauphin takes upon him the Title of King of France, by the Name of Charles VII.

1424 The Duke of Bedford gains a Victory over the new King's Forces, and takes his General the Duke of Alençon Prisoner.

The King of Scots does Homage to the King of England for Scotland.

1425 Disputes between the Duke of Gloucester and the Bishop of Win-

chester hinders the Progress of the English Arms in France.

The Earl of Cambridge, who was next in Blood to the Crown, made Duke of York.

John Duke of Bedford created Earl of Richmond.

Richard Plantagenet, Son and Heir of Richard of Conisburgh, created Earl of March.

1426 The Duke of Exeter one of the King's Guardians dies, and is succeeded in that Place by Beauchamp Earl of Warwick.

1428 Orleans besieged by the Earl of Salisbury, who is kill'd by a Canon-shot before the Place.

Richard Nevil, who married Eleanor Daughter of Thomas Montacute Lord Chancellor, created Earl of Salisbury.

1429 The Siege is continued by the Earl of Suffolk and the Lord Talbot.

The famous Joan of Ark pretends to be sent from God to save the Kingdom of France; she relieves Orleans, and obliges the English to raise the Siege.

The

- A. D.* The *English* are defeated at *Paray*, and the Lord *Talbot* taken Prisoner.
- 6 Nov. King *Henry* crown'd at *Westminster*.
- 1430 *Joan* of *Ark* taken by the *English*, and afterwards burnt for a Witch.
- 7 Dec. King *Henry* is crown'd King of *France* at *Paris*.
- 1431
- 1433 *France* is perpetually ravag'd and haras'd by the contending Parties, and *England* extremely impoverished by Taxes to support the War.
- 1434 The People of *Normandy* take Arms against the *English*; but are suppress'd.
- 1435 The Duke of *Burgundy* deserts the *English* Interest, and joins the *French*.
- 1436 The Duke of *Bedford* Regent of *France* dies.
The Duke of *York* made Regent of *France*.
Paris is taken before his Arrival in *France*.
Calais is besieg'd by the Duke of *Burgundy*, but reliev'd by the *English*.
- 1437 Queen *Katherine* Mother to King *Henry* dies.
James King of *Scotland* murdered by his Subjects.
The Duke of *York* recall'd from his Regency of *France*, and the Earl of *Warwick* sent in his Room.
- 1439 The Earl of *Warwick* dies at *Roan*, and the Duke of *York* is made Regent of *France* again.
- 1440 A Treaty between *England* and *France*, whereby the Duke of *Orleans* is ransom'd for 300000 Crowns, after 25 Years Imprisonment.
Edward Ward created Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*.
- 1441 Great Dissentions between the Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Cardinal of *Winchester*.
- 1442 The Lord *Talbot*, now Earl of *Shrewsbury*, sent over to *Normandy* with 3000 Men.
John Talbot Marshal of *France* created Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
- John* Duke of *Somerset* created Earl of *Kendal*.
King *Henry* contracted by Proxy to the Daughter of the Earl of *Armagnac*; but the Marriage was never completed.
A Truce concluded for 18 Months between the *English* and *French*.
Humphry Stafford, Earl of *Stafford*, created Duke of *Buckingham*.
John Holland, Lord Admiral, created Duke of *Exeter*.
William de la Pole, Duke of *Sussex*, created Earl of *Pembroke*.
King *Henry* marries *Margaret* the Daughter of *Reynor* Duke of *Anjou*.
The Duke of *York* is recalled, and the Duke of *Somerset* made Regent of *France*.
John de Foix created Earl of *Kendal*, since which those of that Family do write themselves Earls of *Langueville* and *Kendal*.
The Duke of *Gloucester* by the Direction of the Queen is arrested, at a Parliament at *St. Edmund's Bury*, and afterwards murdered.
He was buried in the Abby of *St. Albans*.
The Cardinal of *Winchester* died the same Year.
The Duke of *York* begins to assert his Title to the Crown of *England*.
James Butler Earl of *Ormond*, and Lord Treasurer, created Earl of *Wiltshire*.
Edward Stourton created Lord *Stourton*, *Wiltshire*.
The *French* recover *Roan* and all *Normandy* from the *English*.
Richard Nevil, who married *Ann* Sister of *Henry* Duke of *Warwick*, created Earl of *Warwick*.
John Tiptoft, Lord Treasurer and Lord Constable, created Earl of *Worcester*.
William de la Pole Duke of *Sussex*, the prime Minister, is impeach'd by the Commons and banished.

nished, and afterwards murdered in his Passage beyond Sea.

The Duke of York underhand foments the Insurrection of Jack Cade in Kent.

Cade defeats the King's Forces; whereupon the King retires to Warwick, and Cade enters London.

Cade is killed, and his Followers dispers'd.

The Duke of York comes over from his Government of Ireland, and has recourse to Arms, upon Pretence of Male Administration.

John Lord Mowbray, Son of John Lord Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, was created Earl of Warren and Surrey, in the Life-time of his Father, and was after Duke of Norfolk.

The Duke of York marches towards London; but afterwards comes to a Treaty with the King, and dismisses his Army.

The Dukes of York and Somerset accuse each other.

The Duke of York solemnly at St. Paul's swears to be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to King Henry.

Jasper of Hatfield, half Brother to King Henry VI, created Earl of Pembroke, after Duke of Bedford.

Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury is sent with a Reinforcement of Troops to Gascony; but is kill'd in that Expedition, and all Gascony is lost.

Constantinople was this Year taken by the Turks.

Jasper de Hatfield Earl of Pembroke, &c. created Duke of Bedford.

The Duke of York renews his Complaints against the Duke of Somerset, and takes him Prisoner in the Queen's Lodgings; but he is soon after set at Liberty by the King, and made Governor of Calais.

The Duke of York raises an Army in Wales, and marches towards London.

He gives Battle to the King's Forces near St. Albans, and routs them, killing the Duke of Somerset, the Earls of Northumberland and Stafford, and the Lord Clifford upon the Spot, and makes the King his Prisoner.

The Duke of York prevails with the King to make him Protector of the Kingdom; the Lord Salisbury Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Warwick Governor of Calais.

The King re-assumes his Power, and displaces the Protector.

The French infect the Sea Coasts, and the Scots the Borders.

The Queen attempts to surprize the Duke of York and his Adherents at Coventry, but is disappointed.

An Accommodation between the King and the Yorkists at London.

Printing was practis'd publicly about this Time, but said to be invented by one Guttenburgh of Mentz in Germany about ten Years before: It was brought into England by one William Caxton a Mercer of London, A. D. 1471.

A Quarrel happening between a Servant of the King's, and another of the Earl of Warwick's, the War breaks out afresh, and the Earl of Salisbury defeats the King's Troops under the Lord Audley at Barnet, the Lord Audley himself being killed in the Engagement.

The Yorkists being about to engage the King's Forces again, are deserted by one of their Generals, Andrew Toller; whereupon they all disperse, and the Duke of York and his Sons, with the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury, are attainted in Parliament.

The Yorkists assemble their Forces again, and land in Kent; whereupon the King leaves London.

The Yorkists follow the King to Northampton, where a Battle was fought the 9th of July; the King's

D

Army

A. D.
23 May

1456

1457

1458

1459

1460

A. D. Army is routed, the Duke of *Beckingham* and the Earl of *Salisbury* killed, and the King himself made Prisoner.

The Earl of *March* and *Salisbury* advance to *London*, call a Parliament; and the Duke of *Tork* arriving from *Ireland* claims the Crown.

It is agreed in Parliament, that King *Henry* should enjoy the Crown during his Life, and that the Duke of *Tork* should succeed him.

31 Dec. The Queen refuses to submit to this Agreement, raises an Army, and routs the Duke of *Tork* at *Wakefield*; and the Duke himself is killed in the Engagement.

2 Feb. 1461 The Earl of *March* engages the King's Forces under the Earl of *Peveloke*, and routs them at *Mortimer's Cross* near *Ludlow*.

1461 **EDWARD IV**, eldest surviving Son of *Richard D. of York* (Son of *Richard Earl of Cambridge* and *Anne* his Wife, who was Daughter of *Roger Earl of March*, the Son of *Edmund Mortimer* and *Philippa* his Wife, who was Daughter of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, the third Son of *Edward III*) succeeded to the Crown. His Title as descending from the third Son of *Edward III*, was adjudged preferable to the *Lancaster* Family, who descended from *John of Gaunt*, the fourth Son of *Edward III*.

29 Mar Palm-Sund. King *Edward* obtains a great Victory over King *Henry's* Forces at *Tewkesbury* in *Torkshire*; whereupon King *Henry* with his Queen and Son retire into *Scotland*, and deliver up *Berwick* to the *Scots*.

28 Jun. King *Edward* is crown'd at *Westminster*.

George, half Brother to King *Edward IV*, created Duke of *Clarence*.

Henry Viscount *Bauchier*, &c. created Earl of *Essex*.

Richard Plantagenet, Brother to *K. Edward IV*, created D. of *Gloucester*.

The Queen defeats the Duke of *Norfolk* and the Earl of *Warwick* at *St. Albans*, and sets the King at Liberty; but the Earl of *March*, now Duke of *Tork*, advancing towards *London* with a superior Force, she retires Northwards.

The Duke of *Tork* is proclaimed King at *London*; and this is reckoned the last Day of King *Henry's* Reign.

This King founded King's College in *Cambridge*, and *Eton* near *Windsor*: His Queen laid the Foundation of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*: And in this Reign, *Henry Chicheley* Archbishop of *Canterbury* founded *All-Soul's College* and *Bernard* in *Oxford*; and *Walter* Bishop of *Winchester* founded *Magdalen College* there.

William Nevil, Lord *Falconbridge*, created Earl of *Kent*.

John Nevil, Grandchild of *Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury*, created Lord *Montacute*, and after viz. 1470, Marquis *Montacute*.

The Parliament repeal all the Laws relating to the Succession of the Line of *Lancaster*, and declare the Right to be in the Line of *Tork*.

King *Henry* and his Queen with the *Scots*, enter *England*, but are defeated by King *Edward's* General Viscount *Montague* at *Hexham*.

John Nevil, Lord *Montague*, created Earl of *Northumberland* (who after six Years resigned it to *Henry Percy*, &c.)

King *Henry* is taken in Disguise and carried Prisoner to the Tower.

The Earl of *Warwick* is sent upon an Embassy to propose a Marriage between King *Edward* and the Lady *Bona*, Daughter to the Duke of *Savoy*.

King *Edward* marries the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, the Widow of Sir *John Grey*, while the Earl of *Warwick* is upon his Embassy, which pro-

provokes the Earl to desert the King's interest.

Edmund Grey, Lord Ruthyn, created Earl of Kent.

King Edward's Queen is deliver'd of a Daughter named Elizabeth, afterwards marry'd to King Henry VII, whereby the Families of York and Lancaster were united.

Richard Woodville, Lord Treasurer, Father of Queen Elizabeth, Wife of King Edward IV, created Earl of Rivers.

King Edward marries his Sister Margaret to the Duke of Burgundy.

John de la Pole, Son and Heir of John Duke of Suffolk, created Earl of Lincoln.

The Earl of Warwick with his two Brothers, the Archbishop of York and the Marquis of Montague, enter into a Conspiracy against King Edward.

The Duke of Clarence, Brother to King Edward, marries the Earl of Warwick's Daughter, and is drawn into the Conspiracy.

They break out into Rebellion, and defeat King Edward's Forces at Tewkesbury, near Banbury.

Humphry Lord Stafford of Southwick made Earl of Devon.

Thomas Courteney created Earl of Devon.

Henry Percy (upon the Resignation of John Nevil) created Earl of Northumberland.

John Stafford, second Son of Humphry Duke of Buckingham, created Earl of Wiltshire.

The Earl of Warwick surprizes King Edward in his Camp, and takes him Prisoner, and commits him to the Care of his Brother the Archbishop of York.

King Edward makes his Escape, raises an Army, and obtains a Victory over Warwick's Forces at Stamford; whereupon the Duke of Clarence, and the Earl of Warwick fly into France.

The Earl of Warwick lands at Dartmouth, raises Forces, and drives King Edward out of England, who is well received by the Duke of Burgundy.

King Edward's Queen is deliver'd of a Son in the Abby of Westminster, where she took Sanctuary.

A Parliament is called, where King Henry is reinstated in the Government; the Succession referred in his Family, and King Edward is attainted as a Traitor and Usurper.

George Nevil, Son of John Lord Montacute, created Duke of Bedford.

King Edward, being assisted by the Duke of Burgundy, lands in Yorkshire, seizes York, and marches to Nottingham, and the Duke of Clarence comes over to him.

King Edward takes Possession of London again (being about six Months after his leaving it) and imprisons King Henry.

King Edward obtains a great Victory over the Earl of Warwick at Barnet; in which Battle the Earl himself, and his Brother the Marquis of Montague are killed.

King Henry's Queen Margaret with her Son Edward land at Weymouth, and raise Forces against King Edward.

King Edward routs their Army at Tewkesbury, and takes Prince Edward (King Henry's Son) Prisoner, and suffers him to be killed in his Presence.

King Henry is murdered in the Tower by the Duke of Gloucester, (as 'tis said) in the 50th Year of his Age: He is reckoned to have reigned 38 Years; he left no Issue behind him, his only Son Edward being kill'd, as is above related.

Queen Margaret being taken Prisoner by King Edward, was ransom'd by her Father Reynar, D. of Anjou.

Thomas Grey, Marquis Dorset, created Earl of Huntingdon.

A. D.

5 Jan.

12 Mar
1471

11 Apr

Easter
Sund.
14 Apr

14 Apr

4 May.

1472

A. D. George Duke of Clarence created Earl of Warwick.
Lewis de Bruges created Earl of Winchester.

1473 A Parliament being call'd repeals all the Acts made after King Henry's Readeption, and revives the Acts of King Edward for establishing the Succession in the House of York.

June. King Edward invades France with a great Army, but concludes a Peace without performing any considerable Action.

1475 The King is apprehensive of the Earl of Richmond, the pretended Heir of the House of Lancaster, who was fled to the Duke of Bretagne, but cannot prevail with the Duke to deliver him up.

Thomas Grey created Marquis of Dorset.

Richard Duke of York, second Son of King Edward IV, &c. cre-

ated Earl of Nottingham, Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Surrey; and in 1476 was created Earl Marshal.

The Duke of Clarence is attainted in Parliament, and afterwards privately murdered in the Tower.

A great Plague in England this Year.

William Lord Herbert of Grosmont created Earl of Huntingdon.

Edward, eldest Son of King Edward IV, created Earl of March, and Marquis of Pembroke.

William Lord Berkeley created Viscount Berkeley; and in King Henry 7th's Reign, viz. 1489, was created Marquis Berkeley.

King Edward enters into a War with Scotland, takes Berwick, and marches to Edinburgh; whereupon a Peace ensues.

King Edward dies in the 29th Year of his Reign, and the 42d of his Age.

HIS ISSUE.

He had Issue by his Queen, the Widow of Sir John Grey of Grooby, 1. Edward his eldest Son, who succeeded his Father. 2. Richard, afterwards created Duke of York. 3. George, who dy'd young. He had

also seven Daughters, 1. Elizabeth his eldest Daughter, afterwards marry'd to Henry VII. 2. Cecily. 3. Ann. 4. Bridget. 5. Mary. 6. Margaret. 7. Katherine.

9 Apr.
1483

E D W A R D V, eldest Son of K. Edward IV, by Elizabeth his Queen (the Widow of Sir John Grey of Grooby, and Daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, afterwards Earl of Rivers) succeeded his Father.

The Duke of Gloucester seizes upon the Earl of Rivers, the Queen's Brother, and gets the young King into his Power; whereupon the Queen with her other Son Richard take Sanctuary at Westminster.

The Duke prevails upon the

Queen to deliver up her Son Richard; whereupon he secures him, with the King his Brother, in the Tower.

The Protector cuts off the Heads of the Lord Hastings, the Earl of Rivers the Queen's Brother, and of her Son the Lord Gray.

He declares his Brothers, King Edward and the Duke of Clarence, as well as the Issue of Edward IV, Bastards; and by the Assistance of the Duke of Buckingham, usurps the Throne.

1483

R I C H A R D III, the 8th and youngest Son of Richard Duke

of York, usurp'd the Throne, under pretence that his Brothers, Edward IV,

IV.



A. D. George Duke of Clarence created Earl of Warwick.

Lewis de Bruges created Earl of Winchester.

1473 A Parliament being call'd repeals all the Acts made after King Henry's Readeption, and revives the Acts of King Edward for establishing the Succession in the House of York.

June. King Edward invades France with a great Army, but concludes a Peace without performing any considerable Action.

1475 The King is apprehensive of the Earl of Richmond, the pretended Heir of the House of Lancaster, who was fled to the Duke of Bretagne, but cannot prevail with the Duke to deliver him up.

Thomas Grey created Marquis of Dorset.

Richard Duke of York, second Son of King Edward IV, &c. cre-

His ISSUES.

He had Issue by his Queen, the Widow of Sir John Grey of Grooby, 1. Edward his eldest Son, who succeeded his Father. 2. Richard, afterwards created Duke of York. 3. George, who dy'd young. He had

also seven Daughters, 1. Elizabeth his eldest Daughter, afterwards marry'd to Henry VII. 2. Cecily. 3. Ann. 4. Bridget. 5. Mary. 6. Margaret. 7. Katherine.

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Edward, eldest Son of King Edward IV, created Earl of March, and Marquis of Pembroke.

William Lord Berkeley created Viscount Berkeley; and in King Henry 7th's Reign, viz. 1489, was created Marquis Berkeley.

King Edward enters into a War with Scotland, takes Berwick, and marches to Edinburgh; whereupon a Peace ensues.

King Edward dies in the 28th Year of his Reign, and the 42d of his Age.

9. Apr.
1483

EDWARD V, eldest Son of King Edward IV, by Elizabeth his Queen (the Widow of Sir John Grey of Grooby, and Daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, afterwards Earl of Rivers) succeeded his Father.

The Duke of Gloucester seizes upon the Earl of Rivers, the Queen's Brother, and gets the young King into his Power; whereupon the Queen with her other Son Richard take Sanctuary at Westminster.

The Duke prevails upon the

Queen to deliver up her Son Richard; whereupon he secures him, with the King his Brother, in the Tower.

The Protector cuts off the Heads of the Lord Hastings, the Earl of Rivers the Queen's Brother, and of her Son the Lord Gray.

He declares his Brothers, King Edward and the Duke of Clarence, as well as the Issue of Edward IV, Bastards; and by the Assistance of the Duke of Buckingham, usurps the Throne.

1483

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of York, usurp'd the Throne, under pretence that his Brothers, Edward IV,

IV.



A. D.

6 July
1483

1484

1485

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A. D.

6 July
1483

IV, and the Duke of *Clarence*, as well as the Issue of *Edward IV.* were illegitimate.

He is crown'd at *Westminster*, with *Anne* his Queen.

He causes his two Nephews, *Edward V.* and *Richard*, to be murder'd.

He is crown'd a second Time at *York*.

John Lord Howard, Duke of *Norfolk* (descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of *Thomas* first Duke of *Norfolk*) created Duke of *Norfolk* and *Surrey*.

William Lord Berkley (descended from the Lady *Isabel* Daughter of *Thomas D. of Norfolk* and *E. of Nottingham*) created Earl of *Nottingham*.

King *Richard* calls a Parliament who Recognize his Title, and de-

1484

1485

HENRY VII. Son of *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond* (eldest Son of *Owen Tudor*, and Queen *Katherine*, Relict of *Henry V.*) by *Margaret* his Wife, sole Daughter of *John Duke of Somerset*, the Son of *John Earl of Somerset*, who was Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by *Katherine Swinford*, his third Wife, was, the same Day he obtain'd the Victory over King *Richard* at *Bosworth*, proclaim'd King by his Army.

He cou'd derive no Title from *John of Gaunt*, for two Reasons: first, because there were Descendants from *John of Gaunt* by his former Wives then remaining, 2dly, Because *Katherine Swinford* was not married to *John of Gaunt* when she had *John Earl of Somerset* by him; but his former Dutcheß was then living. Nor did that Act of Parliament, which legitimated *John of Gaunt's* Issue by *Katherine Swinford*, make them capable of inheriting the Crown, but only gave them a Capacity of inheriting any private Estate from their Ancestors.

King *Henry* imprisons the Earl

clare his two Brothers, *Edward I* and the D. of *Clarence*, illegitimate.

King *Richard's* only Son dies.

The Duke of *Buckingham* sets up the Earl of *Richmond's* Title to the Crown, and raises Forces against King *Richard*, but the Duke is taken and beheaded.

The Earl of *Richmond* and his Adherents are attainted in Parliament.

King *Richard's* Queen dies.

The E. of *Richmond* lands in *Wales*.

He engages King *Richard* at *Bosworth* near *Leicester*, where King *Richard* is kill'd, and his Army routed, 22 Aug. A. D. 1485. He is reckoned to have reigned 2 Years and 2 Months. He left no Issue behind him.

A. D.

Aug.
1485

30 Oct.

of *Warwick*, Son of the Duke of *Clarence*, in the Tower

King *Henry* is crown'd at *Westminster*.

He first instituted the Yeomen of the Guard.

He calls a Parliament, which settles the Crown upon him and his Issue.

He marries the Princess *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Henry IV.*

The Queen is deliver'd of a Prince, named *Arthur*.

Lambert Symnel personates *Richard Duke of York*, and is set up against King *Henry*.

He is afterwards made to personate *Edward Earl of Warwick*, Prisoner in the Tower, and going into *Ireland*, is proclaim'd King, and crown'd by the Name of *Edward* the 6th.

The Queen Dowager of *Edward IV.* is confin'd to a Monastery, and her Estate seiz'd by the King, who suspected her to be concern'd in the Contrivance. She dies soon after.

Philibert de Chandow, a Briton, born in *France*, created Earl of *Bath*.

D 3

The-

18 Jan.
1486
Sept.

A. D. Thomas Lord Stanley, and of Man, created Earl of Derby.

1487 Lambert, with the Earl of Lincoln, and a Body of Irish Troops, lands in England.

20 Jun They are defeated by King Henry at Stoke, near Newark. The Earl of Lincoln is kill'd upon the Spot, and Lambert and Simon his Tutor are made Prisoners.

Lambert is made a Scullion in the King's Kitchen, and afterwards one of his Falconers, in which Post he died. His Tutor Simon was committed to some obscure Prison, and never heard of more.

25 Nov The Queen is crown'd.

1488 King Henry sends an Army to the Assistance of the Duke of Bretagne, against the French.

1489 An Insurrection in the North, on account of Taxes, in which the Earl of Northumberland is kill'd, but it is soon suppress'd.

The Scots rebel against their King James III, and kill him.

1491 The King enters into a War with France, but a Peace is concluded without any considerable Action.

The Moors are driven out of Spain. And America is discovered this Year by Christopher Columbus, a Genoeze, for the Spaniards.

1492 The Dutchess of Burgundy, Edward IV's Sister, sets up Perkin Warbeck, to counterfeit Richard Duke of York, second Son of King Edward.

He goes into Ireland, and his Title to the Crown of England is acknowledged by the French King.

Richard Verney created Lord Willoughby, of Broke.

1493 King Henry discovers Perkin's Pedigree.

1494 He Executes several that were in a Conspiracy to bring in Perkin, and particularly Sir William Stanley Lord Chamberlain, who set the Crown upon his Head.

1495 Perkin appears upon the Coast of

Kent, where several of his Followers are taken and hang'd.

The King of Scots receives him, and marches with an Army into England in his behalf, but soon retreats.

Edward, third Son of King Henry VII, created Duke of Somerset.

An Insurrection happens in Cornwall, on account of Taxes.

The Rebels being headed by the Lord Audley, march up to London, but are defeated, and the Lord Audley taken and executed.

A Treaty is concluded with Scotland, whereby Perkin is obliged to leave that Kingdom.

The Irish Men invite him over from Ireland. He marches at the head of them, and besieges Exeter, but not being able to take the Town, he takes Sanctuary, and his Followers submit themselves.

Perkin is brought up to London, and shewn to the People.

1491 Perkin makes his Escape, but is taken again and sent to the Tower, where contriving with the Earl of Warwick to make their Escape, he is hang'd at Tyburn, and the Earl is beheaded.

This Year there hapen'd a great Plague in England, this is occasion'd the King and Court to remove to Calais.

1491 Prince Arthur marries Katherine the Infanta of Spain, he being about 13, and she 12 Years of Age.

Prince Arthur dies.

Prince Henry being about 13 Years old, is made Prince of Wales, and contracted to the Infanta Katherine, his late Brother's Wife.

This Year Henry the 7th's Chapel at the East End of Westminster Abby, was built.

The Princess Margaret, King Henry's eldest Daughter, was this Year married to James IV, King of Scots.

The King by Empson and Dudley extorts great Sums of Money from his Subjects.

A. D.

1496

1497

1491

1491

1501

14 Nov

1501

2 Apr

1503

1501

1504

1512

A. D.

1506

1509

2 Apr

1509

14 Nov

1501

2 Apr

1503

3 June

Jan 24

1510

1512

A. D. Another Conspiracy by the Earl of *Suffolk*; the Earl of *Devonshire* and others is discovered and deferred.

Henry Pole, great Grandchild of *Richard Nevill* the elder Brother of *John Lord Montacute*, created Lord *Montacute*.

Philip, King of *Spain*, being driven on the Coast of *England*, King *Henry* obliges him to deliver up the Earl of *Suffolk*, who was harboured in *Flanders*.

King *Henry* died at *Richmond* the

HIS ISSUE.

By *Elizabeth* his Queen, the eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* he had Issue.

1. *Arthur* his eldest Son, marry'd to *Katherine* the Infanta of *Spain*, by whom he had no Issue.

2. *Henry* his second Son, who succeeded his Father.

3. *Edmund* who died at a Year old.

He had also 4 Daughters.

1. *Margaret*, his eldest Daughter, marry'd to *James IV.* King of *Scots*.

HENRY VIII. the second, but eldest surviving Son of *Henry VII.* by the Lady *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* succeeded to the Crown, whose Right is hitherto uncontested, tho' he must derive it from his Mother, for his Father was Heir neither to the House of *York* or *Lancaster*.

He solemnizes his Marriage with the Princess *Katherine*, his Brother *Arthur's* Widow.

The King and Queen are crown'd at *Westminster*.

He causes *Empson* and *Dudley*, the Instruments of his Father's Ex-tortions, to be convicted and executed as Traitors.

King *Henry* declares War against *France*.

22d of *April*, in the 53d Year of his Age, and the 24th of his Reign, *A. D.* 1509, leaving behind him a Million eight hundred thousand Pounds, which he had extorted from his Subjects; but to make some amends, he converted the Palace of the *Savoy* into an Hospital, and built some Religious Houses. And his Mother, the Countess of *Richmond*, founded *St. John's* and *Christ's* College in *Cambridge*, in this Reign.

2. *Elizabeth*, who died at three Years of Age.

3. *Mary*, marry'd first to *Lewis XII.* King of *France*, by whom she had no Issue, and afterwards to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, by whom she had Issue *Henry Brandon*, her only Son, and two Daughters, viz. *Frances Brandon*, and *Eleanor Brandon*.

4. *Katherine*, who dy'd in her Infancy.

Edmund de la Pale, Earl of *Suffolk*, upon Account of his near Relation to the House of *York*, is beheaded.

The King having made Queen *Katherine* Regent, Invades *France* with a great Army in Person.

He defeats a great Body of French Troops, and takes *Toronnens*, and *Tournay*.

The Earl of *Surrey*, the King's General, gains a great Victory over the *Scots* at *Flodden Field*, where King *James IV.* of *Scotland* is kill'd upon the spot.

Charles Brandon, Viscount *Lisle*, created Duke of *Suffolk*,

A Treaty of Peace is concluded with *France*.

The Princess *Mary*, the King's youngest

A. D. younger Sister, is married to *Lewis XII*, King of *France*, who died the first of *January* following.

Margaret (Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*) created Countess of *Salisbury*.

Charles Somerset, Lord *Herbert* (base Son of *Henry Beaufort*, the 5th Duke of *Somerset*) created Earl of *Worcester*.

13 May
1515

Mary Queen of *France*, the Dowager of *Lewis XII*, marries *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*.

Cardinal Wolsey, the Pope's Legate, Archbishop of *York*, and *Ld. Chancellor* of *England*, becomes Prime Minister of State. He held the Bishopricks of *Durham* and *Worcester* successively, and the Abby of *St. Albans* in *Commendam*, and holds the Bishopricks of *Bath*, *Worcester* and *Hereford* in *Farm*, and has the disposal of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, so that his Revenues are computed to equal those of the Crown.

1516

Queen *Margaret*, Dowager of *Scotland*, the King's eldest Sister, is forced by a Faction to fly into *England*.

The Princess *Mary*, King *Henry's* eldest Daughter, is born.

1517

An Insurrection of the *London* Apprentices, on account of Strangers being permitted to Trade, which is suppress'd.

The Reformation of Religion is begun this Year in *Germany*, by *Martin Luther*, a Dr. of Divinity, and Reader in the University of *Wittenburg*, and countenanced by *Frederick* Duke of *Saxony*.

8 Feb
1519

Tournay is deliver'd up to the *French*, on a Treaty of Marriage between the Dauphin and the Princess *Mary*, neither of them 2 Years old.

Charles King of *Spain* is made Emperor.

1520

4 June

He comes over into *England*.

A famous Interview this Year between the Kings of *England* and *France*, near *Guines*.

King *Henry* writes a Book against *Luther*, whereupon the Pope gives him the Title of *Defender of the Faith*.

Wolsey procures *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, to be attainted and executed for High Treason; since his Death, the Place of High Constable of *England* has never been confer'd on any Person, but upon particular Occasions.

This Year Muskets were first invented.

On the Death of Pope *Leo X*, *Wolsey* endeavours to be made Pope but is disappointed, and *Adrian* Cardinal of *Torresfa* is elected.

A War with *France* and *Scotland* commences this Year.

The Emperor comes a second time into *England*.

The King raises Money by way of Loan without a Parliament.

A Parliament meets, and grants a Supply for the War with *France*, and an Army is sent over thither, commanded by the Duke of *Suffolk*, which takes some small Places, and forages the Country almost as far as *Paris*.

Wolsey is a second Time disappointed of being made Pope, on the Death of *Adrian*, and *Clement VII* is elected.

Wolsey's Legantine Power is continued to him for Life, and he is impow'ed by the new Pope to suppress the lesser Monasteries, to enable him to found a College at *Ipswich*, and another at *Oxford*.

A Truce is concluded with the *Scots*.

Francis the *French* King is taken Prisoner by the Imperialists.

King *Henry* levies Money on the Subject without a Parliament, which occasions an Insurrection, but 'tis suppress'd without Bloodshed.

Wolsey gives his Palace of *Hampton Court* to the King.

Henry Lord *Clifford* created Earl of *Cumberland*.

A. D.
1521

1524

1527

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1536

1537

A. D.
1521

1526

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1528

1529

Dr.

1530

Henry Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, created Marq. of Exeter.

Henry Brandon (Son and Heir of Charles, Duke of Suffolk) created Earl of Lincoln.

Henry Fitz-Roy (base Son of Henry VIII) created Duke of Richmond and Somerset.

Thomas Manners, Lord Roos of Hamlake, Tushet and Belvoir, descended by the Lady Anne his Mother, from Richard Duke of York, created Earl of Rutland.

The Emperor releases Francis the French King from his Imprisonment, on certain Conditions.

Rome is plundered by the Imperialists, and the Pope made Prisoner, but recovers his Liberty again.

The French King agrees to pay King Henry a Tribute for the Kingdom of France.

The King entertains Scruples as to the lawfulness of his Marriage with the Infanta Katherine, his Brother Arthur's Widow.

All the Bishops of England, except Fisher, declare the Marriage unlawful.

The King applies to the Pope for a Divorce.

The Proceedings before Wolsey and Cardinal Campegi, the Pope's Legates, concerning the Divorce.

Queen Katherine appeals to Rome.

The great Seal is taken from Wolsey, and given to Sir Thomas More, and Wolsey is adjudg'd to have incur'd a Premunire, for procuring Bulls from Rome, to execute his Legantine Powers.

George Lord Hastings and Hungerford, created Earl of Huntingdon.

Robert Ratcliff, Visc. Fitz-Walter, created Earl of Sussex.

Thomas Bullen, Viscount Rochford (Father of the Lady Anne Bullen) created Earl of Wiltshire.

Wolsey is apprehended at York, and charg'd with High Treason, and dies on the Road to London.

Several Foreign Universities declare the King's Marriage with his Brother's Widow void.

The Clergy are adjudg'd to have incurred a Premunire, in applying to the See of Rome, and submitting to the Legantine Power, contrary to the Statutes of Provisors; but upon their submission, and advancing the King a Sum of Money, they are pardoned. The Laitie also receive a Pardon for the same Offence.

The King separates himself from Queen Katherine, and never sees her more.

A Statute is made against paying first Fruits to the Pope, and for consecrating Bishops, tho' Bulls were denied at Rome.

King Henry is cited to appear at Rome, to answer Queen Katherine's Appeal, or send a Proxy, but he refuses both.

Six new Bishopricks are erected on the suppressing some Monasteries.

Anne Bullen created Marchioness of Pembroke.

The King marries Anne Bullen.

A Statute is pass'd, prohibiting all Appeals to the Court of Rome.

Dr. Crammer made Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Convocation declare the King's Marriage with Queen Katherine void.

The Archbishop pronounces the Sentence of Divorce, and the King's Marriage with Anne Bullen is confirm'd.

Queen Anne is crown'd.

The Queen is brought to Bed of a Daughter, Christen'd Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England.

The Pope declares King Henry's Marriage with Queen Katherine good, and requires him to live with her.

The King and Parliament throw off all Subjection to the See of Rome.

The

A. D.

1531

14 July

1532

14 Nov.

1533

1 June

13 Sep.

1534

A.D.

The Convocation declare their submission to the King's Authority. Elizabeth Barton call'd the Holy Maid of Kent, executed for Treason.

The Parliament enact, That the King is Supreme Head of the Church of England, and give him the first Fruits and Tenths.

1535

Bishop Fisher, and Sir Thomas More, condemn'd and executed for High Treason, in denying the King's Supremacy.

Cromwell is made Vice General, and visits of all the Churches and Monasteries in England.

Several Monasteries surrender their Charters to the King.

1536

All Monasteries under 200 l. per Ann. are suppress'd by Act of Parliament.

Wales is united and incorporated with England, by Act of Parliament.

The Bible is ordered to be translated, and printed in English.

Queen Katherine dies in the 30th Year of her Age.

King Henry is jealous of Queen Anne, whom he causes to be condemn'd by her Peers, for High Treason, in procuring her Brother and four others to lie with her. She confesses a Precontract with the Earl of Northumberland, and thereupon is divorced by Archbishop Cranmer's Sentence.

19 May

She is executed in the Tower.

20 May

The King is married to Jane Seymour.

The Princess Mary is compelled to acknowledge the King's Supremacy; and that the King's Marriage with her Mother was incestuous and unlawful.

The Parliament confirm the Attainder of Queen Anne, and enact that both the Divorces were Legal, and the Issue of both Marriages Illegitimate and incapable of inheriting the Crown.

The Lands belonging to Religious Houses are sold to the Nobility at easy rates.

The suppressing the Monasteries occasions an Insurrection in the North.

William Fitz-William, Lord Admiral, created Earl of Southampton.

The Multitude dispense upon offers of Pardon, and their leaders, the Lord Hussy, and Lord Barry, are executed, with some of the great Abbots.

Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, created Earl of Hertford, after Duke of Somerset.

Queen Jane is brought to Bed of a Prince, afterwards Edward VI, and the Queen died 13 Days after her delivery.

The Bible being printed, was this Year ordered to be set up in Churches.

Many of the greater Monasteries surrender their Charters, and the King seizes Thomas a Becket's sixth Shrine, and converts it to his own use.

The Pope absolves the King's Subjects from their Allegiance, decrees him to be depos'd, and invites all Christian Princes to make War upon him.

Thomas Lord Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, &c. created Earl of Essex.

Six Articles of Religion are established by Act of Parliament.

Henry Lord Darbenny created Earl of Bridgewater.

A Statute is made confirming the seizures and surrenders of the Abbies; they amounted to the Number of 645, of which 28 were nunn'd Abbots; there were suppress'd also 152 Colleges, and 129 Hospitals.

The Bishops take out Commissions from the King, empowering them to Ordain, and execute their Episcopal Function.

William Parr, Knt. created Lord Parr of Kendal.

The

The King marries *Anne Sisseto* the Duke of *Clèves*.

Cromwell is attainted of High Treason, by Act of Parliament, without being heard, and afterwards beheaded.

Archbishop *Cranmer*, and the Convocation, divorce the King from *Anne Clève*, on pretence the King's Internal free Consent was wanting at the Marriage, and the Parliament pass an Act, confirming the Judgment of the Convocation.

The King marries the Lady *Katherine Howard*.

The King burns Papists and Protestants for not conforming to his six Articles.

The Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, are suppress'd by Act of Parliament.

The Countess of *Salisbury*, the Mother of Cardinal *Peck*, being a Prisoner in the Tower, is executed, being thought too near related to the House of *York*.

Queen *Katherine Howard* accused by Archbishop *Cranmer* of Incontinence.

She is attainted of High Treason by Act of Parliament, without being brought to Trial, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, 12 Feb.

It was enacted also to be High Treason, not to discover a Queen's Incontinence; and to be High Treason in any one to marry the King, if he was not found a Virgin.

The King takes upon himself the Title of King of *Ireland*.

This Year there hapned a War with *Scotland*, and *James V.* of *Scotland* died.

The better sort of People only

are allowed the use of Bibles.

The King marries the Lady *Katherine Parr*, a Widow, no Virgin daring to trait to his Constitution of the Act he had passed concerning their Virginity.

An Act was made touching the Succession (on failure of Issue of Prince *Edward*) to the Princesses *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, and in default of Issue of either of them, to such Person as the King should appoint by his Letters Patents, or last Will.

The King enters into a War with *France* and *Scotland*, and takes *Bologna* in Person.

Pistols were first used by the Horse this Year.

King *Henry* is about to suppress the Colleges in the Universities, but dissuaded from it.

A Peace is concluded with *France*.

Archbishop *Cranmer* and the Queen are accused of Heresy, but the King protects them.

The Earl of *Surrey* is executed for High Treason, and his Father the Duke of *Norfolk* is attainted without being heard, but the King dying the Night before his Execution was appointed, he is saved.

King *Henry* died the 28th of Jan. in the 36th Year of his Age, and 38th Year of his Reign, A. D. 1547. As he destroyed all the Religious Houses, and seized their Lands, he out of them erected six Bishopricks, viz. *Westminster*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, *Chichester* and *Gloucester*, and founded *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, and *Christ's Hospital* in *London*.

His I S S U E.

He had by the Infanta *Katherine* 2 Sons, who died young, and one Daughter named *Mary*, afterwards Queen of *England*.

He had by his second Wife, *Anne Bullen*, the Princess *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen of *England*.

He had by his third Wife, the Lady *Jane Seymour*, one only Child named *Edward*, who succeeded him in the Throne.

By his other three Wives he left no Issue.

ED.

A. D.
1547

EDWARD VI. the only Son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour his third Wife, succeeded his Father, being about nine Years of Age.

The Bishops renew their Commissions from him to hold their Bishoprics during Pleasure, and are impowered as the King's Delegates to ordain and perform all other Parts of the episcopal Function.

13 Feb.

The Funeral Obsequies of the late King are solemnized.

Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, Lord Protector, created Duke of Somerset.

William Lord Parr of Kendal, created Marquis of Northampton, and Earl of Essex.

John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, created Earl of Warwick.

Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor, created Earl of Southampton.

Sir William Willoughby created Lord Willoughby of Parham, Lincolnshire.

Sir Thomas Seymour was created Baron Sudley, made Lord High Admiral of England.

Sir Richard Rich, created Baron Rich.

Sir Edmund Sheffield, created Lord Sheffield of Butterwick.

20 Feb.

King Edward is crown'd at Westminster, and a general Pardon issued at the same Time.

10 Sept

Popish Images burnt in London. The Protector marches with an Army into Scotland, and defeats the Scots at *Muscleborough*.

4 Nov.

A general Visitation of Churches. The Parliament meets, and repeals all Statutes that had created any new Treasons or Felonies in the last Reign, particularly that which established the six Articles.

Another Act passed for giving the Communion in both Kinds; and another that the *Congregatio*, and the Election pursuant to it, should cease, and that the Bishops should

be named by the King's Letters Patents, and thereupon consecrated.

And an Act giving the King all the Chantries which the late King had not seiz'd.

An Order of Council was made against the Romish Superstition, and for removing Images out of Churches, &c.

The Lord High Admiral is attainted in Parliament of high Treason, without being heard, and beheaded.

Anabaptists come into England, who deny the Divinity of our Saviour.

The Protector pulls down several Churches to build him a Palace, now called *Somerset-House*.

Several Rebellions happen about Inclosures, but are suppress'd.

The Protector is sent to the Tower and fin'd, but he is restor'd to Favour again.

A Peace is concluded with France, and *Bologna* delivered up.

John Lord Russell, Lord of Tavestock and of *Thornhaugh*, Lord President, created Earl of Bedford.

William Pawlet created Earl of Wiltshire.

The Council prohibit the Princess Mary having Mass in her Chapel; but she refuseth to comply with them.

John Dudley Earl of Warwick, Lord Admiral, created Duke of Northumberland.

Walter de *Eureux*, first descended by the *Bourchiers* from the *Bohuns*, was created Viscount Hereford.

William Herbert, Lord Steward, created Earl of Pembroke.

William Paget, Lord Paget, of *Beaufort*.

Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset (married Frances, Daughter of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk) created Duke of Suffolk.

W. it

William Pawlet, Earl of Wiltshire and Lord Treasurer, created Marquis of Winchester.

Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, is convicted of Felony, in conspiring to imprison the Duke of Northumberland a Privy-Counsellor, and beheaded.

The Common Prayer Book established by Act of Parliament.

Another Act declaring the Marriage of the Clergy valid.

The Bishoprick of *Westminster* is united to *London*.

Articles of Religion are confirmed by the Convocation.

MARY, only Daughter of King *Henry VIII* by *Katherine of Spain*, succeeded her Brother *Edward*.

The Council proclaim the Lady *Jane Grey* Queen.

Queen *Mary* prevails against her, and is proclaimed Queen.

The Duke of *Northumberland*, the great Supporter of Queen *Jane* his Daughter-in-Law, is sent to the Tower with three of his Sons, as is *Dr. Ridley*, Bishop of *London*.

Bishop *Gardiner* is made Lord Chancellor and Lord High Steward, for the Tryal of the Duke of *Northumberland*, and his Sons.

The Duke of *Northumberland* is condemn'd and executed, with several others.

The Queen prohibits all Persons to preach without her special License.

The Queen is crown'd at *Westminster*.

The Act for confirming the Divorce of the Queen's Mother, and making the Queen illegitimate, is repealed.

Another Act was made, repealing all the Statutes made in King *Edward's* Reign, concerning Religion.

Archbishop *Cranmer*, *Guilford*, *Dudley*, and his Wife the Lady *Jane Grey*, were condemn'd for high Treason.

The Plate belonging to the Churches is taken away by the Visitors.

The Duke of *Northumberland* prevails with the King to appoint his Daughter-in-Law, the Lady *Jane Grey*, his Successor.

King *Edward* dies on the 6th Day of *July*, in the 16th Year of his Age, and the 7th of his Reign, *A. D. 1553*.

He founded *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, and *Bridewell*, and improved the Hospital of *Christ's* Church, and *St. Thomas's* Hospital *Southwark*.

Thomas Howard, created Lord *Howard of Effingham*.

A Treaty of Marriage is set on Foot between Queen *Mary*, and *Philip* the Emperor's Son, which occasions *Wiat's* Rebellion.

Wiat enters *London*, but is defeated, and yields himself Prisoner.

The Lady *Jane*, with her Husband and Father, are executed.

The Princess *Elizabeth* imprison'd. Several of the reformed Bishops are depriv'd.

A publick Disputation at *Oxford*, between the Popish and Protestant Divines.

Prince *Philip* arrives in *England*, and is married to the Queen.

Cardinal *Peol* comes into *England*, and in Parliament reconciles the Nation to the See of *Rome*.

William North created Lord *North* of *Carlidge*, and Baron *Grey* of *Roleston*, in the County of *Stafford*.

James Bruges created Lord *Chandos* of *Sudley*, in the County of *Gloucester*.

Anthony Brown created Viscount *Montacute*.

Mr. Rogers, Bishop *Hooper*, and others, burnt for Heresy.

The Queen restores the Church Lands in her Possession.

Phi-

A. D. Philip becomes King of Spain by his Father's Resignation.

1556 B. p. Ridley and Latimer are burnt. Archbishop *Crommer* recants in Hopes of Life, but is afterwards burnt at Oxford.

Cardinal *Pool* is made Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

1557 The English enter into an Alliance with Spain against France, and the Queen sends over 8000 Men to the Assistance of the Spaniards in

1558 **E L I Z A B E T H**, the only Daughter of *Henry VIII* by *Anne Bullen*, succeeded her half Sister Queen *Mary*, as well by the Appointment of her Father's Will, as by Right of Inheritance.

King *Philip* proposes to marry her, but is rejected.

Dr. Parker is made Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

William Parre, who had forfeited his Peerage for Treason, is restored to the Honour of Marquis of *Northampton*.

Edward Seymour, Baron *Branchamp*, is restored to the Honour of Earl of *Hertford*.

Thomas Howard, second Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, was made Viscount *Howard of Binden*, and *Henry Carey of Hunsdon*, and *Oliver St. John of Blunsford*, are created Barons.

13 Jan 1558-9 The Queen is crown'd at *Westminster*.

Sir Nicholas Bacon is made Lord Keeper, the Seal being taken from Archbishop *Haeth*.

Peace is made with France and *Scotland*.

25 Jan The Parliament meets.

First Fruits and Tithes are restored to the Crown.

The Parliament addresses the Queen to marry, which she declines.

The Parliament recognize her Title to the Crown, and that it right-

the Low Countries.

Calais is surrendered to the French.

The Dauphin is married to the Queen of *Scotland*.

The Queen of *England* dies on the 17th of November, in the 43d Year of her Age, and the 6th Year of her Reign, *A. D. 1558*: And soon after Cardinal *Pool* died.

Trinity and *St. John's Colleges* in *Oxford*, were founded in this Reign. The Queen left no Issue.

ly and lineally descended to her.

All the Laws for establishing the Popish Religion which were made by Queen *Mary* are repealed, and the Queen's Supremacy re-enacted.

Nine Protestants, and as many Popish Divines, are assign'd to dispute upon some controverted Points in Religion.

The Act of Uniformity passeth: 80 Parish Rectors, 50 Prebends, 15 Heads of Colleges, 12 Archdeacons, 12 Deans, and 14 Bishops refuse to conform.

Dr. Parker is consecrated Archbishop of *Canterbury* at *Lambeth*, by four conforming Bishops; and he afterwards consecrates *Grindall* Bishop of *London*, Cox for *Ely*, Horn for *Winchester*, Morick for *Banger*, Kening for *St. David's*, Bullingham for *Lincoln*, Frewall for *Salisbury*, Davis for *St. Asaph*, Gues for *Rechester*, Berkly for *Bath and Wells*, Bentham for *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, Alley for *Exeter*, and Parre for *Peterborough*. *Barlow* and *Scory*, formerly deprived, were put into the Sees of *Chichester* and *Hereford*.

There happens an Insurrection in *Scotland* against the Queen Regent, on account of Religion; France takes Part with the Queen Regent, and the English with the Malecontents.

A Peace is concluded between *England*, *France* and *Scotland*.

Se-

Several Marches are offered to the Queen, but she does not accept them.

A Proclamation is issued commanding all Anabaptists to depart the Kingdom; and another prohibiting the defacing ancient Monuments, and destroying Churches.

Brass Money is call'd in, and the Coin restored to its Beauty.

St. Paul's Steeple is burnt.

Queen Elizabeth assists the French Protestants, who put *Henry de Grace* into her Hands.

The second Parliament meets, and passeth an Act confirming the Queen's Supremacy over all Estates ecclesiastical and temporal.

The 39 Articles of Religion established by the Convocation.

The Earl of Warwick the Queen's General surrenders *Henry de Grace* to the French; and his Forces returning to England, bring the Plague with them.

A Peace concluded with France.

Robert Dudley created Baron of Denbigh and Earl of Leicester.

The Queen visits Cambridge.

The Queen of Scots marries the Lord Darnly.

Edward Clinton, Lord Clinton, Lord Admiral, created Earl of Lincoln.

The Queen of Scots is brought to Bed of a Son, afterwards King James I. of England.

The Parliament meets, and address the Queen to marry, and to settle the Succession.

An Act pass'd confirming the Election and Consecration of Bishops.

The Queen goes to Oxford, and is present at their publick Disputation.

The Earl of Murray, base Brother to the Queen of Scots, creates her great Troubles.

The King of Scots kills David Rizzio, Secretary to the Queen.

The King of Scots is murdered by

the Contrivance of Murray and Bothwell, &c. and Murray to throw the Odium of it upon the Queen, persuades her to marry Bothwell.

Murray and the rebel Lords take the Queen Prisoner, and compel her to resign her Crown to her Son; and Murray is made Regent.

Sir Thomas Sackville is created Baron Buckhurst.

The Queen of Scots makes her Escape, and raises an Army, but is defeated by Murray; whereupon she flies into England, and is detained Prisoner by Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth appoints Commissioners to hear the Cause between the Queen of Scots and her Subjects, who meet at York, but determine nothing.

A Marriage is propos'd under hand between the Queen of Scots, and the Duke of Norfolk.

The Puritans begin this Year to create Divisions in the Church, and set up the Geneva Discipline.

Queen Elizabeth assists the Protestants in France.

A War is begun with Spain this Year.

The Duke of Norfolk is sent to the Tower for attempting to marry the Queen of Scots.

The Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland raise a Rebellion in the North, but their Followers being dispers'd, they retire into Scotland; Leonard Dacres, Son of the Lord Dacres, raises a second Rebellion, which is suppressed, and Dacres flies into Flanders.

The Pope also incites two of the Butlers, the Earl of Ormond's Brothers, to raise a Rebellion in Ireland; but the Earl prevails with them to lay down their Arms, and obtains their Pardons.

Murray the Scots's Regent is killed, and the E. of Lenox succeeds him.

The Pope having excommunicated Queen Elizabeth the preceding Year, now publishes his Bull

A. D.

3 June

1569

1569

1570

A. D. absolving her Subjects from their Allegiance, curses them if they obey her, and declares her to be deposed, which occasions some little Insurrections by the Papists; but they are soon suppress'd.

The Duke of *Norfolk* is set at Liberty, on his promising not to proceed in the Match with the Queen of *Scots*.

The *Royal-Exchange* built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*.

1571 The Queen of *Scots* is more strictly confin'd, and her Servants taken from her; whereupon some Proposals are made to the Duke of *Norfolk* for delivering her, which the Duke concealed, tho' he did not comply with them.

A Match is propos'd between Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Duke of *Anjou*, but does not succeed.

A Discovery being made of the Duke of *Norfolk's* treating with the Queen of *Scots* again, the Duke is sent to the *Tower* with the Bishop of *Rest*, who manag'd the Correspondence.

The Earl of *Lenox*, Regent of *Scotland*, is murdered.

2 Apr. A new Parliament met, and made it high Treason to affirm any one had Right to the Crown but the present Queen, or that the Queen and Parliament could not limit the Succession: It was also made high Treason to be reconcil'd, or to reconcile others to the Church of *Rome*.

1572 The Duke of *Norfolk* is brought to his Tryal, being charg'd with high Treason, in treating of a Marriage with the Queen of *Scots*, conspiring to depose Queen *Elizabeth*, &c. and is convicted and executed.

The Earl of *Northumberland* also being deliver'd up by the *Scots*, is executed.

Walter Devereux, Viscount *Hereford*, created Earl of *Essex*.

A Peace concluded with *France*.

The Protestants are massacred at *Paris*, being charg'd with conspiring against the Government.

A fourth Parliament meets, and it is made Treason to set at Liberty a Person condemn'd for high Treason.

This Year the *Dutch* under the Conduct of the Prince of *Orange* laid the Foundation of their Commonwealth, and rebel against the King of *Spain*.

The *French Court* propose a Marriage between the Duke of *Alençon*, and Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Laws for Uniformity are put in Execution against the Puritans.

A Proclamation is issued for putting the sumptuary Laws against Excess of Apparel in Execution.

At a second Session of the fourth Parliament of this Reign, the Queen is again address'd to marry, but to no purpose.

The Prince of *Orange*, and the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, offer to accept Queen *Elizabeth* for their Sovereign, which she refuses.

The Earl of *Essex* dies in *Ireland*, suspected to be poison'd by the Earl of *Leicester*.

Cuthbert Main, a Priest, is put to Death for maintaining the Pope's Authority, being the first that was executed purely for Religion in this Reign.

Queen *Elizabeth* assists the *Dutch* against the King of *Spain*.

The Earl of *Morton* is removed from the Regency in *Scotland*, and the King enters upon the Administration of the Government.

As the Queen was in her Barge upon the *Thames*, one of her Barge-men was shot thro' both his Arms; but it appearing to be an Accident, the Queen pardon'd the Man that shot off the Piece.

The

The Duke of *Anjou*, now *Anjon*, came into *England*, and made his Addresses to the Queen in Person.

The *Turkey Company* was first established this Year.

Philip Howard, Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, created Earl of *Arundel*.

A third Session of the fourth Parliament was held; and an Act was made for inflicting a Penalty of 2*l.* a Month on those who absented themselves from Church.

Perregine Birie, Esq; created Lord *Willoughby of Erbury* in *Lincolnshire*.

This Year Captain *Francis Drake* return'd from his first Voyage round the Globe, having been three Years performing it.

The Earl of *Morton*, late Regent of *Scotland*, is beheaded for having been concerned in the Murder of the Lord *Darnley* (King of *Scotland*.)

Articles of Marriage are concluded between the Queen and the Duke of *Anjou*; but the *French King* refuses to ratify them.

Campion the Jesuit, and several other Priests are executed, for conspiring against the Queen.

The Duke of *Anjou* returns home despairing of Success, having continued his Courtship to the Queen about ten Years.

King *James* of *Scotland* is surprized by the Lords *Gowry*, *Morr*, *Lindsey*, and others, and confin'd as a Prisoner by them.

King *James* makes his Escape, and regains his Liberty, and the Lords that had confin'd him are banished; and *Gowry* for another Conspiracy of the like Nature was afterwards beheaded.

Throgmorton is executed for being in a Conspiracy to set the Queen of *Scots* at Liberty, &c. being rack'd into a Confession of the Crime.

An Association is enter'd into by the *English* for the Preservation of Queen *Elizabeth*, upon some Practices of the King of *Spain* and the Duke of *Guise* to destroy her.

A new Parliament is called, wherein Dr. *Parry* a *Welshman* boldly oppos'd the Sanguinary Laws that were propos'd against Priests and Jesuits, for which he was committed to the *Gate-House*.

Dr. *Parry* is condemned and executed for a Design to assassinate her Majesty.

The Association that had been voluntarily enter'd into, is approv'd and confirm'd by Act of Parliament, and 24 Commissioners were appointed for the Tryal of such Persons as should lay any Claim to the Crown, or attempt any thing against the present Queen [which was intended chiefly against the Queen of *Scots*.]

Queen *Elizabeth* at the Intercession of the *Dutch* sends 6000 Men to their Assistance, and has the *Brill* and *Flushing* delivered into her Hands, as a Security for her Charges.

Tobacco was first brought into *England* this Year.

Sir *Philip Sidney* is kill'd in the *Dutch Wars*.

A new Treaty is made between *England* and *Scotland*.

Babington and others are convicted of Conspiring against Queen *Elizabeth*, and executed with very great Barbarity.

The Queen of *Scots* is charg'd with being a Promoter of the Conspiracy, and Commissioners are ordered to try her at *Fotheringay*; but the Queen of *Scots* not acknowledging their Jurisdiction, they proceed to pass Sentence of Death upon her.

Another Parliament is called, being the sixth of this Reign, wherein the Sentence against the

E Queen

A. D.

29 Nov

Febr.
1585

1586

29 Oct.

A. D.

1587

Queen of Scots is confined, and both Houses importunately address the Queen, that it may be removed.

A new Plot is discovered against Queen Elizabeth; whereupon she signs a Warrant for the Execution of the Queen of Scots, and she was executed accordingly; but Queen Elizabeth throws the Blame upon her Secretary *Davison*, and pretends the Warrant was to have lain dormant; and that she never designed it should be executed, but upon absolute Necessity.

And to give a Colour to this, *Davison* is imprison'd and fin'd.

Duelling with small Swords first introduced into England this Year.

The Earl of *Leicester* the Queen's Favourite having ill Success in the Netherlands, is recall'd, and dies this Year in Disgrace.

1588

The Spaniards set out their great Armada to invade England; but meeting first with a great Storm, and afterwards being attacked by the English Fireships, and several of their Ships destroyed, they return home without attempting to land upon the English Coasts.

Charles Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, created Earl of *Nottingham*.

4 Feb.

1589

A new Parliament is called, who grant the Queen Taxes for the Spanish War.

This Year *Henry III* of France was assassinated by *James Clement*, a Monk; and the King of *Navarre* succeeded him by the Name of *Henry IV*, a Protestant, whom Queen Elizabeth supplies with Men and Money to support his Right.

King *James* of Scotland marries *Anne* the Daughter of *Frederick* King of Denmark.

1591

Hacker who personated our Saviour, a Man much followed by the Puritans, is convicted and executed for Blasphemy.

The Queen sends the Earl of *Essex* with 4000 Men to the As-

sistance of the King of France; but the French not joining him according to Agreement, he returns without effecting any Thing.

The Queen goes to *Oxford*, and is entertain'd by The University.

The eighth Parliament meets, and makes several Laws against Recusancy.

Henry IV, the French King, is reconciled to the Church of Rome.

This Year above 12000 died of the Plague in London.

Lopez a Jew, the Queen's Physician, and several others, are convicted of a Design to poison her, and executed as Traitors.

The Lord Admiral *Howard* and the Earl of *Essex* take the City of *Cadix*, and plunder it, and destroy the Ships in the Harbour: The Damage the Spaniards sustain'd, being computed at 20 Millions of Ducats.

The English set out a Fleet against Spain, and the Spaniards set out another against England; but they are both dispersed by Storms, and nothing considerable effected.

The ninth Parliament of this Reign meets, and grant the Queen very great Taxes, which they desire may not be drawn into Precedent.

The Earl of *Essex* behaving himself with some Contempt towards the Queen, she strikes him.

One *Squire* was executed this Year for attempting to poison the Queen.

Tyrone defeats the English Forces in Ireland, and the Province of *Munster* revolts to him.

The Earl of *Essex* makes an unsuccessful Expedition against the Rebels in Ireland, and being suspected of Designs against the Government, is confin'd at his Return home. *Montjoy* being made Deputy of Ireland, restores the English Affairs there.

The

The *English* and *Dutch* gained a great Victory over the *Spaniards* at *Newport*, in *Flanders*, this Year.

Prince *Charles*, afterwards *R. Charles I.*, born at *Dunfermling*, in *Scotland*.

The *Earl of Essex* forms a Design of seizing the *Queen's* Person, and altering the Government; proceeds to fortify his House in the *Strand*, and imprisons the *Privy-Counsellors* that are sent to him; but at length surrenders, and is convicted of *Treason*, and executed with several of his Adherents.

The tenth and last Parliament of this Reign meet, and represent the mischievous Consequence of *Monopolies*; whereupon the *Queen* issues her Proclamation, declaring several of her *Licences* and *Letters*

Patents void; and the *Commons* give greater Supplies than ever.

Offend is besieged by the *Spaniards* this Year; but they are repulsed by *Sir Francis Vere*, Governor for the *States*, and Commander of the *English* Forces.

The *Spaniards* land in *Ireland*, and join the *Irish* Rebels, but are defeated, and return home.

Tyrene the great *Irish* Rebel makes his Submission, and is pardoned.

The *Queen* is taken ill, and appoints *James VI.*, King of *Scots*, her Successor.

She died on the 24th of *March*, in the 70th Year of her Age, and the 45th of her Reign, *A. D.* 1603, unmarried.

JAMES I., the Son of *Henry Stuart* Lord *Darvley*, and *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, (the only Child of *James V.* King of *Scots*, who was Son of *James IV.* and *Margaret* his Queen, the eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* King of *England*,) succeeded to the Crown by Hereditary Right, as well as the Appointment of *Queen Elizabeth*; but contrary to an Act of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* empowering that King to limit the Succession, on Failure of Issue of his Daughters *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, to whom he thought fit; for in Pursuance of that Power, King *Henry VIII.* by his last Will, appointed the Issue of his youngest Sister *Mary*, by *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, to succeed to the Crown; but for Reasons best known to themselves, the *Suffolk* Family waid their Claim, and have constantly sworn Allegiance to the *Scots*'s Line.

King *James* sets out from *Edinburgh*, in order to take Possession of the Crown of *England*.

The King arriv'd at the *Charter-House*, in *London*.

Sir Robert Cecil created Baron of *Ellington*; *Sir Robert Sidney* Baron of *Penhurst*; *Sir William Knollys* Baron of *Grayes*, and *Sir Edward Wotton* Baron of *Morley*.

The *Plague* being in *London*, a Person was whipp'd through the Town for going to Court when his House was infected.

About the latter End of this Month, the *Queen*, Prince *Henry*, and the Princess *Elizabeth*, arrive in *London*.

Prince *Henry*, the Duke of *Long*, the Earl of *Southampton*, the Earl of *Marr*, and the Earl of *Pembroke*, are invested with the Order of the *Garter*.

The King and *Queen* are crown'd at *Westminster*.

The Earl of *Southampton* restor'd to his Honour: *Thomas Howard*, is created Earl of *Suffolk*, and the Lord *Montjoy*, Earl of *Devonshire*.

Sir Thomas Egerton created Baron of *Elsmere*. *Sir Wm. Russell*, Baron of *Thornough*. *Sir Henry Gray*, Baron of *Gryphis*. *Sir John Petre*, Baron of *Writtle*. *Sir John Harrington*,

- 1603 Baron of Exton. Sir Henry Danvers, Baron of Dansey. Sir Thomas Gerard, Baron of Gerrard Bromley. Sir Robert Spencer, Baron of Wormleighton.
- 17 Novem The Lord Cobham, Lord Grey, and Sir Walter Rawleigh, tryed at Winchester for High Treason in conspiring against the King, and condemn'd, but reprieved.
- 1604 A Conference is held at Hampton Court, in the King's presence, between the Episcopal Divines and the Puritans.
- A new Translation of the Bible is ordered, being the same that is in use at this Day.
- A Proclamation issues for banishing Priests and Jesuits.
- Another Proclamation for enforcing the Act of Uniformity issued; whereupon there were but 49 out of 10000 Ministers of Parishes that refused to conform, and were deprived.
- 19 Mar The Lord Buckhurst created Earl of Dorset.
- The first Parliament of this Reign meet, and Recognize the King's Title, and oblige themselves to submit to the Government of the King and his Heirs.
- An Act pass'd appointing Commissioners to treat of a Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. And another Act to prevent the Alienation of Church Lands.
- May A Peace is concluded with Spain. Lodowick Stewart, Duke of Lenox, created Earl of Newcastle.
- 20 Aug Sir Robert Cecil Baron of Essington, created Viscount Cranburn.
- 1605 Prince Charles comes into England, and is created Duke of York.
- Jan. King James was this Year first fill'd King of Great Britain.
- 24 Apr Ulricus Duke of Holstein, and the Earl of Northampton, made Knights of the Garter.
- 4 May Robert Cecil, created Earl of Salisbury; Thomas Cecil, Baron of Burleigh, Earl of Exeter; Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery; Baron Sidney, Viscount Lisle.
- Jo. Stanhope, George Carew, Thomas Arundel, Lord Arundel of Warder, and William Cavendish, created Barons.
- The Powder Plot is discovered.
- The Parliament meets, being the second Session of the first Parliament.
- The King gives them an Account of the Plot, and prorogues them.
- The Parliament meets again, being their third Session.
- The Conspirators in the Powder Plot are convicted.
- Part of the Conspirators are executed at the West End of St. Pauls.
- More of them are executed in the Palace Yard Westminster.
- The Conspirators are attainted in Parliament, and an Act is made for annually solemnizing the 5th of November, as a Day of Thanksgiving for the discovery of the Plot.
- 68596 Persons died in London of the Plague, the two preceding Years.
- Robert Earl of Salisbury, and Viscount Bindon, install'd Knights of the Garter at Windsor.
- Henry Garner, Provincial of the Jesuits, executed for the Powder Plot.
- Christian King of Denmark makes King James a Visit.
- Sir Edward Coke made Ld. Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas.
- The Parliament meets, being their 4th Session, wherein the Treaty of Union is debated but drop'd.
- An Insurrection in Northamptonshire, on Account of Enclosures, is suppress'd, and the Ringleader Captain Pouch is hang'd.
- Tyrone also incites an Insurrection in Ireland.
- The King accepts his Freedom in the

the Company of the Clothworkers; and Prince Henry. in the Company of Merchant Taylors.

Thomas Garner, a Jesuit, executed at Tyburn, tho' offer'd a Pardon if he would take the Oath of Allegiance.

The Earl of Dorset Lord Treasurer, dying suddenly, is succeeded in that Office by the Earl of Salisbury.

This Year Virginia was planted by the English.

Henry Howard, Brother of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, created Marq. of Northampton.

The Earls of Dunbar and Montgomery are install'd Knights of the Garter at Windsor.

The New Exchange in the Strand was built this Year.

A Proclamation is publish'd against erecting Buildings, on new Foundations, within two Miles of the City; and another prohibiting foreign Nations to Fish upon the Coasts of Great Britain.

Making of Allom brought to Perfection in England, by Sir John Bouchier.

Chelsea Colledge was this Year founded by King James.

Prince Henry is created Prince of Wales.

King Henry IV of France is assassinated by Ravillac.

The East India Company's Patent is enlarg'd.

The Parliament meet, being the 5th Sessions of the first Parliament.

They make some difficulty in giving the King a Supply, observing how profusely he lavish'd away the Treasure of the Nation upon his Scots Favourites.

The Parliament is dissolv'd.

Robert Carr, afterwards Viscount Rochester and Earl of Somerset, engrosses the King's Favour.

Bartholomew Legat convicted of

Heresy, and deliver'd over to the Secular Arm.

Baronets created by King James I. May 22, 1611, in the 9th Year of his Reign.

SIR Nicholas Bacon of Radgrave, Knt. Suff.

Sir Richard Molinoux of Sefton, Knt. Lanc.

Sir Thomas Maunsel of Margate, Knt. Glamorg.

George Shirley of Stanton, Esq; Leicest.

Sir John Stradling of St. Donats, Knt. Glamorg.

Sir Francis Leke of Sutton, Knt. Derbysh.

Thomas Pelham of Loughton, Esq; Suffex.

Sir Richard Houghton of Houghton-Tower, Knt. Lancast.

Sir Henry Hobert of Intwood, Knt. (Attorney General to the King) afterwards Ld. Ch. Justice Common-Pleas. Norfolk.

Sir George Booth of Dunham-Massy, Knt. Cheshire.

Sir John Peyton of Iselham, Knt. Camb.

Lionel Talmache of Helmingham, Esq; Suffolke.

Sir Jervase Clifton of Clifton, Knt. of the Bath. Nottingh.

Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn, Knt. Lancast.

Sir Walter Aston of Tixhal, Knt. of the Bath.

Philip Knevet of Buckingham, Esq; Norfolk.

Sir John St. John of Lidiard Tregez, Knt. Wiltsh.

John Shelly of Michelgrove, Esq; Suffex.

Sir John Savage of Rock Savage, Knight. Cestr.

Sir Francis Barington of Barington Hall, Knt. Effex.

Henry Berkley of Winmundham, Esq; Leicest.

1611

William Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse, Esq; Ebor.

Sir Richard Musgrave of Hartley Castle, Knt. Westmer.

Edward Seymour of Bury Pomery, Esq; Devon.

Sir Mowl Finch of Eastwel, Knt. Kent.

Sir Anthony Cope of Harwel, Knt. Oxon.

Sir Thomas Mounson of Carleton, Knt. Linc.

June 22. 1631. Charles Vavasor of Killingthorpe, Esq; with a Special Clause of Precedency. Linc.

George Grefeley of Drakelow, Esq; Derb.

Paul Tracy of Stanway, Esq; Gloucest.

Sir John Wentworth of Gosfield, Knt. Essex.

Sir Henry Bellasis of Newborough, Knt. Ebor.

William Constable of Flamborough, Esq; Ebor.

Sir Thomas Leigh of Stonely, Knt. Warw.

Sir Edward Noel of Brook, Knt. Rutlandsh.

Sir Robert Cotton of Conington, Knt. Hunt.

Robert Cholmondeleigh of Cholmondeleigh, Esq; Cheshire.

John Malinoux of Teversal, Esq; Nottingham.

Sir Francis Wortley of Wortley, Knt. Ebor.

Sir George Savile, Sen. of Thornhill, Knt. Ebor.

William Kniveton of Mircaston, Esq; Derb.

Sir Philip Woodhouse of Wilbrahal, Knt. Norf.

Sir William Pope of Wilcot, Knt. Oxon.

Sir James Harington of Ridlington, Knt. Rutl.

Sir Henry Savile of Methley, Knt. Ebor.

Henry Willoughby of Risley, Esq; Derb.

Lewis Tresham of Rushon, Esq; Northamp.

Thomas Brudenel of Dean, Esq; Northamp.

Sir George St. Paul of Sparsford, Knt. Linc.

Sir Phil. Tirwis of Stamford, Knt. Linc.

Sir Roger Dellison of Loughston, Knt. Linc.

Sir Edward Carr of Slesford, Knt. Linc.

Sir Edward Huffy of Hemmingham, Knt. Linc.

L'Estrange Mordant of Mellingham, Esq; Norf.

Thomas Bendish of Steple Bumsted, Esq; Essex.

Sir John Winne of Gauder, Knt. Carnarv.

Sir William Throckmorton of Tareworth, Knt. Gloucest.

Sir Richard Worsley of Appladecomb, Knt. Hunt.

Richard Fleetwood of Caldwich, Esq; Staff.

Thomas Spencer of Tarnston, Esq; Oxon.

Sir John Tufton of Hotbfield, Knt. Kent.

Sir Sam. Peyton of Knowlton, Knt. Kent.

Sir Charles Morrison of Cashie-Bury, Knt. Hertf.

Sir Henry Baker of Sissinghurst, Knt. Kent.

Roger Appleton of South-hamsted, Esq; Essex.

Sir William Sidley of Ailesford, Knt. Kent.

Sir William Twisden of East Pasham, Knt. Kent.

Sir Edward Hale of Woodchurch, Knt. Kent.

William Menys of Waldenbet, Esq; Kent.

Thomas Mildmay of Mulpho, Esq; Essex.

Sir William Mennard of Eastons parva, Knt. Essex.

Henry

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Knt.

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Reg

Cornw

Henry Lee of Quarrendon, Esq;
Bucks.

Sir Rob. Napier alias Sandy of
Lewton Hoe, Knt. vide John Napier,
Mar. 4. 1660. Bedfordsh.

Paul Bayning of Bentley Parva,
Esq; Essex.

Sir Thomas Temple of Stow, Knt.
Bucks.

Thomas Fenysfan of Leigh, Esq;
Suffex.

Prince Henry dies, suspected to be
poison'd.

The Prince Elector Palatine, and
Prince Maurice of Nassau, created
Knights of the Garter.

Baronets created by King James, Nov.
25. 1612: in the 10th Year of his
Reign.

SIR John Portman of Orchard
Portman, Knt. Somers.

Sir Nicholas Sanderson of Sauby,
Linc.

Sir Miles Sands of Wilberton, Knt.
Cambr.

William Gostwick of Willington,
Esq; Bedf.

Thomas Ruckering of Wotton, Esq;
Berks.

Sir William Wray of Glentworth,
Knt. Linc.

Sir William Ayliffe of Braxted-
Magna, Knt. Essex.

Sir Marmaduke Wivil of Constable-
Burton Knt. Ebor.

John Festal of Hoxley, Esq; Staff.

Francis Englefield of Wotton-Bassett,
Esq; Wiltshire.

Sir Thomas Ridgway of Torr, Knt.
Devon.

William Essex of Bezwort, Esq;
Berks.

Sir Edward Gorges of Langford,
Knt. Wilts.

Edward Devereux of Castle Brom-
wich, Esq; Warwick.

Reginald Mohn of Baconock, Esq;
Cornw.

Sir Harbottle Grimston of Bradfield
Knt. Essex.

Sir Thomas Holt of Aston juxta
Birmingham, Knt. Warw.

Frederick Prince Palatine of the
Rhine, marries the King's Daughter
the Princess Elizabeth, and carries
her over to Germany.

Sir Tho. Overbury is committed
to the Tower, for refusing an Em-
bassy.

The Countess of Essex is divor-
ced on pretence of a partial Impo-
tency in the Earl, and afterwards
married to the Earl of Somerset.

Lodowick Duke of Lennox; and
Earl of Newcastle, created Earl of
Richmond.

Robert Carr Viscount Rochester,
created Earl of Somerset.

Sir Thomas Overbury is poison'd
in the Tower, by the contrivance
of the Earl of Somerset and his
Countess.

The second Parliament of this
Reign meets, but falling upon their
Grievances, viz. The King's Pro-
fuseness to the Scots, and the en-
crease of Popish Recusants, they are
dissolv'd on the 7th of June, with-
out passing one Act; after which
the King committed several of the
Members of the Commons, for the
freedom they had taken, and rais'd
Money on the Subject by way of
Benevolence.

Christian King of Denmark, makes
a second Visit to his Brother and
Sister, the King and Queen of
England.

George Villiers (afterwards Duke
of Buckingham) is taken into Fa-
vour.

The Murderers of Sir Tho. Over-
bury are executed.

The New River is brought to
London, by Sir Hugh Middleton, from
Amwell in Hertfordshire.

Viscount Fenton, and Wm. Lord
Knowles admitted into the Order
of the Garter. E 4 Tho-

1612

14 Feb.
1613

6 Oct.

1614

5 Apr.

July

1615

April

27 May Thomas Blackston of Blackston, Esq; created a Baronet. Durham.
 10 Jun. Sir Robert Dormer of Wing Knt. created Baronet.
 29 James Hays was created Baron Hay of Sawley in Com. Eber.
 30 Sir Robert Dormer of Wing, created Baron Dormer of Wing.
 18 July Lord Zouch made Baron of the Cinque Ports.
 24 Apr. Francis Earl of Rutland and George Villiers are admitted into the Order of the Garter.
 1616 May The Earl of Somerset and his Countess are condemn'd, for the Murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, but pardon'd.
 The Lady Arabella Stuart dies in the Tower.
 The King delivers up Flushing, Ramekins and the Brill, to the States of Holland, for less than a tenth Part of the Charges they were to pay for the Assistance Queen Elizabeth gave them.
 Sir Francis Bacon is made Lord Chancellor, in the room of the Lord Ellesmere.
 26 May Robert Sidney, Lord Lisle, is honoured with the Garter.
 7 July Francis Earl of Rutland, George Villiers, Master of the Horse, and Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle, are install'd at Windsor.
 9 John Hollis created Baron Houghton of Houghton, and Jo. Roper Baron Roper of Tenham.
 27 Aug. George Villiers, Master of the Horse, created Baron of Whaddon, in the County of Bucks, and Viscount Villiers.
 Sept. The Lord Audley is created Earl of Castlehaven.
 4 Nov. Charles the King's second Son, Duke of Cornwall, created Prince of Wales.
 7. Thomas Egerton Baron of Ellesmere, late Chancellor of England, created Viscount Brackley.
 William Lord Knowles, created Viscount Wallingford; and Philip

Stanhope, Baron Stanhope of Sheldford.
 George Viscount Villiers, &c. created Earl of Buckingham.

The Archbishop of Spalato comes into England, and turns Protestant, and has Preferment in the Church, and afterwards goes over to the Church of Rome again.

King James takes a Journey to Scotland, where he arrived the beginning of May, and return'd into England the August following.
 Sir Rowland Egerton of Egerton, Knt. created Baronet. Cestr.
 Roger Townshend of Rainham, Esq; created Bart. Norf.

Simon Clark of Salford, Esq; created Bart. Warw.
 Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, created Earl of Bridgewater.

Edward Fitton of Gainsworth, Esq; created a Bart. Cestr.

Sir Richard Lucy of Broxburn, Knt. created Bart. Hartf.

This Year the Book of Spotts was published, giving leave for Innocent Recreations after Evening Prayers on Sundays, and the Clergy were enjoined to read the Book in their Churches, for neglect whereof some of them were prosecuted in the Star Chamber.

Sir Walter Raleigh sails to America in search of a Gold Mine.
 George Villiers, Earl of Buckingham, created Marquis of Buckingham.

The Lord Chancellor Bacon, is created Baron of Verulam.

James Hay, Baron of Sawley, created Viscount Doncaster.

Thomas Littleton of Frankley, Esq; created a Bart. Wigorn.

Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle, created Earl of Litchfield; William Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton; Robert Lord Rich, Earl of Warwick; and William Lord Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire.

At the Instigation of the Spanish Amba-

5 Jan.
 1617

21 Nov.
 24 Dec.
 25 Feb.
 1 Mar.

5 Apr.
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1 May

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1 May

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1618.	Ambassador, Sir Walter Rawleigh is executed (by vertue of his former Sentence) for High Treason.	William Airmine, Esq; Son and Heir to Sir William Airmine of Osgodby, Knt. created a Bart. Linc.	1619
21 Nov	A March is propos'd between Prince Charles, and the Infanta of Spain, and Articles are agreed on.	Sir William Bamburgh of Hewston, Knt. created a Bart. Ebor.	28 Nov
24 Dec.	Jo. Digby, created Lord Sherburne.	Edward Hartop of Freathby, Esq; created a Bart. Leicest.	1 Dec.
25 Feb.	Sir Francis Leigh of Newnham, Knight, created a Bart. Warw.	John Mill of Camoyes Court, Esq; created a Bart. Suffex.	3.
1 Mar.	Tho. Burdet of Bramcote, Esq; created a Baronet. Warw.	Esme Stuart, Lord Aubigny, created Earl of March.	31.
3 Apr.	George Morton of St. Andrews Milbern, Esq; created a Bart. Dorset.	Francis Radcliffe of Darwentwater, Esq; created a Bart. Cumb.	7 Jan.
15	The Synod of Dort was held this Year, whither several English Divines were sent, and the Doctrine of the Arminians is condemn'd by it.	Sir David Foulis of Ingleby, Knt. created a Bart. Ebor.	31.
1 May	Queen Anna died at Hampton Court, 1 Mar. 1618-19.	Thomas Philips of Barrington, Esq; created a Bart. Somers.	6 Feb.
28.	Frederick Count Palatine, the King's Son-in-Law, is elected King of Bohemia, in a tumultuous manner, which King James disapproves.	Sir Claud Forster of Bambrough Castle, Knt. created a Bart. Northumb.	16.
2 Oct.	Sir William Harvey of Kidbrook, Knt. created Bart. with Remainder to William Harvey, his Son, and to the Heirs Males of the Body of the said William. Kent.	Anthony Chester of Chicheley, Esq; created a Bart. Buck.	7 Mar.
1 May	Thomas Mackworth of Normanton, Esq; created a Bart. Rutl.	The Elector Palatine is proscribed by the Emperor, and loses not only his Kingdom of Bohemia, but all his German Territories, and retires into Holland.	27.
16.	James Marq. Hamilton, created Earl of Cambridge, and Baron Everdal in Cumberland.	Sir Samuel Tryon of Layr Marney, Knt. created a Bart. Essex.	1620
19.	William Grey, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham, Knt. created Bart. Northum.	Adam Newton of Charlton, Esq; created a Bart. Kent.	23 Mar
1 Jul.	Lord Dingwall, is created Earl of Desmond.	Sir John Boteler of Hatfield Woodhall, Knt. created a Bart. Hertf.	2 Apr.
19.	William Villers of Brookesby, Esq; created a Bart. Leicaster.	Gilb. Gerard of Harrow on the Hill, Esq; created a Bart. Midd.	12.
20.	Sir James Ley of Westbury, Knt. created a Bart. Wiltsh.	Humph. Lee of Langley, Esq; created a Bart. Salop.	13.
21.	William Hicks of Beverston, Esq; created a Bart. Glouc.	Rich. Bereny of Parkhall in Redham, Esq; created a Bart. Norf.	3 May
26 Sep.	Sir Thomas Beaumont of Cale-Orton, Knt. created a Bart. Leicest.	Humph. Forster of Alder-Marston, Esq; created a Bart. Berks.	5.
16 Nov	Henry Salisbury of Loweny, Esq; created a Bart. Denh.	Thomas Rigs of Lenchwiike, Esq; created a Bart. Wigern.	20.
16.	Erasm. Driden of Canons-Albby, Esq; created a Bart. Northamps.	Henry Bellingham of Helfington, Esq; created a Bart. Westm.	26.
29 Oct.		Wm. Telverton of Rongham, Esq; created a Bart. Norf.	30.
		Jo. Scudamore of Hemelacy, Esq; created a Bart. Hertf.	31.
		Sir Tho. Gower of Sritenham, Knt. created a Bart. Ebor.	1 June
		John	2.

1620
22 Jan created a Bart. Bucks.
28 Ralph Ashton of Lever, Esq; created a Bart. Lanc.
1 July Sir Baptist Hicks of Cambriden, Knt. created a Bart. Gloucest.
3 Sir Thomas Roberts of Glastonbury, Knt. created a Bart. Kent.
8 John Hammer of Hammer, Esq; created a Bart. Flint.
11 Edward Fryer of Water Eaton, Esq; created a Bart. Oxon.
13 Edward Osborn of Kington, Esq; created a Bart. Ebor.
20 Henry Felton of Playford, Esq; created a Bart. Suff.
Wm. Chaslenger of Gisborough, Esq; created a Bart. Ebor.
24 Sir Tho. Bishop of Parham, Knt. created a Bart. Suff.
26 Sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke Dabernon, Knt. created a Baronet, Surrey.
9 Nov. William Cavendish, Son to Charles Cavendish, created Viscount Mansfield.
27 Feb. Henry Clerke, of Ormesby, Esq; created a Baronet. Norfolk.
14 Mar Sir Benjamin Tichborne, of Tichburn, Knt. created a Baronet. Hampshire.
30 Jan. 1621 The third Parliament of this Reign meets, where the Lord Chancellor Bacon is convicted of Bribery, and the Seals are taken from him, and given to Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster, made Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York.
Archbishop Abbot accidentally kills the Keeper of a Park.
Great Heats arise in the House of Commons, and they draw up a Remonstrance, and protest in Vindication of their Privileges.
The House of Lords petition against the making such a Multitude of Scotch and Irish Lords.
5 May Sir Richard Wilbraham, of Woodhey, Knt. created a Baronet, Cestr.
8 Sir Thomas Delves, of Dodington, Knt. created a Baronet, Cestr.

Sir Lewis Wasfen, of Rockingham Castle, Knt. created a Baronet, Northamp.
Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, Knt. created a Baronet, Kent.
Sir Richard Roberts, of Turo, Knt. created a Baronet, Corn.
Edward Montague, created Baron Montague of Boughton; Foulk Grevil, created Baron Brook; Thomas Lord Darcy, of Chick, Viscount Colchester; Henry Lord Hunsdon, Viscount Rochford; and Lionel Cranfield, Baron Cranfield of Cranfield, Bedfordsh.
John Rivers, of Chafford, Esq; created a Baronet. Kent.
Thomas Darnel, of Heyling, Esq; created a Baronet, Linc.
Sir Isaac Sidley, of Great Chart, Knt. created a Baronet, Kent.
Robert Brown, of Walcot, Esq; created a Baronet, Northamp.
The Earl of Arundel created Earl Marshal of England.
John Hewet, of Headley-Hall, Esq; created a Baronet, Ebor.
Henry Jernegan, of Coffey, alias Coffesse, Esq; created a Baronet. Norfolk.
Sir Nicholas Hyde, of Albury, Knt. created a Baronet. Harf.
John Phillips, of Pitton, Esq; created a Baronet. Pemb.
Sir John Stepuer, of Prendergast, Knt. created a Baronet. Pemb.
Baldwin Wake, of Clevedon, Esq; created a Baronet, Somers.
William Masbam, of High Laver, Esq; created a Baronet. Essex.
John Colebrand, of Berham, Esq; created a Baronet. Suff.
Sir John Hotham, of Scarborough, Knt. created a Baronet, Ebor.
Francis Mansel, of Muddifcomb, Esq; created a Baronet. Caerm.
Edward Portvel, of Penkelly, Esq; (one of the Masters of the Requests) created a Baronet. Heref.
Sir John Gerrard of Lamer, Knt. created a Baronet. Harf.

1621	Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, Knt. created a Bart. Cestr.	created a Baronet. Devonsh.	1622
Feb	Sir Henry Moody of Corsendon, Knt. created a Bart. Wiltsh.	Francis Drake of Buckland, Esq; created a Bart. Devon.	2 Aug.
Mar	John Barker of Grimston-Hall in Trimley, Esq; created a Bart. Suff.	William Meredith of Stansty, Esq; created a Bart. Denby.	13
17	Sir William Batten of Alton, Knt. created a Bart. Wiltsh.	John Lord Digby of Sherben, created Earl of Bristol.	15 Sept
18	The Parliament is dissolved, having pass'd no other Acts but the Subsidies, and several of the Members of the Commons are afterwards committed to Prison.	James Hay Viscount Downcastre, created Earl of Carlisle.	
Jan.	Thomas Howard, second Son of Thomas Howard Earl of Norfolk, created Viscount Andover, and Baron of Charleton.	Liswell Lord Cranfield, Lord Treasurer of England, created Earl of Middlesex.	17
622	John Gage of Earle, Esq; created a Bart. Suff.	Hugh Middleton of Ruthin, Esq; created a Bart. Denby.	22 Oct.
Jan.	William Goring, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir Henry Goring of Burton, Knt. created a Bart. Suff.	Gifford Thornhurst of Agnet-Court, Esq; created a Bart. Kent.	12 Nov
6 May	Peter Courtenay of Aldington, alias Annton, Esq; created a Bart. Wigorn.	Percy Herbert, Son and Heir of Sir Wil. Herbert of Red-Castle, Knt. created a Bart. Montgo.	16
14	Sir Richard Norton of Rotherfield, Knt. created a Bart. Hants.	Sir Robert Fisher of Packington, Knt. created a Bart. Warw.	7 Dec.
21	Sir John Lavenham of Shingle-Hall, Knt. created a Bart. Hants.	Edmond Westney of Headon, Esq; created a Bart. Nottingh.	18
18	Capel Bedel of Hamerton, Esq; created a Bart. Hunt.	Sir Henry Skipwith of Prestwold, Knt. created a Bart. Leic.	20
13	John Darel of Westwoodhey, Esq; created a Bart. Berks.	Thomas Harris of Boreaston, Esq; created a Bart. Salop.	23
15	William Williams of Vynol, Esq; created a Bart. Carnarv.	Nicholas Tempest of Stella, Esq; created a Bart. Durham.	23
18	Sir Francis Ashley of Harfield, Knt. created a Bart. Middlsex.	William Viscount Fielding, Lord St. Lis, and Baron of Newnham Padox, created Earl of Denbigh.	20 Jan
5 Dec	Sir Anthony Ashley of St. Giles Winburne, Knt. created a Baronet, Derf.	Prince Charles with the Duke of Buckingham embark for Spain, in order to make up the Match with the Infanta.	Febr. 1623
20	John Cooper of Rockburn, Esq; created a Bart. Hants.	Henry Rich, Captain of the Life-Guard, created Baron Rich of Kensington.	
21	Edmund Prideaux of Netherston, Esq; created a Bart. Devon.	Thomas Harris of Tong-Castle, Serjeant at Law, created a Bart. Salop.	12 Apr
4 Jul	Sir Thomas Haskelriggs of Nofety, Knt. created a Bart. Leicest.	Elizabeth, the Relict of Moyle Finch, Knt. and Bart. Daughter and sole Heiress to Thomas Henage, is created Viscountess Finch of Maidstone.	May
14	Sir Thomas Burton of Stockerston, Knt. created a Bart. Leicest.	George Villiers, Marquis of Buckingham, created Duke of Buckingham.	18
18	Francis Folejames of Walton, Esq; created a Bart. Derb.	Edward Barkham of South-Acre, Esq; created a Bart. Norf.	28 Jun
16	Edward Tate of Buckland, Esq; created a Bart. Berks.		
Aug	George Chudleigh of Ashton, Esq;		

1623
4 July
13 Aug.
John Corbet of Spraxston, Esq; created a Bart. Norf.
Sir Thomas Playters of Soverley, Esq; created a Bart. Suff.

Articles of Marriage are agreed on between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain.

17 Sep. The Prince however returns to England without the Infanta, and the Match is abruptly broken off.

24 Christoph. Velliers, Brother to George Duke of Buckingham, created Earl of Anglesey.

12 Feb. 1624 A fourth Parliament is called, and the Proceedings in the Spanish Match laid before them, who approve the Duke of Buckingham's Conduct.

They give the King a Supply to declare War against Spain, and the Emperor.

Both Houses Petition against Popery.

The Dutch torture the English Factors at Amboina, and dispossess them of the Spice Islands, which the Dutch have kept ever since.

A Match is proposed and concluded between Prince Charles, and

March 27
1625
11 May
King Charles I. the third, but only surviving Son of King James I. by the Lady Anne, Daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark, succeeded to the Crown on the demise of his Father.

King Charles's Marriage with the Princess Henrietta of France was solemniz'd at Paris, the Duke of Chevreux acting as the King's Proxy.

17 King James was interr'd in great State in the Abby Church at Westminster, King Charles himself being chief Mourner.

13 Jun The Queen landed at Dover, where she was met by his Majesty, and conducted the same Day to Canterbury, where the Marriage was consummated that Night.

16 Their Majesties arriv'd at London.

the Princess Henrietta of France, Daughter of Henry IV. but not consummated till King James's Death.

Henry Rich, Lord Kensington, created Earl of Holland.

John Hellen, Lord Houghton, created Earl of Clare.

Oliver Lord St. John of Blenheim, created Earl of Ballingbrooke.

Francis Fans (eldest Son of Mary Lady Dispenfer, descended from the Nevills, Earls of Westmoreland) created Earl of Westmoreland, and Baron of Binghamst.

Nathaniel Fiennes, Viscount, and Baron Say and Seale.

Count Mansfeld comes into England, and is made General of an Army of 12000 Men, for the recovery of the Palatinate, but the Troops being denied a Passage thro' France, most of them perished aboard.

King James dies at Theobalds, the 27th of March, in the 57th Year of his Age, and the 23d of his Reign, A. D. 1625.

A great Plague at this time in London, which swept away 35417 Persons.

The first Parliament of this Reigner met at Westminster, and his Majesty and the Lord Keeper each of them made a Speech to both Houses.

Dr. Montague proceeded against by the Commons, for his Book call'd, *An Appeal to Caesar*.

The Parliament being adjourn'd from Westminster the 17th of July, on account of the Plague, met at Oxford.

This Parliament having refus'd to settle the Revenue of Tonnage and Poundage on his Majesty, for more than one Year; or to grant Supplies sufficient to maintain the War with Spain; and employing their time





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time in finding out Grievances, and arraigning the Conduct of the King's Ministers, particularly of the Duke of Bucks; they were this Day dissolv'd.

Sir Edward Cecil created Viscount *Wimbleton*, and made Commander of the Fleet in an Expedition against *Cadix*, which did not succeed.

Michaelmas Term adjourn'd from *Westminster* to *Reading*, on account of the Plague.

The great Seal taken from Bishop *Williams*, and given to Sir *Thomas Coventry*, who was made Lord Keeper.

Sir *Edward Coke*, who had been Lord Chief Justice of England, compelled to serve as High Sheriff.

Gentlemen compelled to receive the Order of Knighthood.

Thomas Howard, Viscount *Andover*, created Baron of *Charleton* and Earl of *Berkshire*.

King *Charles* the First was crown'd.

James Lord Ley, Lord Treasurer, created Earl of *Marlborough*.

Robert Lord Carey of Leppington, created Earl of *Monmouth*.

Thomas Lord Wentworth, created Earl of *Cleveland*.

Henry Lord Danvers of *Dansey*, created Earl of *Danby*.

Henry Montague, Viscount *Mandeville*, created Earl of *Manchester*.

Edmund Lord Sheffield of *Butterwicke*, Lord President of the North, created Earl of *Mulgrave*.

George Lord Carew of *Clopton*, created Earl of *Totnes*.

The second Parliament in this Reign met at *Westminster*.

The Earl of *Bristol*, and Bishop *Williams*, not being summon'd to Parliament, the Lords Petition his Majesty they may each of them have a Writ of Summons, which is granted.

Conference between the Bishops and other Divines concerning *Arminianism*.

A Thanksgiving for the Abatement of the Plague, as had been observ'd in London the 29th of January before.

The Earl of *Arundel* being committed to the Tower by his Majesty during the Sessions of Parliament, without Cause shewn; the Lords address the King to discharge him (looking upon it as an Invasion of their Privileges) with which Address his Majesty complied.

1625

6 Feb.

11

19

Febr.

1626.

Articles prefer'd by the Commons against Mr. *Montague*, one of the King's Chaplains, for advancing *Popish* and *Arminian* Tenets.

Articles of High Treason preferred in the House of Lords; by Sir *Robert Heath*, the Attorney General, against the Earl of *Bristol*, grounded on some Offences committed by the Earl in his negotiating the Match between the present King (while Prince) and the Infanta of *Spain*.

Articles exhibited by the Earl of *Bristol*, against the Duke of *Bucks*,

in the House of Lords, wherein the Duke is charged with being *Popishly* affected, and endeavouring to pervert the Prince (now King) to the *Romish* Religion, when he carried him into *Spain*.

The King, in a Message to the Lords, asserts the Duke's Innocence, of his own certain Knowledge.

Articles of Impeachment preferred against the Duke of *Bucks*, by the Commons, for several high Crimes and Misdemeanours, committed in his Administration, to which the Duke put in his Answer.

Sir

- 1626 Sir Dudley Digges, and Sir John Elliot, two of the Members of the Commons, who carried up the Impeachment against the Duke of Buck, committed to the Tower, for some obnoxious Expressions that fell from them on that occasion; but are released soon after, and explain themselves.
- 11 Jan The Commons remonstrating against the Duke's continuing in the Administration; and against the King's taking Tonnage and Poundage; the Parliament is dissolv'd without passing one Act; and the same Day the Earl of Brisfol was again committed to the Tower, and the Earl of Arundel confin'd to his own House.
- 29 John Beaumont of Gracedieu, Esq; created a Baronet.
- 30 A Declaration issued, containing the Causes of his Majesty's dissolving the two last Parliaments.
- An Order of Council issued, for levying Tonnage and Poundage, 'till confirm'd to the King by Parliament.
- The King raises Money by Sale of the Crown Lands, by Loans and Ship Money.
- 1 July The King dismisses the Queen's French Servants, which occasions a War with France.
- 27 Sir John Ashfield of Netherhall, in Com. Suff. created a Bart.
- 18 Aug Wm. Lord Knollys of Gray's Court, created a Bart.
- 19 Apr Thomas Aylesbury, Esq; one of the Masters of the Requests, created a Bart.
- 21 The Style of Wateringbury, in Com. Kent. created a Bart.
- 4 May Frederick Cornwallis of Brims, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.
- 7 Dunc Drury of Riddlesworth, in Com. Norf. Esq; created a Bart.
- 8 Wm. Skeffington of Fisherwick, Esq; in Com. Staff. created a Bart.
- Vise. Wallingford, cr. E. of Salisbury.
- Edward Lord Denny of Waltham, created Earl of Norwich.
- Henry Harpur of Calk, in Com. Derb. Esq; created a Bart.
- A Fleet sent to the Relief of the Rochellers dispers'd by Storms.
- Gentlemen committed for refusing to pay the Money required of them, by way of Loan, for the King's Service; and some of the inferior Sort press'd for Soldiers on their Refusal.
- Thomas, Lord Darcy, Vise. Camb. created Earl of Rivers.
- Robert Barle Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and Lord great Chamberlain of England, created Earl of Lindsey.
- Edward Seabright of Bedford, in Com. Wig. Esq; created a Bart.
- John Beaumont of Gracedieu, Esq; created a Bart.
- Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden-Dering Knt. in Com. Kent. cr. a Bart.
- George Kemp of Penilow, in Com. Essex. Esq; created a Bart.
- Wm. Brereton of Hanford, in Com. Cestr. created a Bart.
- Patricius Curwen of Workinton, in Com. Camb. created a Bart.
- Wm. Russel of Witley in Com. Wigorn, Esq; created a Bart.
- John Spencer of Offley in Com. Hertf. Esq; created a Bart.
- Sir Giles Escount of Newnham, in Com. Wiltsh. Knt. created a Bart.
- 1627.
- Sir Robt. Crane of Chilton, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.
- Anthony Wingfield of Goodwins, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.
- Williams Cuttapper of Preston-hall, in Com. Kent. Esq; cr. a Bart.
- Giles Bridges of Wilton, in Com. Hertf. Esq; cr. a Bart.
- John Kyles of Much-Mareale, Esq; in Com. Hertf. cr. a Bart.

Sir Humphry Stiles of Beckenham
in Com. Kent. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Henry Mow of Fettes, in Com.
Berks. cr. a Bart.

Sir Thomas Bellasis of Newborough,
in Com. Ebor. Bart. created Baron
Fonsmeirgh of Graham, in Com.
Ebor.

Thomas Hale of Fleet, in Com. De-
von. Esq; created a Bart.

John Carleton of Holcomb, in Com.
Oxon. Esq; created a Bart.

Thomas Maples of Stow, in Com.
Hant. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir John Isham of Lamport, in
Com. North. Knt. created a Bart.

Hervey Bagot of Blidfield, in Com.
Staff. Esq; created a Bart.

The Hon. Nevill Lovelace, created
Baron Lovelace of Furlly, in Com.
Berks.

Lewis Pollard of Kings Nymph in
Com. Devon. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Francis Mannock of Giffords-Hall
of Stoke juxta Neyland, in Com. Suff.
Esq; cr. a Bart.

Henry Griffith of Agnes Burton,
in Com. Ebor. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Lodowick Dyer of Staughton, in
Com. Hunt. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Sir Hugh Stukely of Hinton, in
Com. Hunt. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Edward Stanley of Bickenbasse, in
Com. Lanc. cr. a Bart.

The Duke of Bucks, with an hun-
dred Sail of Ships of all sorts, and
seven thousand Land Forces on
Board, set Sail from Portsmouth,
for the City of Rochelle in France,
where being refused Admittance,
he lands on the Isle of Rhé, but
not being able to make himself
Master of the Fort La Pée, he re-
turn'd to England with some dis-
grace, having lost one third of his
Troops, without effecting any thing.

Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall
in Com. Staff. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Ambrose Brown of Buisworth Ca-
stle, in Com. Sur. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Sackville Crow of Llanbarn, in
Com. Carn. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Michael Livesey of East-Church, in
the Isle of Shepey, in Com. Kent. Esq;
created a Bart.

Simon Benet of Beorhampton, in
Com. Bucks. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Sir Thomas Fisher of the Parish of
St. Giles, in Com. Midd. Knt. cr. a
Bart.

Thomas Bowyer of Leighthorn, in
Com. Suff. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Bats Burch of Mildenhall, in Com.
Suff. Esq; cr. a Bart.

John Corbet of Stoke, in Com. Sal-
op. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Edw. Tirrel of Thornton, in
Com. Bucks. Knt. created a Bart.

An Order of Council issued to
Release all Gentlemen, who were
imprison'd on account of the Loan.
A Parliament summon'd to meet
the 17th of March.

Basil Dixwell of Tirlingham, in
Com. Kent. created a Bart.

Wm. Cavendish, Visc. Mansfield,
and Baron of Ogle, created Earl of
Newcastle.

Henry Carey, Visc. Rochford, and
Baron of Hunsden, created Earl of
Dover.

John Lord Mordant, Baron Tirney,
created Earl of Peterborough.

Sir Rich. Young, Knt. a Gentle-
man of the Privy Chamber, crea-
ted a Bart.

Sir Henry Maynard, Bart. created
Baron Maynard of Esstaine Parva,
in Com. Essex.

The third Parliament of this
Reign meets, and prefer a Petition
of Right to his Majesty, praying
that no Loan or Tax might be le-
vy'd but by consent of Parliament.
2. That no Man might be impris-
son'd, but by legal Process. 3.
That Soldiers might not be quarter'd
on People against their Wills. 4.
That no Commissions be granted
for executing Martial Law. To
which the King answer'd, He would
that Right be done according to
the Laws and Customs of the
Realm.

Hen-

1627
11 Jul

17

19

23

29

19 Sep.

31 Oct.

Jan.

18 Feb.

7 Mar.

8

9

10

14

17

1628.

March 26 Henry Lord Grey of Groby, created Earl of Stamford.

17 Ap. A Fleet under the Command of the Earl of Denbigh, set Sail from Plymouth, for the relief of Rochelle, but return without effecting any thing.

6 May William Pennyman the younger, of Mask, in Com. Ebor. Esq; cr. a Bart.

7 William Stonehouse of Radley, in Com. Berks, Esq; cr. a Bart.

21 Sir Tho. Fowler of Iffington, in Com. Midd. Knt. cr. a Bart.

7 June Both Houses Address his Majesty, for a fuller Answer to their Petition of Right, whereupon they receiv'd this satisfactory Answer, viz. *Soit fait come il est desire.*

The Commons in this Sessions fell upon Dr. Manwaring, for his Arbitrary Doctrines, and he was sentenc'd to be imprison'd, and suspended for 3 Years, fin'd 1000 l. and to make his Submission, which he did with Tears.

9 Sir John Fenwick of Fenwick, in Com. Northumb. Knt. created a Bart.

13 Dr. Lamb, being mistaken for a Dependant of the Duke of Bucks, murder'd by the London Mob.

19 Emanuel Scrope of Bolton, Lord President of the North, created Earl of Sunderland.

26 The Commons being about to Remonstrate against his Majesty's receiving Tonnage and Poundage; the King came to the House of Peers, and having pass'd the Act confirming the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects (as above demanded) and two other Acts, whereby the Clergy and Laity respectively granted five entire Subsidies, &c. the Parliament was prorogued to the 20th of October following.

30 Sir Wm. Wray of Trebich, in Com. Cornub. Knt. created a Bart.

John Trelowny of Trelowny, in Com. Cornub. Esq; created a Bart.

Eliz. Finch, Visc. Maidstone, created Countess of Winchelsea.

John Conyers of Herden, in Com. Durh. Gent. created a Bart.

Sir Tho. Wentworth, created Baron Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, in Com. Ebor. and called to the Privy Council.

John Bells of Scampton, in Com. Linc. Esq; created a Bart.

Robt. Pierpoint, Baron of Holm, Visc. Newark, created Earl of Kingston upon Hull.

Tho. Aston of Aston, in Com. Cestr. Esq; created a Bart.

Kenelm Fenwice of Much Dunmore, in Com. Essex, created a Bart.

Robt. Dormer, Baron of Wing, Visc. Assez, created Earl of Carnarvon.

Montjoy Blount, Lord Montjoy, created Baron of Thurlston, and Earl of Newport.

Philip Lord Stanhope of Shelford, created Earl of Chesterfield.

Nicholas Lord Tufton, created Earl of Thibet.

Sir John Price of Newton, in Com. Montgom. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Sir Rich. Beaumont of Whitley, in Com. Ebor. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Richard de Burgh Earl of Clanrickard, in the Kingdom of Ireland, created Earl of St. Albans.

The Duke of Bucks being at Portsmouth, equipping another Fleet for the Relief of Rochelle, was Rabb'd by John Felton a discontented Lieutenant.

Wm. Wiseman of Canfield-Hall, in Com. Essex, Esq; cr. a Bart.

Thomas Nighingale of Newport, in Com. Essex, Esq; created a Bart.

John Jaques, Esq; one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, cr. a Bart.

Robt.

1628
Sept. Robt. Dillington of Knighton, in the Isle of Wight, Esq; created a Bart.

12 Francis Pile of Compton, in Com. Berks, Esq; cr. a Bart.

John Pole of Shute, in Com. Devon. Esq; cr. a Bart.

14 William Lewis of Langors in Com. Brecknock, Esq; cr. a Bart.

18 The Fleet set Sail for Rochelle, under the Command of the Earl of Lindsey.

20 William Culpepper of Wakehurst, Esq; created a Bart. Suffex.

Oct. The Parliament further Prorogued to Jan. 20.

Several Merchants refusing to pay Tonnage and Poundage, are committed by the Privy-Council.

Peter Vanloer, of Tylehurst, in Com. Berks, Esq; created a Bart.

Rochelle surrenders upon Articles to the French King.

Sir John Lawrence of Iwer, in Com. Bucks, Knt. cr. a Bart.

Anthony Slingsby of Scriven, in Com. Ebor. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Mr. Chambers being committed for refusing to pay the Duty of Tonnage and Poundage, brought his Habeas Corpus, and was admitted to Bail.

4 The Vavasor of Hastedwood, in Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.

Nov John Felton executed and hang'd in Chains; for the Murder of the Duke of Bucks.

24 Robt. Wolsley of Wolsley, in Com. Staff. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Dec. Rice Rudd of Aberglasney, in Com. Carm. Esq; cr. a Bart.

19 Henry Ferrers of Skellingthorpe, in Com. Linc. Esq; cr. a Bart.

John Anderson of St. Ives, in Com. Hunt. Esq; cr. a Bart.

18 Sir Wm. Russel of Chippenham, in Com. Camb. Knt. cr. a Bart.

The Parliament met, and fell immediately upon their Grievances.

The King makes a Speech to both

Houses, declaring he did not claim Tonnage and Poundage as of Right, but, *de bene esse*, and desires it might be settled on him, as on his Ancestors.

The Commons proceed again on their Grievances, and debate concerning the encrease of *Arminians* and *Papists*. And Mr. Pym mov'd, that a Covenant might be taken, to maintain their Religion and Rights.

The Commons declare they will proceed upon Religion before the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell informs the House of the Bishop of Winton's countenancing Popery.

The Officers of the Customs being question'd for detaining the Goods of Parliament Men, for Tonnage and Poundage; the King sends the Commons a Message, that what the Customers did, was by his Order.

The Commons vote the seizing Mr. Rolles's Goods a Breach of Privilege.

The Speaker being called upon to read a Remonstrance, and put the Question, said he dare not, the King having commanded the contrary; and endeavouring to leave the Chair, was held in by force, and the Doors lock'd, till a Protestation was read, *That whosoever should bring in Innovations in Religion, or seek to introduce Popery, or Arminianism, And whoever should advise the taking of Tonnage and Poundage, not granted by Parliament, or that should pay the same, should be accounted Enemies to the Kingdom.*

The King sent for the Serjeant of the House, but he was detain'd, the Doors being lock'd. Then he sent the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod with a Message, but he was deny'd admittance, till the Protest was read; after which the House in Confusion adjourn'd to a certain Day.

1628
Jan.

1628.
29 Jan. Richard Everard of Much-Wat-
tham, in Com. Essex, Esq; cr. a Barr.
31 Thomas Pewel of Berkinhead, in
Com. Cestr. Esq; cr. a Barr.
March William Luckin of Waltham, in
2 Com. Essex, Esq; cr. a Barr.
5 Warrants are issued by the Privy-
Council, for seizing the Riotous
Members of the Commons: And
Mr. Holles, Corhan, Elliot and Va-
lentine, appearing before the Coun-
cil, refus'd to answer for what was
said or done in the House, and
were thereupon committed close
Prisoners to the Tower.
10 The King came to the House of
Peers, and in a Speech declared,

March Rich. Grahme of Esk, in Com.
29 Cornub. Esq; created a Barr.
2 Apr. Sir William Herbert of Powis-Ca-
stle, in Com. Montgom. Knight of
the Bath; Son and Heir to Edward
Herbert, Esq; who was second Son
to William Herbert, the first Earl of
Pembroke, created Lord Powis of
Powys, and Montgomery.
Charles Mohun created Lord Mo-
hun of Oshampton, in Com. Devon.
Charles Howard created Lord
Howard of Efcrick, in Com. Ebor.
George Twissleton of Barlow, in
Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Barr.

A Proclamation, wherein his Ma-
jesty declares, he shall account it
Presumption in any to prescribe to
him the time for calling a Parlia-
ment.

The Marquis of Huntley, &c. be-
ing proclaim'd Rebels in Scotland,
fly into England.

20 May Peace with France proclaim'd.
Resolutions of the Judges, con-
cerning the Prosecution of Parlia-
ment Men for Misdemeanors com-
mitted in the House, &c.
An Information exhibited in the
Star Chamber against the Members
in Custody, viz. Sir John Elliot,

that the seditious Behaviour of
some of the Commons oblig'd
him to Dissolve the Parliament,
tho' he commended the Behaviour
of other Members of that House.

The Parliament was dissolv'd af-
ter the King had made his Speech,
without sending for the Commons
up, or any one Act pass'd this Ses-
sions.

The King publishes a Declaration
with his Reasons for dissolving this
Parliament.

Charles Prince of Great Britain,
born and baptiz'd, but died the same
Day.

1629.

Denzil Holles, Benj. Valentine, Walter
Long, William Corhan, William Syde,
John Selden, Sir Miles Hobart, and
Sir Peter Hayman, for their unduti-
ful Speeches and Actions in the
late Parliament.

Mr. Huntley, a Prisoner in Rem,
summon'd before the High Com-
mission Court, for refusing to
preach a Visitation Sermon.

William Allen of London, Esq;
created a Barr.

Nicholas L'Estrange of Hamstan-
ton, in Com. Norf. Esq; created a
Barr.

John Holland of Quiddington, in
Com. Norf. Esq; cr. a Barr.

The Members of Parliament who
were committed, brought their Hab-
Corpora to be admitted to Bath.

Edw. Allen of Haisfield, in Com.
Essex, Esq; cr. a Barr.

Richard Barts of Crayke, in
Com. Linc. Esq; a Barr.

The Parliament Men were offer'd
to be bail'd by the Court, on
giving Security for their good Be-
haviour, which they refused.

Upon an Information in the King's
Bench, they plead to the Jurisdiction
of the Court, but are Overrul'd,
and

1629 and afterwards adjudg'd to be imprisoned during the King's Pleasure. Being offer'd to be releas'd on their Submission, they refuse; and Sir

John Elliot, and some others of them died in Prison.

Robert Dury, Alderman of London, created a Barr.

1629

28 Nov

1630.

Apr. Sir Richard Grenville, younger Brother to Sir Beville Grenville, of Kilhampton, in Com. Cornwall. Knt. created a Barr.

10 William Earl of Pembroke, Lord Warden of the Stanneries, Govern. of Portsmouth, Knight of the Garter, Lord High Steward of the Household, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, died.

Dr. Laud, Bishop of London, made Chancellor of Oxford.

May A second Son born to King Charles, baptiz'd by Bishop Laud the 27th of June, and named Charles, afterwards King of England.

Dr. Leighbra, a Scotchman, prosecuted for publishing a Book, entitled, *An Appeal to the Parliament, or a Plea against Prelacy*; for which he was sentenc'd to have his Ears cut off, his Nose slit, &c. which was executed upon him after his having

long refus'd to make any Submission.

The Corporation for buying in Improptiations, to be bestow'd on preaching Ministers dissolv'd for breach of Trust.

Money rais'd by Knighthood, and otherways.

The Marquis of Hamilton sent to the Assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, against the Emperor, in order to recover the Palatinate, for the Prince Palatine.

A Peace proclaim'd with Spain.

The abovemention'd Mr. Hun-
ley brought his Action against several Members of the High Commission Court, whereupon the King commands the Judges not to proceed against them; but the Judges representing that it was against Law, to exempt the Commissioners from answering Hunley's Action, his Majesty desists.

27 Nov

1631.

Apr. Mervin Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, convicted of Sodomy, and of assisting in a Rape on his own Lady, for which he was beheaded, and two of his Servants hang'd.

Sir Giles Arlington sentenc'd by the High Commission Court, to pay 12000 l. for marrying his Neice.

Charles Vavasor, Esq; created a Barr.

22 Jun

A Court of Chivalry erected, for a tryal by Combat, between the Lord Rea and Ramsey.

The Lady Mary, eldest Daughter to King Charles, born, who afterwards married the Prince of Orange.

4 Nov.

1632.

Apr. An Information brought against the City of London, for a Riot in June 1628, wherein Dr. John Lamb was killed, and none of the Offenders taken: The City confessing the Offence, were fined 1500 Marks.

Part of London Bridge burnt down.

Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed at the Battle of Lutzen.

6 Nov.

The Palgrave, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, dies.

29

1632
2 Dec.
17 Febr

King Charles falls ill of the Small-Pox.

Richard Lord Weston, of Neyland, Lord High-Treasurer of England,

created Earl of Portland.

The Lord Wentworth made Deputy of Ireland.

1633.

13 May

The King sets out for Scotland, attended by Dr. Laud, Bishop of London, &c. and arrived at Edinburgh the 15th of June.

18 June

The King crown'd there by Dr. Spotswood, Archbishop of Str. Andrews.

20

The Scots Parliament meet, and are dissolved the 28th of June with some disgust; and afterwards the Lord Balmerino and some other Members are prosecuted for High-Treason.

3 Aug.

Dr. Abbot Archbishop of Canterbury dies.

19 Sept

Dr. Laud Bishop of London translated to the See of Canterbury.

The Declaration for allowing Wakes (or the Feasts of Dedication of Churches) and other lawful Sports and Recreations, after Divine Service on Sundays, reviv'd, and ordered to be read in Churches.

Mr. Pryn prosecuted in the Star-Chamber, for publishing his Book

called *Histrionastix*, being a Libel on the Administration for suffering and countenancing Plays, Masquerades, &c. Pryn is fined 5000*l.* expelled the University of Oxford, and *Lincoln's-Inn*, disabled to profess the Law, to stand twice in the Pillory, lose his Ears, and remain a Prisoner for Life: whereupon he obtains the Name of *Cato*.

King Charles's third Son born, and baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 24th of the same Month, by the Name of James, afterwards King James II.

To congratulate the Birth of Prince James, and shew their Detestation of Pryn's Libel, the four Inns of Court presented their Majesties with a Masque at *White-Hall*.

Mr. Selden maintains the Sovereignty of the Crown of England in the *British Seas*, against *Hugo Grotius*.

1634.

For maintaining the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas, Writs were issued to the Ports and Maritime Counties for fitting out Ships, whereupon the City of London petition against them, as being exempt by their ancient Privileges; but they are obliged to submit, and the other Ports submitted by their Example.

Their Majesties make a Progress this Year through the North of England, and are splendidly entertained by the Earl of Newcastle, and the Northern Nobility.

9 Aug.

Mr. Noy, Attorney General, who was deemed the Contriver of the Writs for levying Ship-Money, dies.

Archbishop Laud endeavours to reduce the Church to an universal Conformity and regular Order; but meets with great Opposition.

The State of Ireland is restored and established by the Lord Deputy Wentworth, and a Canon is pass'd in the Convocation there, for an Agreement between the Churches of England and Ireland, in the Profession of the same Christian Faith, by receiving the Book of Articles of Religion agreed in the English Convocation, held at London, in the Year 1562.

The Scots Puritans began this Year to form Designs against the Government.

The

1634 The Swedes, who had over-run great part of Germany, were entirely defeated by the Imperialists,

under the Command of the Duke of Lorrain.

1634

1635.

A great Fleet fitted out this Summer under the Command of the Earl of Lindsey, consisting of 30 Sail of Men of War; and another of 30 Sail, under the Command of the Earl of Essex, Vice-Admiral, to maintain the Dominion of the narrow Seas.

The Writs for Ship-Money were this Year enlarg'd, and extended to the Inland, as well as the Maritime Counties and Towns, which met with great Opposition, and created a general Disgust, tho' the whole Sum levy'd by these Writs amounted but to two hundred and thirty six thousand Pounds.

An Office is erected for licensing the King's Subjects to travel on Payment of a small Sum to the Crown.

Another Office to receive the Forfeitures incurr'd by prophane Cursing and Swearing.

A Commission for confirming the Estates of those who held them of the Crown under defective Titles.

Penalties levy'd on those who drew excessive Carriages to the destruction of the Highways.

A Proclamation to restrain the great resort of the Nobility and

Gentry to the City of London which was found to impoverish the Country, and encrease the Infection in the City. And an Information was exhibited in the Star Chamber against seven Lords, sixty Baronets and Knights, and against above a hundred Gentlemen, for Non-Observance of this Act of State.

An Order against the Encrease of Hackney Coaches, which did not ply in the Streets till the first Year of this Reign.

Thomas Parr, aged 152 Years, died at London; he was born in the Reign of King Edward IV, and had lived in the Reigns of eight Kings and Queens of England.

15 Nov

Charles, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, Son of the Princess Elizabeth, came into England, to solicit his Restoration to the Palatinate.

The Princess Elizabeth, second Daughter to King Charles, born, and christened the 2d of January following.

28 Dec.

Prince Rupert, a younger Brother of the Prince Palatine's, arrives in England.

Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London, made Lord Treasurer, which gave Offence to the Puritans and Lay Nobility.

1636.

The King encreases the Royal Navy, and builds a Man of War called the *Royal Sovereign*, then esteemed the largest in the World.

The King prohibits all Foreigners fishing upon the Coasts or Seas of Great-Britain or Ireland.

The Plague rag'd in London this Year, which occasion'd the Adjournment of part of Trinity Term.

The Earl of Northumberland being

made Admiral, commands a Fleet of sixty Men of War, and falls upon the Dutch Fleet as they were fishing on the English Coasts; whereupon the Dutch pay the King thirty thousand Pounds for Permission to fish this Year, and agreed upon an annual Tribute for the future.

Mr. Selden's Book, asserting the English Sovereignty of the narrow Seas,

1636

Seas, and shewing the Custom of levying Ship-Money by former Kings without Assent of Parliament, order'd to be kept in the Council Chest in the Exchequer, and the Court of Admiralty.

Mr. Chambers a Citizen of London, and others, disputing the Legality of Ship-Money, the Opinion of the 12 Judges is demanded by the King, who unanimously give their Opinions under their Hands, that the levying it was lawful.

The Archbishop of Canterbury claims a Right of visiting the two Universities *Jure Metropolitico*, which being disputed by the Universities, is confirmed to him by the Determination of the King himself.

The Archbishop, as Chancellor of Oxford, invites the King and Queen, the Elector Palatine, his Brother Prince Rupert, &c. to an Academical Entertainment, which they accept.

Matthias Emperor of Germany dying, is succeeded by his Son Ferdinand King of Hungary, to whom King Charles applies for the Restoration of the Palatinate to his Nephew, but in vain.

A Declaration issued at Edinburgh, for the Observation of a Liturgy in Scotland.

The Princess Anne, the King's third Daughter, born. She died before she was four Years of Age.

1637.

30 Apr

A Proclamation issued to restrain the Puritans, who refus'd to submit to the Discipline of the Church, from transporting themselves to New England, and other Parts of America: And an Order of Council was published, prohibiting all Non-Conformist Ministers to transport themselves without License from the Bishops of London and Canterbury; but such Numbers of Dissenters did however transport themselves to New England, that they have cast off all Subjection to the Church of England in that Colony ever since.

The Laws of Uniformity continued to be put in Execution in England, by Archbishop Laud.

Trinity Term.

Henry Burton Batchelor of Divinity, William Pryn the disaffected Barister, and Dr. Bastwick a Physician, none of them eminent in their Professions, but violent Incendiaries, were convicted in the Star-Chamber of composing several seditious Libels, and sentenc'd to be pillory'd and lose their Ears, to be fin'd 5000*l.* each, and to be imprison'd for Life: They were ever

afterwards look'd upon as Confessors for *The good old Cause*.

John Lilburn, a Book-binder, was convicted in the Star-Chamber of publishing and dispersing seditious Libels, and sentenc'd to be pillory'd, and whipp'd from the Fleet Prison to Westminster-Hall: He was imprison'd for three Years, and upon the turn of the Times he was releas'd, and became an Officer of Note in the Rebels Army; but opposing Cromwell afterwards, he was thrown into Prison, where he dy'd a Quaker.

The Opinion of the Judges as to the Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Bishop Williams convicted in the Star-Chamber of tampering with the King's Witnesses, in a Cause between Sir John Mounson and Prigson, fined ten thousand Pounds to the King, and a thousand Marks to Mounson, suspended *ab Officio & Beneficio*, and imprison'd during the King's Pleasure.

The Bishop was afterwards convicted of libelling the Privy-Council, and fin'd 5000*l.* more.

The

1636

19 Apr

20 Dec

17 Mar

1637

1 July

May

July

Aug.

Nov.

Mary

Mother,

1637
July The Book of Common Prayer, compos'd for the Church of Scotland, being this Day appointed to be read by the Dean of Edinburgh in his Surplice at St. Giles's; he was interrupted and had a Stool thrown at his Head: and it was with some difficulty that the Magistrates of Edinburgh dispers'd the Mob; after which the Service was read through in that and the rest of the Churches of Edinburgh; but the Bishop of Edinburgh was in danger of being murder'd, in his Return to his House.

The Scots Presbyterians petition

1638.

May The Marquis of Hamilton sent to Scotland to appease the Tumults there.

July The King's Proclamation read at Edinburgh, declaring his Resolution to maintain the true Protestant Religion, and not to press the Observations of the Canons and Book of Common-Prayer, but in a legal way, and enjoining them to return to their Allegiance.

Marquis Hamilton suspected of double-dealing, and of privately encouraging the Covenanters: He returns into England the 9th of July.

Aug. Having persuaded his Majesty to discharge the Service Book and Canons, he returned to Edinburgh; but the Covenanters not being satisfied with these Concessions, he returns into England.

The Marquis of Hamilton goes to Scotland again with further Concessions, and calls a Parliament and General Assembly.

The Bishops are cited by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to appear as Criminals at the next general Assembly, to be held at Glasgow, the 21st of November.

Nov. Mary de Medicis, the Queen's Mother, arrives from France.

the Privy-Council against the Service Book.

An Insurrection in Edinburgh by the Presbyterians.

The Scots throw off their Allegiance, and enter into a Covenant or Association against the Government, which they compel all People to subscribe: Archbishop Spotswood and several other Scots Bishops fly into England.

The Case of Ship-Money, between the King and Mr. Hampden, was argued before all the Judges of England in the Exchequer-Chamber, and Mr. Hampden was cast.

Nov. The General Assembly acting in a most seditious and riotous manner, and rejecting the King's Authority, are dissolved by the Marquis: They continue to sit however, declaring, *They would not desert the Work of the Lord, and that to interrupt their sitting was to contravene and prejudice the Prerogative of Jesus Christ, and the Liberties of the Kirk.*

The Presbyterians set up a Female Impostor, affirming that God spake through her; and this Girl declared, That it was revealed unto her by God, That the Covenant was approved by Heaven.

The General Assembly condemn the Service Book, the Book of Canons and Ordination, the High Commission, and the five Articles of Perth.

They condemn Episcopacy as Antichristian, and deprive and excommunicate the Bishops and Ministers that differ'd from them.

Decem. The Marquis of Hamilton finding the Tumults unabated, return'd to England.

20 Feb. The Scots resolve upon a War, and raise an Army under Lesley: They make themselves Masters of Edinburgh, and seize the Regalia, and

1638 and the King's Magazines of Arms, &c. telling the People they were to expect Popery and Bondage, if they did not now quit themselves like Men: And they address themselves to the French King as their

Sovereign, desiring his Protection.

Sir Edward Terrell of Thornton, Knt. created a Baronet, to have Precedency from the 31st of Octob. 3 Car.

1639.

27 Mar

The King marches towards the Scots with an Army of six thousand Horse, and as many Foot, attended by great Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry. The Earl of Arundel was General, the Earl of Essex Lieutenant General, and the Earl of Holland General of the Horse.

The King receiving Intelligence of a treacherous Correspondence, between some of his Followers and the Scots Covenanters, propos'd a Protestation at York, whereby all Men were required to renounce their holding Correspondence with the Enemy: The Scots all took it, but the Lord Say and the Lord Brook refus'd, and were committed; however they were soon after dismiss'd.

The Earl of Essex is detach'd with part of the Army to Berwick, and the King marches after him, and encamps on the Borders of Scotland.

30 May

The Earl of Holland with a part of the Army is detach'd against a small Body of the Scots under Lesley, but retires without striking a Stroke.

The Marquis of Hamilton enters the Frith of Edinburgh with 20 Men of War, and Land Forces, and entertains some Conferences with the Covenanters, but gives no Assistance to the King's Friends, or performs any warlike Act.

The King's Generals, the Earls of Arundel and Holland, receive Letters from the Scots, and give them Encouragement.

7 June

The Scots prefer a Petition to the

King, professing all Obedience and Submission; whereupon the King consents to a Treaty with them.

A Pacification was concluded; whereby it was agreed, that all Matters ecclesiastical should be determined by the Kirk, and civil Affairs by the Parliament, and that a general Act of Oblivion should be pass'd.

That the Scots should disband their Army in 48 Hours, and discharge the several Tables or Councils they had establish'd, and should restore the King's Castles, Stores, &c. as also the Lands and Goods of the Loyalists they had seiz'd.

That the King should recall his Fleet and Armies, and cause Restitution to be made of what had been taken from the Covenanters.

The King having disbanded his Army return'd to Theobalds, and two Days after to Whitehall.

The Treaty proving dishonourable and disadvantageous to the King, old Secretary Cook is displac'd for some Omissions in that Treaty, and Sir Henry Vane is made Secretary of State in his Room.

The Scots neither disband their Forces, or observe any other Article of the late Treaty.

The General Assembly meet, and the Earl of Trequair being High Commissioner gives the royal Assent to, and confirms all the Acts of the late riotous Assembly at Glasgow.

The Parliament of Scotland meets, and having excluded the Bishops who were the third Estate, confirm all the Acts of the General Assembly.

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The Parliament insisting upon several Demands to the Diminution of the King's Prerogative, are prorog'd; against which they protest, and send a Deputation of their Members to the King, who are caref'd by the Male-contents at London, and incited to enter into a new War with England, particularly by the Earls of *Essex*, *Bedford* and *Holland*, the Lord *Say*, Mr. *Hampden*, Mr. *Pryn*, &c.

The King charges the Scots Commissioners with Treason, and produces an intercepted Letter, wherein they invite the French King to invade his Dominions; whereupon the Lord *Lowden* and *Colville* are committed to the Tower.

The Dutch fall upon the Spanish Fleet in the Downs, and destroy great part of it.

The King, by the Advice of the Lord *Wentworth* and Archbishop *Laud*, resolves to call a Parliament.

Sir *Thomas Coventry* Lord Keeper dies, and is succeeded by Sir *John Finch*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Thomas Viscount *Wentworth*, Lord

Wentworth of *Wentworth Woodhouse*, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, coming to England, was created Earl of *Strafford*, and Baron of *Raby*.

He advises a War with the Scots, and subscribes 20000 l. towards the Charge of it, the Duke of *Lenox* 40000 l. and many of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry other large Sums.

The Earl of *Strafford* being made Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, returns thither to meet the Parliament he had summon'd there, who grant the King four entire Subsidies.

Bagshaw, Reader of the Middle Temple, in Lent Vacation this Year endeavours to shew, That it may be a good Act of Parliament that is made without Bishops. 2. That benefic'd Clerks were incapable of temporal Jurisdiction; for which Assertions he is reprehended by the Lord Keeper and Archbishop *Laud*, but becomes mighty popular among the Puritans and Republicans; for advancing Doctrines so suitable to their Taste.

1640.

The Parliament of England meet, when the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* was introduc'd into the House as Earl of *Strafford*; and he acquainted the House that the Parliament of *Ireland* had granted the King four Subsidies for the maintaining ten thousand Foot, and fifteen hundred Horse, which was urg'd as a good Precedent for the Parliament of England.

Prince *Charles* first took his Seat in Parliament this Session, being about ten Years of Age.

The Letter from the Scots to the French King, desiring his Protection, being read in the House of Lords, and appearing to be

written by the Lord *Lowden*; it was thought fit to continue him in the Tower.

Mr. Serjeant *Glanville* is chosen Speaker by the Commons.

The Commons fall upon their Grievances, viz. Ship-Money, Monopolies, the Star Chamber, High Commission, Breach of their Privileges, Innovations in Religion, &c.

The King sends a Message to the Commons, declaring the Urgency of his Affairs; and that if the Commons would assist him against the Scots, he would quit his Claim to Ship-Money, and give them Satisfaction in their just Demands; which

1640

which was well received by the House.

His Majesty sends another Message by Sir Henry Vane, demanding a Supply of six Subsidies; but Sir Harry by Mistake, or rather designedly, demanded twelve Subsidies, which threw the House into a Flame: Then he went to the King, and assur'd him that no Money would be granted against the Scots, which his Majesty giving Credit to, abruptly dissolved the Parliament the 5th of May.

5 May
6

The Convocation, which had been summon'd to meet at the same time with the Parliament, were not dissolv'd with it, but commanded to continue sitting; whereupon they compos'd 17 new Canons with the Assent of his Majesty, by one of which the Clergy were to take an Oath not to consent to the altering the Government of the established Church, &c.

They also granted the King six Subsidies payable in six Years, amounting to twenty thousand Pounds a Subsidy.

A Paper is posted up at the Old-Exchange, inciting the London Apprentices to rise and demolish the Archbishop's House at Lambeth, which they attempted the Monday following: But the Archbishop being provided for them, they were obliged to retire, and one of them was taken, condemned, and executed as a Traytor, his Quarters being set on London-Bridge.

The King finds it necessary to place a Guard about Westminster-Abby, for the Security of the Convocation.

20 Jul

Edward Mosely of Rowlfson in the County of Stafford, Esq; created a Bar.

The King raises an Army of 20000 Men against the Scots, towards the maintaining of which the Nobility and Gentry advance

him three hundred thousand Pounds, but the City of London refuse him the Loan of 100000 l.

The Earl of Northumberland is made General, the Earl of Strafford Lieutenant General, and the Lord Conway General of the Horse.

Prince Henry, 4th Son to King Charles, born; afterwards created Duke of Gloucester.

The King sets out from London with Prince Charles towards York, where the general Rendezvous of his Army was appointed.

The Scots Army enter the English Borders.

The King issues a Proclamation declaring the Scots Rebels, and that upon Pretences of Religion they fought to shake off the Regal Government; but offers them Pardon on their Submission.

The Scots advancing to Newborn upon Tyne, the Lord Conway, who commanded the Vanguard of the King's Army at Newcastle, drew out 1200 Horse and 2000 Foot to dispute the Passage of the Tyne; but was driven from his Post the 28th by Lesley, and forc'd to retire and abandon Newcastle, where the Scots seiz'd the King's Magazines of Arms and Ammunition; and within two Days after the Scots made themselves Masters of Durham.

The King, who was advanced to Northallerton, upon Advice of this Defeat retir'd to York; whereupon the Scots levy'd Contributions in Northumberland and the Bishoprick of Durham, amounting to 850 l. a Day.

The Scots send an insolent Petition to the King at York, demanding he would ratify all the Acts of the late General Assembly and Parliament, and desire he would assemble a Parliament in England, whom they were pretty well assur'd would second their Designs. The City of London also, and twelve of the

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the English disaffected Lords, petition the King for a new Parliament.

A general Council of the Peers, summon'd by his Majesty in this Exigency, assemble at York, and advise him to appoint Commissioners to treat with the Scots.

Eight Earls and as many Barons are appointed to treat with the Scots Commissioners at Rippon, the Scots refusing to come to York.

The English and Scots Commissioners meet at Rippon.

It was agreed there should be a Cessation of Arms; and the Scots remain in that part of England they were possess'd of; and for the rest the Treaty was to be adjourn'd to London.

The great Council of Peers dissolved.

Sir William Howard, Knt. of the Bath, second Son of Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, having marry'd Mary, Sister and sole Heir to Henry the last Lord Stafford; He and she were this Year created Baron and Baroness of Stafford. He was afterwards created Viscount Stafford, and beheaded for the Popish Plot, 29th Decemb. 1640.

The Parliament of England, who begun the great Rebellion in 1641, meet, and the Commons chuse William Lenthall, Esq; for their Speaker.

Petitions against Grievances are procur'd from several Counties, and brought up to Town, attended by Multitudes of People.

The Commons resolve that all Projectors and Monopolists should be disabled to sit in the House, whereupon several Members withdrew, and others were elected in their rooms.

Mr. Pym carries up to the Lords a general Impeachment of High Treason against the Earl of Strafford, who is thereupon committed to the Custody of the Black-Rod.

Alderman Pennington, with some hundreds of Citizens following him, presented a Petition from the City of London, against the Discipline and Ceremonies of the Church.

Mr. James, a Crack-brain'd Popist, stabs Mr. Heyward a Justice of Peace, in Westminster-Hall, who had been active in prosecuting Popish Recusants; the Justice escaped with his Life, but this serv'd to heighten and encrease the fears of Popery.

One hundred thousand Pounds voted for supplying the Scots Army, and borrowed of the City.

Articles of Impeachment carried up to the Lords by Mr. Pym, against the Earl of Strafford, who was committed to the Tower.

Orders having been made by the House of Commons, for releasing Pym, Burton and Bastwick, from the several Islands where they were confin'd; Pym and Burton enter the City of London in great Triumph, and Dr. Bastwick soon after, and they were admitted to prefer their Petitions in the House of Commons, against their Prosecutors.

The Commons vote that the levying Ship-Money, and the Opinions of the Judges upon it, was illegal.

Secretary Windshank flies beyond Sea, to avoid the Rage of the Commons.

Alderman Pennington, attended by great Numbers of the City Mob, prefers a Petition to the Commons, subscribed by 1500 Hands, for extirpating Episcopacy, &c.

The Commons resolv'd, That the Clergy had no Power to make Canons, to bind either Clergy or Laity; that the Canons made by the late Convocation were against the Laws of the Land, and tended to Faction and Sedition; and con-

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1640. Dec. condemn'd the Subsidies granted by the Convocation, as Illegal; and fram'd a Bill for fining all that sate in that Convocation.

18 Archbishop *Laud* is impeach'd by Mr. *Denzil Holles*, of High Treason, in the Name of the Commons, in general Terms; and committed to the Custody of the Black-Rod.

21 The Lord Keeper *Finch* is voted a Traitor by the Commons, but flies in *Holland*, before any Impeachment brought against him; and Sir *Edward Littleton* is made Keeper in his Room.

The Judges are threatned, and obliged to put in great Bail.

8 Jan. *Martin Lumly* of great *Bradfield*, in Com. *Essex*, Esq; created a Bart.

2 Feb. The Commons vote 300000 l. to be given to their Brethren of *Scotland*.

The King admits the Earl of *Essex*, the Lord *Say*, and several other disaffected Lords, into the Privy-Council, in hopes to bring them over to his Interest, and makes Mr. *Oliver Sr.* John his Solicitor-General; but he is disappointed, and his Affairs still more embarras'd by them.

14 Sir *Robt. Berkley*, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, impeach'd by the Commons of High Treason, for his Resolution in the Case of Ship-Money, and the Black Rod takes him off the Bench, as he was sitting in *Westminster-Hall*.

15 *William Dalsen*, in Com. *Cumb.* Esq; created a Bart.

A Bill for Triennial Parliaments passes; and another for granting four Subsidies for the Subsistence of the King's Army in the North, but was so contriv'd, that the King

had not the disposal of the Money.

The Commons thank his Majesty for the Triennial Bill, and say, there now remain'd nothing to be done, but to testify their Devotion to his Majesty, and that their Only End was to make him a Glorious King.

Henry Fletcher of *Hutton* in the Forrest, in Com. *Cumb.* Esq; created a Bart.

The Earl of *Strafford* puts in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment against him.

Fourteen general Articles exhibited against Archbishop *Laud*, who makes a Speech upon that occasion.

The Archbishop is committed to the Tower.

Sir *Nicholas Cole* of *Branspeth*, in Com. *Durham*, Knt. cr. a Bart.

The King submits to have the Privy-Counsellors examin'd, as Witneses, against the Earl of *Strafford*, by a Committee of both Houses.

The Commons vote, that no Bishop should have a Vote in Parliament, or any Judicial Power in the Star Chamber, or bear any Authority in Temporal matters, and that no Clergyman should be in Commission of Peace.

The Bishops, and the new created Peers, waive their Right of voting in the Earl of *Strafford's* Case.

The Commons keep the Scots Army in Pay, and borrow Money of the City of *London*, on the Subsidies, for them.

The Lord *Strafford's* Tryal begins in *Westminster-Hall*, the Earl of *Arundel* being Lord High-Steward on that occasion.

1641.

2 Apr. The Commons vote down Deans and Chapters.

A Bill of Attainder against the Earl of *Strafford*, passes the Commons,

mons, and is carried up to the Lords.

Edmund Pys of Lockhamstead, in Com. Bucks, Esq; cr. a Bart.

The King tells both Houses, he cannot in Conscience condemn the Earl of Strafford of High Treason, and that neither Fear, or any other Respect, should make him go against his Conscience.

The Princess Mary, the King's eldest Daughter, married to William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, at Whitehall.

An armed Mob, led by Cornelius Burgess, a Puritan Doctor of Divinity, came down to Westminster, crying out, *Justice! Justice!* against the Earl of Strafford; they rifle Westminster Abby, and insult the King at Whitehall; and when the Justices of Peace would have committed some of them, they are themselves committed by the Commons, who had incited this Insurrection.

A Protestation made by the Lords and Commons, in the nature of an Association, for Preservation of their Rights and Privileges, little inferiour to the Scots Covenant, and propagated over the whole Kingdom.

The Lords pass the Bill of Attainder against the Earl of Strafford, and at the Instance of the Commons, move his Majesty to pass it.

The Bill of Attainder is pass'd by Commission, with another Bill for perpetuating the present Parliament; at which time the King is look'd upon to have resign'd his Sovereignty.

The Earl of Strafford is beheaded on Tower-Hill.

The Lord Cottington resigns his Place of Master of the Wards, which is given to the Lord Say; and Bishop Juxon resigns his Treasurer's Staff, and the Treasury is put in Commission.

The Earl of Leicester is made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marq. of Hertford Governour to the Prince, and the Earl of Essex Lord Chamberlain of the Household, in the room of the Earl of Pembroke.

A Bill brought into the House of Commons, for extirpation of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, &c. but miscarries.

Simon Every of Eggington, in Com. Derb. Esq; cr. a Bart.

William Langley of Higham Gobion, in Com. Bedf. Esq; created a Bart.

William Paston of Oxnead, in Com. Norf. Esq; created a Bart.

The Lord Digby, Son to the Earl of Bristol, called by Writ to the House of Peers.

James Stonehouse of Amerden-Hall, in Com. Essex, cr. a Bart.

The King passes the Bill for Tonnage and Poundage, by which he is trusted with that Revenue but two Months at a Time, and renounces all Power of levying it by his Prerogative, or any other Imposition upon Merchandize, in any Case whatever.

John Palgrave of Norwood Barningham, in Com. Norf. Esq; created a Bart.

Gerrard Napper of Middle-Marsh Hall, in Com. Dorf. Esq; created a Bart.

Tho. Whitmore of Apley, in Com. Salop, Esq; created a Bart.

John Maney of Linton, in Com. Kent, Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Tho. Cave, Jun. of Stamford, in Com. Northamp. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Sir Chris. Telverton of Easton-Manduit, in Com. Northamp. Knt. created a Bart.

William Bateler of Tesson, in Com. Kent. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Bills pass'd for raking away the Star Chamber, and High Commission Court; and two Days before

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fore: a Poll Bill, the greatest Part of the Money arising by it being employed in the Rebellion against the King.

Articles of Impeachment carried up against Sir Francis Craneley, and four other Judges.

Sir Tho. Norton of Long Stanton, in Com. Camb. Knt. created a Bart.

Tho. Abdy of Felix Hall, in Com. Essex, Esq; created a Bart.

John Bampfild of Poltmore, in Com. Devon. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir John Cotton of Land Wado, in Com. Camb. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Sir Simon D'Ewes of Stow Hall, in Com. Suff. Knt. created a Bart.

Henry Frederick Thim of Cause-Castle, in Com. Salop, Esq; created a Bart.

John Burgeyn of Sutton in Com. Bedford, Esq; created a Bart.

John Northcote of Hayne, in Com. Devon. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir William Drake of Sherdolew, in Com. Bucks, Esq; cr. a Bart.

Tho. Rouse of Kouselinch, in Com. Wigorn. Esq; created a Bart.

Ralph Hare of Stow Bardolph, in Com. Norf. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir John Norwich of Brampton, in Com. Northamp. Knt. cr. a Bart.

John Brownlow of Bolton prope Grantham, in Com. Linc. Esq; created a Bart.

William Brownlow of Humby, in Com. Linc. Esq; created a Bart.

John Sidenham of Brimpton, in Com. Somer. Esq; created a Bart.

Henry Pratt of Cotesbal, in Com. Berks, Esq; created a Bart.

Francis Nichols of Hardwich, in Com. Northamp. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Sir William Strickland of Boynton, in Com. Ebor. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Sir Thomas Woltricks of Dudmaston, in Com. Salop. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Thomas Maltreverer of Allerton Maltreverer, in Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.

An Order of the Commons for removing all scandalous Pictures, Crosses and Figures, within Churches and without: whetupon the Crosses in *Churpside, Charing-Cross, &c.* are taken down.

William Boughton of Lantford, in Com. Warw. Esq; cr. a Bart.

John Chichester of Raligh, in Com. Devon, Esq; cr. a Bart.

Norton Kyrcchull of Morham-Bath, in Com. Knt, Esq; created a Bart.

Hugh Windham of Pilsden-Cum, in Com. Dorset, Esq; cr. a Bart.

The English and Scots Armies are both disbanded.

Being Sunday, both Houses sit all Day, to prevent the King's going to Scotland.

Rich. Carew of Anthony, in Com. Cornub. Esq; created a Bart.

William Capliffe of St. Edmundsbury, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.

The King passes an Act of Pacification, between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, to effect which, all the Scots Demands were granted; and 'tis compined their coming into England, and stay here, cost this Nation eleven hundred thousand Pounds, besides the damages they did to private Men.

Another Act pass'd, declaring the certainty of the Meas and Bounds of Potricks: And a third, declaring all the Proceedings in the Case of Ship-Money Null and Void, and for vacating all Records and Process concerning the same; with some other Acts less material.

The King makes the Earl of Essex Lieutenant General of his Armies South of Trent; signs a Commission for passing Acts in his Absence, and the same Day sets out for Scotland.

The Commons send a Committee to Ireland, to be Spies upon his

his Majesty, and manage their Interest with the Brethren there.

Richard Price of Gwent, in Com. Cardig. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Hugh Cholmely of Whisby, in Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.

William Spring of Pakenham, in Com. Suff. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Tho. Trevor of Enfield, in Com. Midd. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir John Curson of Kiddleston, in Com. Derb. Knt. created a Bart.

Hugh Owen of Orichen, in Com. Pembr. Esq; created a Bart.

Morton Brigs of Haughton, in Com. Salop. Esq; created a Bart.

Henry Heyman of Somersfield, in Com. Kent. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Tho. Sandford of Hengil-Castle, in Com. Westmor. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Sir Francis Rhodes of Baylbrough, in Com. Derb. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Rich. Spriguel of Copenhorse, in Com. Ebor. Esq; cr. a Bart.

The King arrives at Edinburgh.

Sir John Potts of Mannington, in Com. Norf. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Sir John Goodrick of Ribston, in Com. Ebor. Knt. cr. a Bart.

Robt. Binliffe of Barwick, in Com. Lanc. Esq; cr. a Bart.

William Walter of Sarsden, in Com. Oxon. Esq; cr. a Bart.

Thomas Lawley of Spoonhill, in Com. Salop. Esq; cr. a Bart.

The two Houses appoint the Day of Thanksgiving for the Peace with the Scots, to be the 7th of September.

The Parliament adjourns till the 20th of October.

William Farmer of Eton Nelson, in Com. Northampt. Esq; created a Bart.

John Dwyer of Creden, in Com. Devon. Esq; created a Bart.

Thomas Pettus of Black-Heath, in Com. Norf. Esq; cr. a Bart.

The Irish Rebellion and Massacre.

The King consents to Abolish

Episcopacy in Scotland, as contrary to the word of God; and to all other Acts the Covenanters desired, and puts his greatest Enemies into the highest Places of Trust and Profit in the Administration there.

The King returns from Scotland, and is splendidly treated by the City of London.

The Mob were so insolent and troublesome to the King at Whitehall, that he remov'd to Hampton-court; but the City inviting him back, he return'd to Whitehall.

Farther Tumults at Westminster, on account of the Bishops.

William Andrew of Dodington, in Com. Northampt. Esq; created a Bart.

John Meaux of Ringston in the Isle of Wight, Esq; cr. a Bart.

Sir Rich. Gurney, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, created a Bart.

Tho. Willis of Frinton, in Com. Camb. Esq; created a Bart.

Francis Armitage of Kyrkley, in Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.

Rich. Halford of Wiston, in Com. Leicest. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Humphry Trafton of the Mote, in Com. Kent, Knt. created a Bart.

Edw. Coke of Langford, in Com. Derb. Esq; created a Bart.

The King passes the Act for the Reduction of the Rebels in Ireland, wherein it is declared, that the King con'd in no Case, but a foreign Invasion, press a Free-born Subject into his Service.

The Commons prevail with the King to displace Colonel Langford, Lieutenant of the Tower, because they could not confide in him, and that Post is conferr'd on Sir John Byron.

The Bishops protesting against all Acts of the Parliament, since they were withheld by force from their Seats, Twelve of them are committed to the Tower for High Treason.

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The *Irish* are proclaim'd Rebels.

The King, while he was in *Scotland*, having discovered more fully the reasonable Correspondence between the *Scots* and some Members of Parliament, order'd the Lord *Kimbolton* to be apprehended, together with Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Hampden*, Mr. *Hollis*, Sir *Arthur Haslerig* and Mr. *Strode*; whereupon the Commons resolv'd, that whoever should attempt to seize any of their Members, or their Papers, they should stand upon their defence.

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The King went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five Members abovemention'd, but they were not there; then the King issued a Proclamation for apprehending them.

The City Mob are rais'd for their Protection. The Commons adjourn for 7 Days, and order a Committee to sit at *Guildhall* in the mean time.

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The Mob growing very dangerous, the King and Royal Family remove to *Hampton-Court*.

11

The Sheriffs of *London*, and the Train Bands, with an armed Multitude, carry'd the Obnoxious Members in Triumph to their Seats at *Westminster*. The Seamen and Watermen, with above a hundred armed Vessels, with Field Pieces, Colours, &c. as prepared for an Engagement, advanced at the same time up the *Thames*, from *London Bridge* to *Westminster*; for which they all receiv'd the Thanks of the Commons, and were acquainted they should have an Ordinance of the House for their Indemnity; they then made Capt. *Skippon* Major-General of the City Militia, ordering him to attend every Day at *Westminster*, with a Guard for their Security: which Warlike Proceedings were justly look'd upon as

an avow'd Declaration of War against his Majesty, and consequently the Commons were the Authors of all the Miseries that ensued.

The King remov'd to *Windſor*, from whence he sent two several Messages to the Commons, offering to wave all Prosecutions against the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the five Members, and to pass an Act of general Pardon; but those Offers were not accepted by the Commons.

Both Houses petition the King to deliver up the *Tower*, with all the Forts and Militia of *England*, into their Hands; and by their Importunity they prevail upon his Majesty to turn out Sir *John Byron*, and make Sir *John Coniers* Lieutenant of the *Tower*.

The King is prevail'd with by the Queen to pass the Bill by Commission, for depriving the Bishops of their Votes in Parliament, and incapacitating both them and the rest of the Clergy to exercise any temporal Jurisdiction.

The King goes with the Queen and Princess of *Orange* to *Dover*.

The Queen and Princess embark for *Holland*.

The King returns to *Greenwich*, and sends for the Prince of *Wales* and the Duke of *York* to come to him, which the Commons endeavour to prevent.

The King sends the Houses his Reasons for refusing the Militia Bill; whereupon the Commons vote his Advisers publick Enemies to the Kingdom, and that such Parts of the Kingdom as had already put themselves in a posture of Defence, had done nothing but what was justifiable, and approved by both Houses.

The same Day his Majesty remov'd to *Theobalds*, and a select Committee of both Houses follow'd him

him thither, and declared, that if he persisted in his Refusal to pass the Militia Bill, they were resolv'd to settle the Militia without him. They insisted also he should remove his wicked Counsellors, and leave the Prince in their Hands: They protested he had no Power of commanding the Militia, and declared that they who had put themselves in a posture of Defence, concurr'd with the direction of both Houses, and were justifiable by Law.

The King answer'd them, That he had well consider'd the Militia Bill, and saw no Reason to alter his Mind; but that still he had no Thoughts but of Peace and Justice to his People, which he should by all fair Means seek to preserve and maintain, relying upon the Goodness of God for the Preservation of himself and his Rights.

Upon the Report of the King's Answer, the two Houses resolv'd, That the Kingdom should be forthwith put in a posture of Defence; that all the Lord-Lieutenants in England should bring in their Commissions, and cancel them as illegal; and order'd the Admiral (the Earl of Northumberland) that he should equip the royal Navy, and be ready to put to Sea in their Service. All this was done before his Majesty had rais'd any Troops, or taken any Measures for his Defence; and as it is a Demonstration, he did not or ever intended to begin a War with the Houses; yet it must be acknowledg'd to be some Reflection on his Prudence to be found thus unprovided, and to suffer the Houses to seize his Treasures, his Forts, Fleets and Magazines, and to raise his own Militia against him. But now finding all Attempts to restore Peace in vain, and that the Houses were resolv'd for War, and to deprive him of

of his Sovereignty: He set forward towards the North, in order to provide for his Security.

A Committee of both Houses followed the King with another insolent Declaration to New-Market, wherein they say, that upon the strictest Examination of their Consciences, and Consideration of their Actions, they found none that could give his Majesty any just Apprehensions, or occasion his Removal from Whitehall, whither they desired he would return. But the King did not think fit to trust them any further, and put himself into the Hands of his declared Enemies, but continued his Journey towards York.

Rather than break into the Account of the Commencement of the Civil War, I have post-pon'd the Accounts of the Baronets that were made in January, February, and the beginning of March, to this Place, which take as follows:

Isaac Astley of Melton Constable in Com. Norf. Esq; created a Bart.

21 Jan

Sir David Cunningham of Scotland, created a Bart.

Sir John Rayney of Wrotham, in Com. Kent, Knt. created a Bart.

22

Robert Eldred of Saxham magna, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.

29

John Gell of Hopton in Com. Derby, Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Vincent Corbet of Morton Corbet, in Com. Salop, Knt. created a Bart.

Sir John Key of Woodsom, in Com. Ebor. Knt. created a Bart.

4 Febr.

Thomas Trollop of Castwick, in Com. Linc. Esq; created a Bart.

5

Edward Thomas of Michael's Town, in Com. Glamor. Esq; created a Bart.

3 Mar.

Sir William Cowper of Ratling Court, in Com. Kent. created a Bart.

4

1641
5 Mar. Danner Street of Little Warley Hall, in Com. Essex, Esq; created a Bart.

8 William St. Quintin of Harpham, in Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.

13 Sir Robert Kempe of Giffing, in Com. Norf. Knt. created a Bart.

16 John Read of Brocket Hall, in Com. Hertf. Esq; created a Bart.

19 Mar The King arriv'd at York.
The Parliament procure a Com-

mission from the Admiral (the Earl of Northumberland) to constitute the Earl of Warwick, who was devoted to them, Admiral of the Fleet, tho' the King had given that Command to Sir John Pennington.

The King offers to raise an Army, and go in Person against the Rebels in Ireland, which the Parliament oppose, and resolve to obstruct all Levies for that Service, but what are made by themselves.

1642.

9 Apr. James Enyan of Flowes in Com. Northamp. Esq; created a Bart.

19 Sir Edmund Williams of Marne-hull, in Com. Dorset. Knt. created a Bart.

22 John Williams of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, Kent. Esq; created a Bart.

23 The King goes to Hull with an intent to secure his Magazine there, but is denied Admittance into the Town by Sir John Hotham, who held it for the Parliament: Whereupon the King declares Sir John Hotham a Traitor. The Parliament vote that Sir John Hatham had done nothing but in Obedience to their Commands, and that the declaring one of their Members a Traitor, was a high Breach of Priviledge.

29 George Wintour of Huddington, in Com. Wigorn. Esq; created a Baronet.

The Parliament send a Committee down to York to be Spies upon the King, and support their Interest in the North.

4 May John Borlace of Beckmer, in Com. Bucks. Esq; created a Bart.

5 The Commons publish a Declaration for putting in Execution their Ordinance concerning the Militia (viz. for raising them against the King.)

The King on the contrary com-

mands his Subjects not to obey their Ordinance so contrary to Law and Reason.

Henry Knollis of Grove-Place, in Com. Hampsh. Esq; created a Bart.

The Parliament muster all the City Militia, consisting of eight or ten thousand Men, in Finsbury Fields, who were commanded by Skippon and such other Officers as the Houses cou'd confide in: And they send to the several Counties to muster the Militia, and stand to their Arms pursuant to their Ordinance, assuring them of the Protection of the two Houses against any that should oppose them.

John Hamilton of London, Esq; created a Bart.

The King thought fit to raise a Guard for the Defence of his Person, which consisted of a Troop of Horse commanded by the Prince of Wales, and one Regiment of the Train Bands.

Edward Morgan of Llanternam, in Com. Monmouth. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Nicholas Kemys of Kyeon Mabley, in Com. Glamor. Knt. created a Bart.

Trevor Williams of Langibyte, in Com. Monmouth. Esq; created a Bart.

John Reyesby of Thriberg, in Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.

John

1642
June

24

28

9 July

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Is

29

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Aug.

IS

- 1642 The King sets up the Royal
22. An. Standard at Nottingham.
- 24 Sir William Thorsold of Marston,
in Com. Linc. Knt. created a
Bart.
- 29 Walter Rudston of Hayton, in
Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.
- 30 Walter Wrotesty of Wrotesty, in
Com. Staff. Esq; created a Bart.
- Thomas Bland of Kippax Park, in
Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.
- 1 Sept. Robert Throckmorton of Coughton,
in Com. Warw. Esq; created a
Bart.
- The Nobility and Gentry over
the whole Kingdom, who would
not declare against the King, are
plunder'd and imprison'd, where
the Parliament prevail'd, and some
of them are kept under Hatches
on board the Ships in the Thames.
- 9 The Earl of Essex, General for
the Parliament, march'd out of
London to the general Rendezvous
at Northampton, where was assem-
bled a Body of fifteen thousand
Rebels.
- 10 William Halton of Samford, in
Com. Essex, Esq; created a Bart.
- 13 The King marches from Not-
tingham to Derby, and so to Shrews-
bury.
- 21 Goring keeps Portsmouth for the
King, but it is invested by the
Forces of the Parliament, and
taken.
- 23 Prince Rupert defeats a Detach-
ment of the Parliament Forces at
Powick Bridge, near Worcester: The
Parliament however give Thanks
for a Victory at London.
- The two Universities about this
time make the King a Present of
their Plate.
- Sir Richard Newport, in Com.
Salop. created Baron Newport of
High Ercall.
- 26 Brocket Spencer of Offley, in Com.
Herts. Esq; created a Bart.
- 27 Edward Golding of Colston Bassett,
in Com. Nott. Esq; created a Bart.

William Smith of Crantock, in
Com. Cornub. Esq; created a Bart.

Henry Henu of Wingfield, in Com.
Berks. Esq; created a Bart.

Walter Blount of Soddington, in
Com. Wigorn. Esq; created a Bart.

The King march'd from Shrews-
bury to Bridgenorth, and so to Bir-
mingham.

Upon the King's March towards
London, the City is alarm'd, and
fortifie the Avenues to the Town.

The Earl of Essex marches from
Worcester to attend the King's Mo-
tions.

Adam Littleton of Stoke Mil-
lough, in Com. Salop. created a
Bart.

Being Sunday, about two in the
Afternoon, begun the Battle of
Edghill, near Keynton in Warwick-
shire, where the King's Horse beat
the Rebel Cavalry out of the Field,
but pursuing them too far from
the Field of Battle, left the King's
Infantry expos'd to the Enemies
Foot, who were more numerous;
however they maintained their
Ground till Night parted them,
when both Armies drew off: And
the next Day both claimed the
Victory, and gave Thanks for it,
but neither of them thought fit to
renew the Fight. On the King's
Side were killed the Earl of Lind-
sey the General, the Lord Aubigny
Son to the Duke of Lenox, and
Sir Edmund Verner the Standard
Bearer. On the Rebels side were
kill'd only the Lord St. John of
Bletso, and Colonel Charles Essex,
of any Note. As for the Num-
ber of Inferiour Officers and Com-
mon Soldiers, that were kill'd in
this Action, the Accounts are ve-
ry different, but they probably a-
mounted to 1500, or 2000 Men,
on both Sides. The Lord Willoughby,
Son to the Earl of Lindsey, was
taken Prisoner by the Rebels, as
he was endeavouring to rescue his
Father.

1642
08 The City of London put into the utmost Consternation, by the Officers of their Horse that had fled from the Battle.

The King publishes a Declaration, shewing he had no design to alter the Religion or Constitution, and that he raised his Army for his own Defence, and Protection of the Peoples Liberties that were invaded by a few factious and seditious Members, who call'd themselves the Parliament.

27 The King takes in Banbury Castle and Broughton House, and sends a Proclamation to London offering Pardon to the Rebels.

28 The King marches to Oxford, carrying with him 150 Colours and Standards taken from the Enemy.

The King advances towards London, whereupon the Parliament order the Earl of Essex to march towards the City for their Protection, and invite the Scots into England again.

10. Thomas Lidell of Ravensholm Castle, in Com. Durham, Esq; created a Bart.

9 Richard Lawday of Exeter, in Com. Devon. Esq; created a Bart.

11 The Parliament send a Deputation to his Majesty to desire a Treaty, to which his Majesty agrees.

15 There being no Cessation of Arms, his Majesty's Army advanced to Brentford, and dislodg'd the Rebels, taking five hundred Prisoners.

The City Train Bands hereupon march to Turnham-Green to reinforce the Earl of Essex. And now the Rebels Army consisting of twenty four thousand Men completely arm'd and supply'd with all Necessaries, and being much superior to the King's, after his Army had stood in Battalia several Hours facing them, his Majesty thought fit to retire to Reading, and the

Parliament General did not attempt to interrupt his March, or fall upon his Rear: However, upon this Retreat the Parliament recovering from their Consternation break off the Treaty.

The King having releas'd the Prisoners taken at Brentford, upon their Oaths never to serve against him any more, they are absolved of their Oaths by Dr. Downing and Mr. Marshall, two Puritan Teachers, and enter into the Rebels Service again.

The King takes up his Winter Quarters at Oxford, and the Earl of Essex at Windsor.

Sir William Waller takes Farnham Castle in Surrey, from the Royalists.

The Lords Digby and Grandison take Marlbro in Wiltshire from the Rebels.

Sir William Waller takes Winchester from the Royalists.

Sir William Waller takes Chichester, for which the Parliament return him thanks.

Sir Ralph Hopton engages Ruthen (who was Governour of Plymouth for the Rebels) at Liskard in Cornwall, where the Rebels are defeated, and above twelve hundred of them are taken Prisoners, with their Cannon, Ammunition, &c. And Sir Ralph Hopton afterwards took Saltash, whereby the Royalists became entire Masters of Cornwall.

Colonel Lucas surprizes Belvoir Castle for the King.

On the contrary Leeds is taken by the Rebels, as also Doncaster and Wakefield.

Prince Rupert takes Cirencester by Storm, and makes Carr, the Scots Governor, and twelve hundred of his Garrison, Prisoners.

Thomas Chamberlain of Wickham, in Com. Oxon. created a Bart.

The Queen lands at Burlington Bay in Yorkshire, and brings with

1642
Nov.

1 Dec.

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19 Jan

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2 Febr

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22

1642 her Money, Arms and Ammunition
Febr. for the King's Forces, and is con-
voy'd by the Marquis of Montrose,
and a Detachment of the Earl of
Newcastle's Troops to York.

28 Henry Hunlock of Wingerworth,
in Com. Derby. Esq; created a
Bart.

29 Thomas Badd of Cambs Ofsells,
in Com. Hants. Esq; created a
Bart.

2 Mar. The Lord Brook killed in an
Attack of the Cathedral of Litch-
field.

19 The Royalists defeat a Detach-
ment of the Rebels Army at Hopton
Heath, near Stafford; but the Earl
of Northampton, who commanded
the King's Troops, is killed in the
Action.

20 Richard Craine of Woodrising, in

Com. Norf. Esq; created a Bart.
Samuel Danvers of Culworth, in
Com. Northampt. Esq; created a
Bart.

Malsbury surrendered to the
Rebels.

Colonel Cavendish takes Gran-
tham for the King.

The Lord Herbert, Son to the
Marquis of Worcester, having rais'd
two thousand Men for the King in
Wales, and invested Gloucester;
his Troops are surprized by Sir
William Waller; and made Prison-
ers, the Lord Herbert himself
being then at Oxford.

The Houses pass an Ordinance
for a weekly Assessment or Tax
through the Kingdom, for the
maintaining of their Troops.

1643.

16 Mar. Scarborough Castle surrendered to
the King, by Sir Hugh Cholmond-
ley, who deserts the Service of the
Rebels.

27 Commissioners from the Parlia-
ment enter into a Treaty of Peace
with the King at Oxford, which
broke off the 15th of April follow-
ing, without effecting any thing.

3 Apr. Sir Thomas Fairfax defeated at
Bramham Moor.

11 Colonel Cavendish defeats young
Hottham at Ancaster.

21 The Close at Litchfield surrendered
to Prince Rupert upon honourable
Terms.

26 Reading surrenders to the Earl of
Essex after a Siege of ten Days,
the Garrison consisting of 4000
Men are permitted to march out
with their Arms, &c. but all De-
serters are given up; for which
Fielding, who commanded at the
Treaty, is condemned to lose his
Head, but is afterwards pardon'd
by the King.

The Articles are not duly ob-
served by the Rebels.

James Earl of Northampton defeats
a Detachment of the Parliament
Army near Banbury.

Sir Ralph Hopton defeats the Re-
bels under the Command of the
Earl of Stamford at Stratton, in
Cornwal, and takes Major General
Chudleigh and 1700 more of the
Enemy Prisoners; soon after which
Sir Ralph was created Baron Hopton
of Stratton.

Major General Chudleigh and his
Father Sir George Chudleigh forsake
the Rebels, and enter into his
Majesty's Service.

The King makes new Offers of
Peace to the Houses, which are
insolently rejected by the Com-
mons.

The Commons impeach the
Queen of High Treason, for as-
sisting the King her Husband with
Arms and Ammunition.

The Rebels defeat a Detach-
ment of the King's Forces at
Wakefield.

Colonel Fiennes Governour of
Bristol hangs Alderman Toomani,
and

and Mr. *George Bourchier*, Citizens of *Bristol*, for endeavouring to deliver up that City to the King.

The Plot, call'd Mr. *Waller's* Plot, for delivering up the City of *London* to the King, came under the Examination of the Rebels at this time.

Taunton and *Bridgwater* surrender'd to the Rebels.

The two Houses take the Solemn League and Covenant, and the City of *London* soon after.

Henry Lord Spencer of *Wormleighston*, created Earl of *Sunderland*.

Prince *Rupert* beats up the Earl of *Essex's* Quarters about *Thames*.

The Prince defeats a great Body of the Rebels Troops in *Chalgrave* Field, where Colonel *Hampden* receiv'd a mortal Wound, of which he died in less than a Week after.

The Earl of *Newcastle* defeats the Lord *Fairfax's* Forces at *Adderton-Moor* in *Yorkshire*.

An Assembly of Puritannical Preachers denominated.

The Assembly of Divines by the Rebels, meet in King *Henry VII's* Chapel, consisting of about 118 Preachers, besides other Laymen, and have 4 s. a Day allow'd them for their Service.

Sir *Charles Lucas* defeats Colonel *Middleton's* Horse near *Buckingham*.

The Earl of *Newcastle* takes *Bradford*.

Henry Anderson of *Penley*, in Com. *Herrf.* Esq; created a Bart.

The Queen marching with a strong Detachment from *Tork* towards *Oxford*, takes *Burton* upon Trent by Storm.

Mr. *Tompkins* and *Chaloner* executed for *Waller's* Plot.

The King's Troops defeat a Body of the Rebels, under the Command of Sir *William Waller*, at *Lansdown*, near *Bath*; Sir *Beville Greenville* was killed on the King's side.

The Parliament send Sir *William Armyne*, Sir *Henry Vane*, Jun. &c. to invite the Scots to their Assistance.

The Lord *Wilmot* joining the Royalists in the West, defeats Sir *William Waller* again at *Roundway Down*, and Sir *William* fled almost alone to *Bristol*.

The same Day the King met the Queen at *Edgehill*, in her March from *Tork*, and the next Day both their Majesties enter'd *Oxford* in a Triumphant manner.

William Vavasour in Com. *Ebor.* created a Bart.

Prince *Rupert* and the Marquis of *Hertford* invest *Bristol*, and storming the Place it surrenders on the 26th; the Garrison, consisting of about 3000 Men, being permitted to march out with their Swords and Baggage. Here the Royalists did not exactly observe the Articles, but retaliated upon the Rebels the breach of the Articles at *Reading*.

Sir *Henry Jones* of *Albemarles*, in Com. *Caerm.* Knt. created a Bart.

Upon the taking of *Bristol*, and the other Successes of the Royalists in the North and West, the King publishes another Declaration, inviting the Rebels to return to their Allegiance, and offering them Pardon, the enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges, &c.

His Majesty went from *Oxford* to *Bristol*, to compose some differences between Prince *Rupert* and the Marquis of *Hertford*.

Sir *Edw. Waldegrave* of *Hever-Castle*, in Com. *Kent.* created a Bart.

Doncheſter surrender'd to a Detachment of the King's Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Carnarvan*, and soon after *Weymouth* and *Portland*.

The King Summons and Invests the City of *Glouceſter*.

The Parliament raise two other Armies, one to be commanded by

1643
Aug.

the Earl of *Manchester*, and the other by Sir *William Waller*.

Cromwell forms a Body of Horse out of the greatest Zealots and Enthusiasts, to oppose the King's Horse, who being many of them Gentlemen and govern'd by Principles of Honour, had hitherto proved much superiour to the Rebels.

15

Tho. Haggerstone of *Haggerston*, in *Com. Northumb.* Esq; cr. a Bart.

25

The Earls of *Bedford*, *Holland* and *Clare*, with the Lords *Conway*, and *Lovelace*, leave the Parliament, and go over to the King at *Oxford*, and the Earl of *Northumberland* retires to his Seat at *Petworth*. The Expectation of these Lords not being answered in the Court at *Oxford*, they return soon after into the Rebels Quarters again.

Sir *John Hopton*, and his Son Captain *Hotham*, being about to return to their Allegiance, are apprehended and sent to the Tower.

28

The Scots having agreed to invade *England*, and assist their Brethren at *Westminster*; the two Houses consent to take the solemn League and Covenant.

2 Sept.

The Earl of *Newcastle* invests *Hull*.

2 & 3

Barnstable and *Biddiford* surrender to the Royalists.

4

Exeter taken by Prince *Maurice*.

5

The Earl of *Essex* raises the Siege of *Gloucester*.

Henry Jermin created Baron of *St. Edmondsbury*.

8

Sir *William Waller* is defeated by the King's Forces at *Winchester*.

15

A Cessation of Arms is agreed upon for a Year, between the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Rebels in *Ireland*, of which the *English* Rebels make great Advantages.

16

The Rebels, under the Command of the Earl of *Manchester*, make themselves Masters of *Linn*, in *Norfolk*.

The King falls upon the Earl of *Essex's* Rear at *Newbury*, but is warmly receiv'd, and the Earl continues his March to *London*. In this Engagement were kill'd of the Royalists, *Henry Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*, *Robert Dormer* Earl of *Carnarvan*, and *Lucius Cary* Lord Viscount *Faulkland*.

The Earl of *Essex* is receiv'd in *London* as a Conqueror, and Thanks return'd him for his great Service.

The two Houses, with the Assembly at *Westminster*, take the solemn League and Covenant, agreed on with the Scots.

Reading is garrison'd again by the King's Forces.

Dartmouth in *Devonshire* surrenders to Prince *Maurice*.

The Rebels defeat a Detachment of the King's Forces at *Winsley*, or *Horncastle*.

The Siege of *Hull* is raised.

The Earl of *Manchester* takes *Lincoln* and *Gainsborough*; and *Bolingbroke* Castle submits to the Rebels.

The King by Proclamation prohibits all Trade and Commerce with *London*, and other Quarters of the Rebels.

The Marquis of *Hertford* made Chancellor of *Oxford*.

John Bayle of *Carlton Curlion*, in *Com. Leicest.* created a Bart.

The two Houses having made a new Great Seal, declare that all Letters Patents and Grants, pass'd the Great Seal by the King after *May 22, 1642*, should be void; and that henceforward their own Great Seal should be of the same Authority, as any Great Seal of *England* had formerly been; and commit the Custody of it to the Earls of *Bolingbroke* and *Kent*, and to Mr. *St. John*, Serj. *Wild*, Mr. *Brown* and Mr. *Prideaux*.

The Rebels also seize the Regalia and

1643
20 Sept.

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and Plate in *Westminster* Abby, and sell them; and being desired to leave one single Cup for the Communion, they answer'd, a *Wooden Dish* would serve the turn.

Brian O. Neale of *Dublin*, Esq; created a Bart.

Willoughby Hickman of *Gainsborough*, Esq; created a Bart.

The King sending *Daniel Kniventon* and *Carpenter*, to the Judges at *Westminster*, for adjourning *Michaelmas* Term from *London* to *Oxford*, the Rebels condemn the Messengers as Spies, and Execute *Kniventon*.

John Butler of *Bramfield*, in *Com. Hertf.* Esq; created a Bart.

Died *Mr. John Pym*, the great Incendiary.

Edw. Bathurst of *Lechdale*, in *Com. Hertf.* Esq; created a Bart.

In this Month the Royalists took *Arundel* Castle in *Sussex*, *Beeston* Castle in *Cheshire*, *Lapely* House in *Staffordshire*, *Grafton* House in *Northamptonshire*, and *Crew* House in *Cheshire*.

Colonel Nath. Fiennes, Son to the Lord *Say*, condemn'd by a Court Martial of the Rebels, to lose his Head, for not defending *Bristol* so well as he ought to have done; but his Friends obtaining

his Pardon, he transported himself beyond Sea.

The Marquis of *Hamilton* sent Prisoner to *Pendennis*, on suspicion of betraying the King's Affairs in *Scotland*.

The Scots pass the *Tweed* at *Berwick*, and Invade *England* in behalf of the Rebels.

Edw. Aston of *Aldenham*, in *Com. Salop.* Esq; created a Bart.

The Members of Parliament being summon'd by the King to appear at *Oxford*, assembled there to the Number of 44 Lords, and 117 Commoners.

Prince *Rupert* created Duke of *Cumberland* and Earl of *Holderness*.

A Letter from the Parliament at *Oxford* to the Earl of *Essex*, for an Accommodation, which is rejected and ridicul'd by the Rebels at *London*; whereupon the Lords and Commons at *Oxford* resolve to lend the King Money.

Archbishop *Land* is brought to his Tryal at the Bar of the House of Lords.

Sir *Francis Hawley* of *Buckland*, in *Com. Somerset.* Knt. created a Bart.

Prince *Rupert* relieves *Newark*.

1644.

Sir *William Waller* defeats the King's Forces, under the Command of the Lord *Hopton*, at *Cherryton* Down near *Winchester*, in which Action were kill'd the Lord *John Stuart*, Brother to the Duke of *Richmond*, and General of the King's Horse, and Sir *John Smith*, Commissary General.

John Preston of the Manor of *Furness*, in *Com. Lanc.* Esq; created a Bart.

John Webb of *Odstock*, in *Com. Wilts.* Esq; created a Bart.

The two *Fairfax's* fall upon Co-

lonel *Bellasis*, Governor of *York*, at *Selby*, and take the Colonel with many of his Officers, 1600 Common Soldiers, 4 Pieces of Cannon, 2000 Arms, and above 500 Horses; for which the Rebels at *London* proclaim a Thanksgiving.

The King dismisses the Members of Parliament from their attendance at *Oxford*.

The Queen being big with Child sets out from *Oxford* towards *Exeter*.

The Scots Army join the English Rebels under the Lord *Fairfax*, and his Son, and lay Siege to *York*, whither

- 1644
25 Apr. whither the Earl of Newcastle was retreated with his Forces.
Thomas Prestwich of Holm, in Com. Lanc. Esq; created a Bart.
- 4 May Henry Williams of Guernsey, in Com. Brecknock, Esq; created a Bart.
- 14 The King having demolished the Fortifications at Reading, withdrew that Garrison.
- 20 Gervase Lucas of Fenton, in Com. Linc. Esq; created a Bart.
- 25 Thomas Lord Savil of Pontefract, created Earl of Sussex.
- 27 Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth in Scotland, created Earl of Breckford.
- 28 & 29 Prince Rupert took Bolton in Lancashire by storm, and put 800 of the Garrison to the Sword.
- 29 The Earl of Essex and Waller advancing to Oxford, and the greatest part of the King's Army being death'd for the Relief of York under the Command of Prince Rupert; the King finds himself under a Necessity of retreating towards Worcester, to prevent his being besieg'd in Oxford.
- 6 June The Earl of Essex marches into the West, and deraches Sir William Waller to pursue the King.
- 14 Robert Thorold of Hawley, in Com. Linc. Esq; created a Bart.
- 16 The Princess Henrietta, 4th and youngest Daughter of King Charles, born at Exeter.
- 20 The King returns to Burford near Oxford.
- 29 The King Engages Waller at Cropredy Bridge near Banbury, and gains some Advantage of him.
- July Prince Rupert raises the Siege of York; but engaging the united Forces of the English and Scots Rebels, under the Command of the Earl of Manchester, Fairfax and Lesley, at Marston-Moor, he is defeated, there being 10000 of the Royalists kill'd and made Prisoners; and their Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, &c. taken by the Enemy.

The Marquis of Newcastle transports himself beyond Sea; and Prince Rupert with his broken Troops marches towards Chester.

The Queen embarques for France at Calvados, and two Days after landed at Brest.

The King with his Army marches to the Bath, about which time he receiv'd Advice of the defeat at Marston-Moor.

York is surrender'd to the Rebels.

John Studamore of Balingham, in Com. Heref. Esq; created a Bart.

The Earl of Calendar, with the Scots, invested Newcastle; the Earl of Manchester took Sheffield Castle; on the 11th he took Colonel Frichwell's House, and Balsall Castle; on the 14th Wingfield Manor in Derbyshire; and on the 21st Wilby House in Nottinghamshire.

The King pursues the Earl of Essex into Cornwall, and offers him Terms of Peace, which he rejects.

Sir William Balfour, with the Horse of Essex's Army, leave their Foot, and pass by the King's Army in the Night.

The Earl of Essex abandons his Foot, and gets on board a ship at Plymouth.

Essex's Foot, under the Command of Skippon, lay down their Arms, and deliver up their Cannon and Ammunition, and were permitted to march away into the Rebels Quarters.

The King sends a Message to the Houses at Westminster, offering to Treat with them.

Colonel Gage relieves Basing House, that was besieg'd by the Rebels.

The King marches back to Chard in Somersetshire.

There happens a great Fire at Oxford.

Sir Henry Edwards of Stains, in Com. Middlef. Knt. created a Bart.

New-

Newcastle is taken by Storm, and plunder'd by the Scots, and the Castle surrenders on the 27th following.

The Siege of *Banbury* rais'd by the Earl of *Northampton*.

Colonel *Hurry*, a Scot, who had deserted from the Parliament, and betrayed their Measures, now deserts the King, and betrays his designs to the Rebels.

The King's Fortes under the Earl of *Northampton*, not having join'd the King, the Rebels with a superior Force surrounded him in *Newbury*, but the Royalists maintaining their Ground till Night, made their Retreat to *Wallingford*, without being pursued; and eight Days afterwards the King having join'd Prince *Rupert*, the Earl of *Northampton*, and Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, marches back to *Donnington* Castle near *Newbury*, and brings off his Train of Artillery he had left there.

The King returns to *Oxford*, and having again relieved *Basing* House, the Armies on both sides go thro Winter Quarters.

The Lords being of Opinion, that Archbishop *Laud* was not guilty of High Treason; the Commons order the Archbishop to be brought before them, and without hearing any Evidence, but what their Council repeated, pass an Ordinance to Atraint him of High Treason, on the 16th of Nov.

Hugh Macmahone, Esq; being convicted of conspiring the Massacre in *Ireland*, is executed as a Traitor at *Tyburn*.

The Houses at *Westminster*, with the Scots Commissioners send Propositions of Peace to his Majesty at *Oxford*.

The Directory establish'd, and not only the Common Prayer, but the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, voted useless.

An Ordinance for turning *Christmas* Day into a Fast.

Alexander Carew beheaded by the Rebels, for endeavouring to deliver up *Plymouth* to the Royalists.

L'Estrange, afterwards Sir *Roger*, condemn'd by the Rebels, for an Attempt upon *Lynn*, but reprieved.

Captain *Hotham* beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; and the next Day his Father, Sir *John Hotham*; having been condemn'd by a Court Martial, for corresponding with the Earl of *Newcastle*, and other Royalists.

The Lords being terrified and threatened by the Commons, pass the Ordinance for attainting Archbishop *Laud* of High Treason.

The Archbishop is beheaded on *Tower Hill*, notwithstanding his producing the King's Pardon, being the Day the Directory was to take Place.

A Treaty of Peace is begun at *Uxbridge*, between the King's Commissioners on the one Side, and Commissioners from the two Houses and the Scots Committee on the other.

Sir *Richard Vivian* of *Trelowren* in Com. *Cornub.* Knt. created a Bart.

Connor Lord *Maguire* having been condemn'd in the upper Bench, as 'twas call'd, at *Westminster*, for High Treason, in conspiring against the Government in *Ireland*, and being concern'd in the Massacre there, was executed at *Tyburn*, as a Traitor.

The Treaty at *Uxbridge* broken off.

William Van Colster of *Amsterdam* in *Holland*, created a Bart.

Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* defeats the Rebels under the Command of the Lord *Fairfax* at *Pontræff*, and relieves the Place.

The King sends his Son Prince *Charles* from *Oxford* to the West of *England*.

William

1644
19 Dec.

23

1 Jan.

4

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30

12 Feb.

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28

March

1

5

1644.
21 Mar William Boreel of Amsterdam, in Holland, created a Bart.

Thomas Leigh created Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, in Com. Warw.

William Byron created Lord Byron of Rochdale, in Com. Lanc.

Jo. Vaughan created Lord Vaughan of Emlin, and Earl of Carbery in Ireland.

William Widdrington, created Lord Widdrington of Blankney, in Com. Linc.

1645.

25 Mar Henry Lord Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston, created Marquis of Dorchester.

Edward Somerset, Lord Herbert of Cheshow, Ragland, and Gower, made Earl of Glamorgan.

3 Apr. The Lords pass the self-denying Ordinance for disabling the Members of either House to have any Commission in the Army.

Sir Thomas Fairfax is made General, and Essex, Manchester, Waller, and all the General Officers but Cromwell who were Members of either House, were oblig'd to resign their Commissions, and Fairfax and Cromwell new model the Army. In the Commission given Fairfax, the Preservation of the King's Person is voted to be omitted, and it run in the Name of the Parliament only, and not in the Names of the King and Parliament, as all Commissions had heretofore.

Cromwell is made Lieutenant General, Skippon Major General, and Ireton Commissary General, and the Colonels of the same Stamp, most of them mean and obscure Persons, who had rais'd themselves in the Wars.

21 Prince Rupert defeats a Party of the Rebels under the Command of Colonel Maffey, at Ledbury.

24 Cromwell defeats a Brigade of the King's Horse at Iffip Bridge near Oxford. He afterwards summons Blechingdon House which was garrison'd by the Royalists, commanded by Colonel Windesbank, who surrenders it without making any defence: Whereupon Prince Rupert causes the Colonel to be

try'd by a Court Martial at Oxford, and he is condemned and executed the 3d of May, the King being then absent from Oxford.

General Fairfax marches from Windsor.

The King marches from Oxford towards Chester.

George Carteret of the Isle of Jersey, Esq; created a Bart.

General Fairfax invests Oxford.

The King takes the City of Leicester by Storm, and marches to Daintry in Northamptonshire.

Fairfax rises from before Oxford.

Both Armies meet near Naseby in Northamptonshire, where the King is defeated, loses all his Foot, Artillery, Arms, &c. with his Cabinet of Papers, and retires to Litchfield, and from thence to Ragland Castle, the Seat of the old Marquis of Worcester, who entertains his Majesty for three Weeks there, while he assembles his Troops.

The King's Letters taken at Naseby read in the House of Commons.

Carlisle surrendred to the Scots by Sir Thomas Glemham, after he had endured a long Siege.

The King's Forces under the Lord Goring in the West, defeated at Langport by Fairfax.

Pontefract Castle in Yorkshire surrendred to the Rebels; on the 23d Bridgwater surrenders; 25th Scarborough; 29 Bath.

About this time there were several great Bodies of Club-Men in the West, that profess'd themselves Neuters, and would join neither Party;

Party; but said they kept in a Body to prevent being plunder'd.

Lientenant Colonel *Lilburn* committed to *Newgate*, for writing a seditious Book enquiring into the Authority of the present Powers.

Sherborn Castle surrendered to *Fairfax*.

Fairfax invests *Bristol*.

The King came to *Oxford*, having marched thro' the associated Counties, and raised Contributions with that Celerity, that none of the Detachments that were sent after him by the Parliament could overtake him.

The Lord Keeper *Littleton* dies.

An Order of the Houses for a Fast for a Blessing on *Scotland*, and Sir *Thomas Fairfax's* Army, and for a Cessation of the Plague in both Kingdoms.

The King marches towards *Worcester*.

Montrose having taken Arms for the King, has great Success in *Scotland*.

The Scots raise the Siege of *Hereford*.

Bristol is taken by Storm by *Fairfax* and *Cromwell*, assisted by the Club-Men; and Prince *Rupert* retiring into the Castle surrenders that also upon Terms. The Plague was in *Bristol* at the same time.

The Earl of *Montrose* is defeated in *Scotland*.

Six hundred Club-Men in *Sussex* declare for the King, and in other Counties they declare for the Parliament.

The King severely reprehends Prince *Rupert* for his faint defence of *Bristol*, and orders him to transport himself beyond Sea.

The King coming to the Relief of *Chester*, his Forces are defeated at *Renton Heath*, within two Miles of the City, by *Pointz*; and the Lord *Berty Stuart*, call'd Earl of *Litchfield*, is killed in the Action.

The King, after one Night's stay in *Chester*, retired to *Denbigh Castle* in *North Wales*, where he again assembles 1400 Horse, and marches to *Bridgnorth*, being joined by Prince *Maurice* with 800 Horse more. He marches afterwards to *Litchfield*, and then to *Newark*, and sends Sir *Thomas Glemham* to be Governor of *Oxford*.

Winchester is taken by *Cromwell*, as the *Devizes* had been three Days before.

The Lord *Digby* being detach'd with 1500 Horse to join the Earl of *Montrose* in *Scotland*, is defeated by Colonel *Copley* at *Sherborn*, and his Cabinet of Paperstaken, which are exposed by the Parliament.

The King with great difficulty gets into *Oxford*, Prince *Rupert*, Prince *Maurice*, and many others having left him at *Newark*, and procured Passes from the Parliament to transport themselves.

Francis Leake, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarfsdale*.

The Lord *Goring* leaves the Army in the *West*, and retires into *France*.

John Colepepper, Esq; created Lord *Colepepper* of *Thoresway*, *Lincol.*

Lewis Watson, Lord *Rockingham*.
Robert Sutton, Lord *Lexington* of *Aram*, *Nottinghamsh.*

Thomas Windebank, of *Haynes*, in *Com. Wiltsh.* Esq; created a Bart.

The King sends several Messages to the Houses for Peace, which are rejected.

Hereford is surpriz'd, and taken by the Rebels.

Votes against a personal Treaty with the King.

Dartmouth taken by Storm.

Belvoir Castle surrendered to the Rebels, and *Westchester*.

Fairfax routs the Lord *Hopton* at *Torrington*.

Lancaster surrendered, 28th *Salisbury*, and the 29th *Liskard* in *Cornwal.*

Mount

1645
Sept.

26

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5 Nov.

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25

Decem

18

19 Jan

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2 Feb.

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1645
3 Mar. Mount Edgcumb surrendred.
Edward Charlton of Hefleyhide,
6 in Com. Northumb. Esq; created a
Bart.

14 The Lord Hopton treats with the
Rebels, disbands his Army, and
goes on board a Ship.

21 The Lord Ashley coming to join
the King at Oxford with 2000 Men

is defeated, which was the last
Body of Troops that appeared in the
Field for the King.

The King offers to come and re-
side with the Parliament, and dis-
band all his Forces, provided
his Followers may have Liberty to
return home and live in Peace; but
'tis deny'd.

1646.

25 Mar. Donnington Castle surrendred to
the Rebels.

7 Apr. Barnstable in Devonshire surren-
dred, and the 8th Ruiben Castle in
Flintshire, and Corfe Castle in Dor-
setshire surrendred.

13 Exeter surrendred, 15th St. Mi-
chael's Mount in Cornwall, on the
25th Dunster Castle in Somers-
shire.

26 Woodstock House surrendred.

27 The Scots having, by Monsieur
Montrevil the French Agent, invited
the King to come to their Army,
and assured his Majesty that he
might remain there with all Secu-
rity, and that his Conscience should
not be forced; the King left Ox-
ford in disguise, taking with him
only Dr. Hudson and Mr. John Ash-
burnham, and came to the Scots
Army on the 5th of May following.

2 May Oxford is belieg'd by General
Fairfax.

The King gives Orders to the
Garrisons of Newark and Banbury
to surrender at the Instance of the
Scots, and immediately after the
Scots Army march with the King
to Newcastle.

17 Dudley Castle in Staffordshire sur-
renders to the Rebels.

18 The King having given Orders
to all his Garrisons to make the
best Terms they cou'd with the
Enemy, and surrender; Oxford
enters into a Treaty with Fair-
fax; Montross also by the King's
Command dismisses his Forces, and
goes beyond Sea.

Radnor surrenders.

Carnarvan surrenders, on the 2th
Ludlow in Shropshire, and on the
10th Berstal House near Oxford sur-
renders.

Sir Richard Willis of Fen Ditton,
in Com. Cambr. Knt. created a
Bart.

Oxford surrenders: the Number of
the Soldiers and Scholars in Pay
amounting to about seven thousand
Men, were allowed to march out
with Marks of Honour, and return
to their respective Dwellings.

The Duke of York was to be com-
mitted to the care of the Earl of
Northumberland, to whose Custody
the rest of the King's Children
had been committed, and have a
Maintenance from the Parliament.
Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice,
who had reconciled themselves to
his Majesty, the Earls of Dorset,
Hertford and Southampton, the Lords
Cottingham, Lane, Dunsmore, &c. were
permitted to remain in England six
Months, and in the mean time were
to have Passes provided to transport
themselves.

The Prince Elector Palatine, who
had taken part in this War with the
Rebels against the King, made a
Visit to his Brothers Prince Rupert
and Prince Maurice before they
left the Kingdom, but was received
with that Contempt that he de-
served.

Upon the surrender of Oxford, the
Great Seal and all the other Seals
of State were sent to Westminster,
where

where they were broken to Pieces in the presence of the two Houses.

It was stipulated in this Treaty that the Colleges, &c. in Oxford, should not be demolished or de-fac'd, or their Revenues seques-tered.

Farrington was also surrendred by one of the Articles, the Garrison being to have the same Terms with Oxford.

Prince Rupert embarqu'd for France, and Prince Maurice for the Hague.

Litchfield Glose surrenders; 22d Worcester.

Wallingford Castle surrenders, and Conway in Flintshire is taken by Storm.

The King refuses to comply with the Propositions of the Parliament for abolishing Episcopacy, establish- ing Presbytery, and giving up his Friends to their Mercy.

Pendennis Castle, which had been bravely defended by Arundel, sur- renders; and the next Day Ragland Castle in Montgomeryshire is sur- render'd by the old Marquis of Worcester, being one of the last Garrisons in England that held out for the King.

Dy'd the Earl of Essex, late Ge- neral for the Parliament.

Scilly Castle and Island surrendred to the Rebels; Prince Charles ha-

ving before transported himself to Jersey, from whence he went to Paris to the Queen.

General Fairfax having reduc'd all the King's Garrisons, returns to London in Triumph.

The King has a Conference with Father Henderson at Newcastle con- cerning Religion, in which the King is said to convince Henderson of his Errors; and that he dy'd soon after at Edinburgh, lamenting the Mischiefs he had brought upon his Majesty and both Kingdoms.

The Scots in consideration of four hundred thousand Pounds of their Arrears paid them by the English Rebels, deliver up the King to the English Commissioners.

The Scots Army pass the Tweed, and return into their own Country with the Silver they sold their King for.

The King is brought to Holmby House in Northamptonshire, and nei- ther his Servants or Chaplains are permitted to attend him; where- upon he refuses to let Mr. Marshall and Mr. Curyll, who were assign'd by the Presbyterians for his Chap- lains, so much as to say Grace for him.

Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington of Aram, Nottinghamshire, created a Baron.

1647.

The People are restrain'd from attending the King to be touch'd for the Evil.

A Council of Officers and Agita- tors set up in the Army to oppose the Parliament.

The Army send Cornet Joyce with a Detachment to bring the King from Holmby House to the Camp.

The King is brought to New- Market, where he's permitted his Recreations, and the Gentry to resort to him with his Chaplains

and Servants; and Cromwell makes great Professions of serving him.

The Parliament are alarm'd at the King's being in the Army, and put the City in a posture of de- fence.

The Army prefer a Representa- tion for purging the Parliament of obnoxious Members, and that they would put a Period to their sit- ting, &c.

The Parliament vote that the Ar- my remove 40 Miles from London.

The

1646

12 Nov

Decem

30 Jan

11 Feb

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1647
26 Jun

The Army impeach *Hollis, Waller*, and nine more of the leading Members of the Commons, and insist upon their being suspended from their Places; whereupon those Members thought fit to withdraw.

July.

The Speakers of both Houses and 50 of the Members fly to the Army for Protection against the London Mob.

7 Aug

The Army marches through London, demolish all the Works about it, and both Parliament and City are now at the Devotion of the military Powers.

The Eleven impeach'd Members, most of them fly beyond Sea.

Sir *Philip Stapleton*, one of the Members, who had been a notable Incendiary, got the Plague on Ship-board, and dy'd in a Ditch near *Calais*.

16

The King having for the most part march'd with the Army after he left *New Market*, was the 16th of this Month fix'd at *Hampton Court*, being permitted the Day before to visit his Children who were under the Duke of *Northumberland's* Care at *Sion-House*, and they were often permitted to come to him at *Hampton Court*; nor were any of the Nobility or Gentry deny'd Access to his Majesty.

During the Contentions between the Parliament and the Army, the King was civilly address'd to by both Parties, but did not think fit to show himself inclin'd more to one than the other.

11 Nov

The King finding the Propositions made him by the Parliament very extravagant, and finding *Cromwell* and the Officers of the Army insincere, and having Reason to believe his Life in some danger, made his Escape to *Titchfield*, a Seat of the Earl of *Southampton's*, and was afterwards perswaded to

trust himself with *Hammond* the Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, who detain'd his Majesty in the Island, and gave Advice to the Parliament where he was.

On a Debate in the House of Commons, whether Archbishop *Usher* should be suffer'd to continue to preach in *Lincoln's Inn*; 'twas resolv'd in the Affirmative.

The Parliament send the King four Bills to the Isle of *Wight* for his royal Assent. 1. He was to acknowledge the War rais'd against him to be just. 2. To abolish Episcopacy. 3. To settle the Power of the Militia in Persons nominated by the two Houses. 4. To sacrifice all those that had adher'd to him.

Upon the King's refusing to pass these Bills, the Houses broke out into the most rude and virulent Language against him, and on the 5th of *January* the Commons voted that they would make no more Addresses to the King, but proceed to settle the Kingdom without him; and to this Resolution the Lords gave their Concurrence the 17th of the same Month; and his Majesty was made a close Prisoner.

The Commons publish a Declaration with their Reasons for no more Addresses to his Majesty, being a Repetition of all the Slanders and Calumnies cast upon his Majesty, either before or during the Continuance of the War. And they declare it High Treason for any Person to deliver a Message from the King, or to receive any Letter or Message from him, without the leave of the Houses.

These Resolutions Serjeant *Maynard* urg'd in the House did in effect dissolve the Parliament, for there could be no Parliament without a King.

The *Welch*, under Major General *Langhorn*, Colonel *Poyer*, and Colonel

47
1647. *lonel Powell, rise in Favour of the King, and seize the Castles*

of Pembroke, Tenby, and Chepstow.

1647

1648.

Apr. A great Insurrection in London, on account of abolishing all Holid-
ays by the Parliament: It is fo-
mented by the Royalists, but soon
suppress'd.

The Earl of *Pembroke*, Chancel-
lor of *Oxford*, and the Visitors ap-
pointed by the Rump, go down to
visit that University, which refuses
to submit to their Authority; where-
upon an Ordinance is made for
expelling those who refused Sub-
mission.

The Duke of *York* makes his
Escape beyond Sea.

Berwick surpriz'd for the King,
by Sir *Marm. Langdale*.

Carlisle surpriz'd by Sir *Thomas*
Glemham, and Sir *Philip Musgrave*.

The *Welch* are defeated by *Crom-*
well; and *Langborn*, *Poyer*, and *Pow-*
ell are taken, who throw Dice for
their Lives, and *Poyer* is exe-
cuted.

Part of the Royal Navy return
to their Allegiance, and are com-
manded by Prince *Charles*.

A Body of the *Kentish* Men are
defeated by *Fairfax*, at *Maidstone*.

Pontfract Castle surprized by the
Royalists.

Another Body of the *Kentish* Men,
under the Command of the Lord
Goring, march up to London upon
expectation of being joined by the
City, but are disappointed: Where-
upon the Lord *Goring* joins with
the Lord *Capel* and Sir *Charles Lucas*,
and the Royalists in *Essex*, and
marches to *Colchester*.

Another rising of the Royalists
at *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire* under
Dr. *Hudson*, but they are suppress'd
by Colonel *Wait*.

General *Fairfax* invested *Colche-*
ster.

An Account comes to London

that the *Scots* were raising an Ar-
my under Duke *Hamilton*, and
General *Middleton*, to invade Eng-
land.

Petitions from several Parts of
the Kingdom, for a personal Treaty
with the King.

Votes for a personal Treaty with
the King, and that his Majesty
should be removed to some of his
Houses within ten Miles of Lon-
don.

The Earl of *Holland*, the Duke
of *Bucks*, and the Lord *Francis* his
Brother, with the Earl of *Peterbo-*
rough, raise five hundred Horse for
the King about *Kingston* upon
Thames.

The Earl of *Holland's* Troops
are routed, and the Lord *Francis*
Villars, Brother to the Duke of
Bucks, killed.

The *Scots* Army enter England.

The Earl of *Holland* taken Pri-
soner at *St. Neats*, in *Huntington-*
shire.

The Royalists rise at *Horsham* in
Sussex, but are suppress'd.

The Prince and Duke of *York*
come to *Tarmouth* with 19 Ships to
relieve *Colchester*, but find it im-
practicable.

Resolv'd by the Commons not
to adhere to the Vote that the King
should sign their Propositions be-
fore a Treaty; and resolv'd, That
his Majesty in Person should be
treated with by Commissioners of
both Houses, in the Isle of *Wight*.

News comes to London that *Scar-*
borough Castle was surrendred, and
that the Prince with his Fleet was
in the *Downs*.

The Prince having seiz'd several
Merchant Ships in the Mouth of
the River, offers to release them
on the City's paying him twenty-
thou-

29 Jun

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5 July

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3 Aug

1648
Aug.

thousand Pounds, and sends a Declaration to London, that he was come to release his Father from his Imprisonment, and to restore them to their Rights and Liberties, &c.

Votes that all that join with the Prince are Traitors.

11

The Commissioners from the Parliament attend the King in the Isle of Wight, and send word that the King agrees to a Personal Treaty at Newport.

17

Cromwell's Troops engage Sir Marmaduke Langdale near Preston in Lancashire, and the Scots not supporting him, after an obstinate Fight, Sir Marmaduke was routed; afterwards Cromwell engaged the Scots, and routed them, the Scots making a very faint Resistance; Duke Hamilton fled, and was taken at Uxeter with 3000 Horse, surrendering upon no better Conditions than that of Quarter.

28

The Garrison of Colchester having endured a Siege of ten Weeks, and consumed all their Provision, were compelled to surrender Prisoners at Discretion; whereupon Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were immediately shot to Death, without being brought before a Council of War, or so much as allowed time to settle their Affairs, or write to their Friends; the Earl of Norwich, Lord Goring, and the Lord Capel, were sent Prisoners to Windsor Castle, where they found Duke Hamilton. The rest of the Prisoners of any Quality were dispersed in several Prisons.

18 Sep.

The Treaty between the King and the Commissioners of the two Houses, begins at Newport in the Isle of Wight.

Octob.

Berwick and Carlisle surrender to Cromwell, who afterwards marches in Triumph to Edinburgh, and concert measures with Argyle.

20 Nov.

The Army under Cromwell be-

ing returned into England, a Remonstrance is presented to the Commons, by the Officers, against any farther Treaty with his Majesty, and requiring that the King and his Adherents be brought to Justice; that a Period be put to this Parliament, and more equal Representatives chosen, in whom they would have the supreme Power lodg'd, &c.

The Treaty with the King in the Isle of Wight is broken off.

The King is taken out of the Hands of Colonel Hammond, and seiz'd by Colonel Ewer, and carried to Hurst Castle, by an Order of the Council of Officers in the Army.

The Army march up to London, and Quarter about Whitehall and St. James's.

The Commons vote, that the seizing the King's Person, and carrying him Prisoner to Hurst Castle, was without the Advice or Consent of the House.

The House Resolve, That his Majesty's Concessions to the Propositions upon the Treaty, are sufficient Grounds for the Houses to proceed upon, for the Settlement of the Kingdom.

Colonel Pride is sent with a strong Detachment to Westminster, and seizes and imprisons 41 of the Members, as they were going to the House, and stops above 160 more from going in; so that there were not now more than 150 that were permitted to sit in the House, and these were most of them Officers of the Army.

A Detachment of the Army march into the City, and seize the publick Treasures that were lodg'd at Goldsmith's Hall, and other Halls.

The Vote of Non-Addresses to the King is reviv'd.

The King is brought by Colonel Harrison from Hurst Castle to Winchester.

Winchester, and so to Windsor, Dec. the 23d.

A Committee of the Commons meet to consider how to proceed in a way of Justice against the King.

Ordered by the Council of War, that the Ceremony of the Kneet be omitted to the King, and all appearance of State left off, and the Charge of his Court and Attendants to be lessen'd.

Duke Hamilton is permitted to wait upon the King.

A solemn Fast held at Westminster, to seek the Lord, and beg his Direction in the Murder of the King.

Hugh Peters tells the Audience, he had found upon a strict Scrutiny, that there were in the Army 5000 Saints; no less holy than those that now converse'd in Heaven with God Almighty. And kneeling down beg'd in the Name of the People of England; to execute Justice upon that great Barabbas at Windsor.

Major Richer a Royalist, who had Quarter given him at the surrender of *Portsmouth* Castle, on Condition of his transporting himself, was shot to Death in St. Paul's Church-Yard, for remaining in England.

The Names of the Commissioners that were to try the King reported, amounting to 150.

Vote of the Commons, that 'tis Treason in the King to levy War against the Parliament.

An inspir'd Virgin is brought out of Hertfordshire, who pretends a Revelation from Heaven, to encourage the Saints in the Murder of their King.

The Lords reject the Ordinance for the Tryal of the King.

The Commons resolve, 1st, That the People under God are the Original of all just Power. 2d, That the Commons in Parliament have

the supreme Authority of the Nation, without King or House of Peers.

A Letter from the Commissioners of the *Scotts*, residing at London, to the Commons, that they would not proceed to Try and Execute the King, till the Advice of that Nation be had thereunto.

Serjeant *Drady*, by Order of the Commons, proclaims the intended Tryal of the King, with sound of Trumpet and beat of Drum in Westminster Hall, at the Old Exchange, and in Cheapside, and summons all that had any thing to say against the King, to appear before the Commissioners for the Tryal, and they should be heard.

An Order that no Write issue in the King's name for the future, and that a new Great Seal be made with this Inscription, *In the first Year of Freedom by God's Blessing restored, 1648.*

John Bradshaw of *Greys-Inn*, a Serjeant of their own creating, made President of the pretended High Court of Justice. There were but about 79 of the Commissioners named for the King's Judges that acted.

The King is brought from Windsor to St. James's.

The Commons alter their Style, and call their Ordinances *Acts of Parliament*, and pass an Act for adjourning *Hillary Term* 14 Days.

The Commons refuse to accept the Concurrence of the Lords to their Acts.

The King was brought from St. James's to Sir Robert Cotton's House at Westminster, from whence he was carried before the pretended High Court of Justice in Westminster-Hall, the same Day, and refusing to acknowledge their Jurisdiction, he is remanded to Cotton House.

The King is brought before the pretended Court a second Time;

1648
Jan.

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1648
Jan.
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objects to their Jurisdiction again. The King appearing in *Westminster Hall* the third time, persists in denying the Jurisdiction of the Court; whereupon *Bradshaw* orders his Contempt to be recorded.

27
The King being brought into *Westminster Hall* the fourth Day, *Bradshaw* made a Speech upon the Occasion; after which the Clerk was order'd to read the Sentence: Wherein, after the several Matters laid to the King's Charge were enumerated, it concludes, *For all which Treasons and Crimes, the Court doth adjudge the said Charles Stuart, as a Tyrant, Traitor, Murderer and Publick Enemy, shall be put to Death by severing his Head from his Body.*

29
The Act or Ordinance pass'd for altering the Forms of Writs, Grants, Patents and Procefs in Courts of Law; and that instead of the Stile,

Title and Teste of the King, should be used the Words, *Custodes Libertatis Angliae Authoritate Parliamenti, &c.*

The King being ordered to be put to Death this Day, about ten in the Morning he walk'd from *St. James's* to *Whitthall*, under a Guard, where being allow'd some Time for his Devotions, he was afterwards led by Colonel *Hacker* through the *Banqueting House* to the Scaffold, that was erected in the open Street before it, where having made a Speech, he submitted to the Block, and his Head was severed from his Body at one Blow about two in the Afternoon.

An Act passed, prohibiting the proclaiming the Prince of *Wales*, or any other to be King of *England*, without consent of Parliament, on pain of High Treason.

1648
Jan.
30
CHARLES II, upon the Death of his Father King *Charles* the First, became King of *England*, tho' he enjoy'd little more than the Title till the Year 1660, when the King and the ancient Constitution were restored together.

30
Duke *Hamilton* escapes from *Windfor Castle*, but is retaken the next day in *Southwark*.

1 Feb.
The Lord *Capel* escapes out of the Tower, but is taken three days after at *Lambeth*.

6
The House of Peers voted useless and dangerous, and therefore to be abolished.

7
Resolved by the Commons, that the Office of a King in this Nation, and to have the Power thereof in any single Person, is unnecessary, burthen some and dangerous and therefore ought to be abolish'd.

10
A High Court of Justice sat in *Westminster Hall*, for the Tryal of Duke *Hamilton*, Earl of *Cambridge*, the Earl of *Norwich*, Lord *Goring*,

Lord *Capel*, and Sir *John Owen*.

Letters from *Edinburgh*, that Prince *Charles* was proclaim'd King of *Scotland*.

The late King interr'd at *Windfor*, but the Common Prayer not suffered to be used at his Burial.

Order for a New Stamp for the Coin.

A Council of State erected, consisting of 38 Persons.

The Earl of *Warwick* is turn'd out of his Post of Admiral.

Sentence of Death pronounc'd upon Duke *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Holland*, Earl of *Norwich*, and Sir *John Owen*.

The Earl of *Norwich* and Sir *John Owen* reprieved.

Duke *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Holland*, and the Lord *Capel*, beheaded, tho' they had all of them Quarter promis'd them when they were taken.

The Act passed for abolishing Kingly Government.

The

The Act passed for abolishing the House of Peers.

The Earl of Ormond proclaims

King Charles II. in Ireland.

Pontefract Castle surrenders to the Rebels, after a long Siege.

1648.
March

1649.

Alderman Reynoldson, Ld. Mayor of London, turn'd out of his Office, imprison'd and fin'd 2000 l. for refusing to proclaim the Act for abolishing Kingly Government.

The Earl of Pembroke elected Knight of the Shire for Berk., and sits in the House of Commons, being the first Instance of this kind.

Order that none go beyond Sea without License, and signing an Engagement not to act against the Common-wealth.

The Levellers growing troublesome, one of them named Lockier is shot to Death.

An Act passed for Sale of Deans and Chapters Lands.

A Famine in the Northern Counties, occasion'd by the frequent Ravages, Marches and Spoil of the Soldiers.

Dr. Dorilaus, Agent for the Common-wealth at the Hague, surpriz'd as he was at Supper, by 12 Cavaliers, and kill'd.

A great Body of the Levellers surprized at Burford, and made Prisoners. Cornet, Dean, and some of the principal of them executed.

An Act passed, declaring and constituting the People of England a Common-wealth, and free State.

Order for the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth to be under the tuition of the Countess of Carlisle, and 3000 l. per Ann. allow'd for their Maintenance.

A Famine in Lancashire, occa-

sion'd by the Ravages of the Armies; and the Plague follows it.

An Act for Sale of the Crown Lands.

The Earl of Ormond's Forces before Dublin are routed, and the Siege rais'd.

Cromwell being made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, sets Sail for Dublin.

Richard Brown of Debtford, Esq; created a Barr. by Letters Patents dated at St. Germain in France.

Richard Foster of Stokeily, in Com. Ebor. created a Barr.

Henry Vic, of the Isle of Guernsey, created a Barr.

Cromwell takes Droghedagh by Storm, and puts the whole Garrison to the Sword, consisting of above 13000 Men, most of them English, insomuch that only one Lieutenant escaped. He also murder'd every Man, Woman and Child, of the Citizens, that were Irish.

Prince Rupert with the Fleet under his Command breaks through the Rebels Fleet at King'sale, and sails to Lisbon.

King Charles arrives at Jersey, and is proclaim'd King there; and the Scots send him Propositions thither, concerning his coming to Scotland.

Lieutenant Colonel John Lilburn try'd for publishing several treasonable Books against the Common-wealth, and acquitted.

16 July

2 Aug.

13

1 Sept.

3

14

24 Oct.

1650.

The Marquis of Montrose lands in Scotland, and raises Forces for the King, but is defeated and taken Prisoner.

An Act passes in England to make Incest and Adultery Capital for the first offence; and Fornication the second Offence Capital.

14 May

1650
20 May

The Marquis of Montrose sentenced to be hang'd at Edinburgh, on a Gallows 30 Foot high, and afterwards quarter'd, which was executed the Day following, notwithstanding he had the King's Commission, and the Scots were at this Instant inviting the King to come to Scotland. This Loyal Nation also executed Sir William Hurry, Sir Francis Hay, and about 40 more of the Marquis's Followers, being Gentlemen of the best Families in the Kingdom.

31

Cromwell returns from Ireland, and is met at Hounslow Heath by the Members of Parliament, Officers of the Army, &c. He is saluted by the great Guns in the Park, and takes up his Lodgings in the Palace of Whitehall; and may now very well be said, to have kill'd and taken Possession.

Ascham, Envoy from the Commonwealth to the King of Spain, killed in his Lodgings at Madrid, by some English Cavaliers.

12 June

King Charles sets Sail for Scotland, with a Dutch Convoy.

20

Christopher Love, the Presbyterian Preacher, try'd for endeavouring to bring in the King.

23

The King arrives on the Coast of Scotland, and is compelled to take the Covenant, before they wou'd permit him to come on Shore.

25

General Fairfax, not approving of a War with Scotland, lays down his Commission, and the next Day an Act passed for repealing the Ordinance appointing him Commander in Chief of the Parliament's Forces.

26

An Act passed, constituting Oliver Cromwell, Esq; Captain General of all the Forces raised, and to be raised, by Authority of Parliament, within the Commonwealth of England; with a Power of granting, renewing and altering the Officers Commissions.

The Plague raged mightily in Ireland at this time.

Cromwell set out from London for Scotland.

The Scots will not permit Duke Hamilton, Lauderdale, &c. who came over with the King, to remain near his Person, and remove all his English Servants, but the Duke of Buck; and prohibit his being supply'd with Money, from those that were inclin'd to present his Majesty on his Arrival.

The Parliament publish a Declaration, of the grounds of their Armies marching Northward.

Christopher Love condemn'd for endeavouring to bring in the King, beheaded Aug. 22.

The Plague breaks out at Shrewsbury.

Dr. Leury, a Civilian, hang'd for having blank Commissions from the King about him.

The King is solemnly proclaim'd at Edinburgh Cross.

The Scots compel the King to sign a Declaration approving the Covenant, and renouncing his Principles, Friends and Adherents.

Cromwell passes the Tweed, and invades Scotland, whereupon the Scots destroy their Country, and retire before him, till he came within sight of Edinburgh.

The Scots publish a Proclamation for banishing all Malignants and Engagers (the Hamiltonians) from their Armies.

Col. Eusheius Andrews, of Grey Inn, beheaded, for endeavouring to bring in the King.

Cromwell defeats the Scots at Dunbar, kills 1000 of them, takes 9000 Prisoners, with their Artillery and Ammunition, and 2000 Colours, and possesses himself of Edinburgh.

Richard Fanshawe, Esq; created a Bar.

The Princess Elizabeth dy'd at Carisbrook

1650
Sept
Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight, in the 13th Year of her Age.

Ordered that the Colours taken from Hamilton at Preston, and those taken at Dunbar, be hung up in Westminster-Hall, and Medals given to the Soldiers in Memory of their Victory.

The King's Servants permitted to attend him after the defeat at Dunbar, and he is used with more Humanity by the Scots.

Letters from Barbadoes, that the Lord Willoughby had proclaim'd King Charles there, and secured that Island for him.

Mr. Benson was hang'd for attempting to bring in his Majesty.

Order of Parliament, that all Proceedings and Process of Law, Patents, Commissions, Indictments, Judgments, Records, &c. be in the English Tongue only, and that they be written in an ordinary legible Hand, and not in Court Hand. This Order pass'd into an Act the

22d of November following.

The Prince of Orange dy'd of the Small-Pox.

The Kirk of Scotland appoint a Fast for the Sins of the King and his Family.

Edinburgh Castle surrenders to Cromwell, said to be the first time that ever it was taken.

The King is crown'd at Scone in Scotland, and again subscribes the Covenant, and swears to promote it, and establish the Presbyterian Religion, &c.

The Kirk permit the Royalists to join them in defence of his Majesty and their Country.

The King sets up his Standard at Aberdeen, and makes Duke Hamilton Lieutenant General, David Lesley Major General, Middleton Major General of the Horse, and Massey General of the English Troops.

Order of the Parliament of England to take down the King's Arms in all Places, and set up the Arms of the Common-wealth.

1651.

Cromwell sends a Detachment of his Army in Boats over the Frith, which takes Possession of Fife, and occasions an Engagement with a Detachment of the Scots Army: The Scots are defeated, 2000 of them killed, and 1200 made Prisoners; whereupon Cromwell comes over the Frith with the rest of his Forces.

Cromwell being now got further Northward than the Scots Army, the King suddenly decamped with the Scots, and marched for England; Argyle and many others of the Army leaving him, and retiring home.

The King enters England by Carlisle with an Army of 16000 Men, Scots and English.

Cromwell marches after the King,

leaving part of his Army under General Monk to block up Sterling.

The City of London being alarmed at the King's March, pass an Act for putting their Militia in a posture for present Service.

Sterling Castle and Town surrender to Monk.

The King arrived with his Army at Worcester, being joined in his March only by a Son of the Lord Howard's of Escrick, with 100 Horse, and his Army much lessen'd by Desertion.

At Worcester the King is joined by the Lord Francis Talbot, and some other loyal Gentlemen; but his Army did not amount to more than 10000 Scots, and 2000 English.

1650
27 Oct.

Decem

24

1 Jan.

4 Feb.

12 An.

14

22

1651
25. Au.

The Earl of *Derby* having assembled 1500 Men to join the King, was attack'd by three Regiments under the Command of Colonel *Lilburn*, and entirely routed at *Wigan* in *Lancashire*. The Earl and about 30 Horse with great difficulty afterwards escaped to the King at *Worcester*; but the Lord *Wishington* was killed in the Action.

3 Sept.

The Battle of *Worcester* was fought, where the King's Forces were entirely routed, about 3000 of them killed, and six or seven Thousand taken Prisoners, with all their Cannon, Ammunition and Baggage: In this Action Duke *Hamilton* was mortally wounded, and taken Prisoner, and dy'd the next Day.

The King himself, with the Duke of *Bucks*, the Earls of *Derby* and *Lauderdale*, the Lords *Talbot*, *Wilmot*, and about 50 Horse, after the Battle was lost, about seven in the Evening marched out of *St. Martins-Gate Worcester*; and arriving at *Whiteladies* 25 Miles from *Worcester* about fourthe next Morning, the Earl of *Derby*, and the other Lords took their leave of his Majesty, and left him to the care of the *Pendrels*, (five Brothers) who concealed his Majesty in the Night-time in their Barns, and in the Day-time in the Woods, till he had an opportunity of making his Escape further.

In these Woods was a thick Oak, upon which his Majesty often stood concealed, and from thence was call'd *The Royal Oak*.

4

The Earl of *Derby*, and the Earl of *Lauderdale*, with Mr. *Giffard* their Guide, were taken the Day after they parted with his Majesty, and the Earl of *Derby* was carried to *Chester*, and condemn'd by a Court Martrial to be beheaded at

his own Town of *Bolton* in *Lancashire*, which Sentence was executed upon him the 15th of *October*; notwithstanding he surrendred upon Condition of Quarter: The Generals *Middleton* and *Massey* were also taken, with many other Lords and Persons of Quality; but the Duke of *Bucks*, the Lord *Levingston* and *Talbot* made their Escape beyond Sea, as did the Lord *Wilmot* with his Majesty soon after.

Cromwell is met at *Alton* by the Speaker, and Members of Parliament, and the Council of State, and rides in Triumph into London, whither the Scots Prisoners are brought up, and sold to *Guinea* and the *West-Indies* for Slaves, and many of them given away like Dogs.

An Order of Parliament to bring in a Bill for setting a time for the ending of this Parliament, and for constituting a new Representative.

After the King had wandred about six Weeks from the House of one Loyalist to another, he embark'd near *Brightelmston* in *Sussex* with the Lord *Wilmot*, and arrived the next Day at *Foscan* near *Havre de Grace* in *Normandy*.

The latter end of this Month, the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, *Scilly*, and the Isle of *Man*, surrendred to the Parliament.

Limmerick in *Ireland* surrendred after 15 Months Siege.

Scotland is reduced, and bridled with Garrisons.

Lieutenant General *Ireton* dies at *Limmerick* of the Plague.

The Lord *Willoughby* surrenders *Barbadoes* and the neighbouring Islands to *Ascus*, the Parliament's Admiral, upon Articles.

Virginia also submits to the Parliament.

1652

1652.

1652

- Apr William Curtins created a Baronet.
- 1) An Act read for incorporating Scotland into one Commonwealth with England.
- Judges are sent from England to administer Justice in Scotland.
- The English Commonwealth fall out with the Dutch.
- May Voted that the Act for constituting Oliver Cromwell Captain General, &c. should extend to the Forces in Ireland, which disgusts Lambert who had been promised the Lieutenancy of Ireland.
- 19 An Engagement happens in the Downs between the English and Dutch Fleets, but nothing decisive. Donnatier Castle, the last of the Scots Garrisons, surrendered this Month.
- The Dutch Embassadors being much incens'd, return to Holland.
- 1) An Act pass'd for Sale of the forfeited Estates of the Royalists.
- 6 A Sea Fight near Plymouth, between Sir George Ascue the English Admiral, and the Dutch under Van Trump, wherein neither of the Fleets had any great Advantage.
- The Scots chose twenty one Members, fourteen for the Counties, and seven for the Boroughs, to represent them in the Parliament of England.
- Sept Order that the Scaffolds about St. Paul's be taken down, and sold to pay the publick Debts.
- Another Engagement between the English Fleet under Blake, and the Dutch under De Wit, upon the Coast of Kent, where the Dutch Rear-Admiral was taken, and two more of their Men of War sunk, and they were driven home to their own Coasts, without the loss of one English Ship.
- 1652 A Conference between Cromwell and Whitlock, wherein Cromwell proposes the making himself King, but is dissuaded by Whitlock, and advised to treat with the King, whose Circumstances Whitlock observed were so low, that he would be glad to grant Cromwell all the Command of the Militia, and what other Honours and Advantages he could desire for himself and his Friends, and he might now put such Limits to Monarchical Power, as would secure their Religions, as well as Civil Liberties for the future. But Cromwell, who had meditated the making himself a more absolute Monarch than any that had gone before him, was not at all pleas'd with Whitlock's Scheme, and never admitted him to converse intimately with him afterwards.
- Van Trump with 80 Sail of Dutch Men of War fell upon Blake, who was riding with 40 Sail of English in the Downs; six of the English Ships were taken and destroyed, and the rest drove into the Thames; after which Van Trump sailed in Triumph through the Channel with a Broom at the Top-mast-head.
- Henry Viscount Wilmot created Earl of Rochester.
- 29 Nov A Fight between the English and Dutch Fleets off of Portland, where the English obtained a great Victory, taking and destroying eleven Dutch Men of War, and thirty Merchantmen out of 300 the Dutch had under their Convoy: Van Trump was Admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English; General Monk and Dean commanded under Blake in this Engagement.
- 13 Dec Henry Viscount Wilmot created Earl of Rochester.
- Febr. 18, 19, & 20. A Fight between the English and Dutch Fleets off of Portland, where the English obtained a great Victory, taking and destroying eleven Dutch Men of War, and thirty Merchantmen out of 300 the Dutch had under their Convoy: Van Trump was Admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English; General Monk and Dean commanded under Blake in this Engagement.
- March Letters of Prince Rupert's being return'd to France with but three Ships, and that his Brother Prince Maurice was cast away in a Hurricane in the West-Indies.

1653

1653

1653.

20 Apr.

Cromwell went to the House of Commons with a Guard, and taking a File of Musqueteers with him into the House, he commanded the Speaker to leave the Chair, and told them they had sat long enough, unless they had done more good, crying out, *You are no longer a Parliament, I say you are no Parliament.* He told Sir *Harry Vane*, he was a Jugler; *Harry Martin* and Sir *Peter Wentworth*, that they were Whoremasters; *Tom Chaloner*, he was a Drunkard; and *Allen* the Goldsmith that he cheated the Publick: Then he bid one of his Soldiers take away that Fool's Bauble the Mace, and *Harrison* pulled the Speaker out of the Chair; and in short *Cromwell* having turned them all out of the House, lock'd up the Doors, and returned to *Whitehall*. In the Afternoon he went to the Council of State, told them that the Parliament was dissolved, and that was no place for them, and so dismiss'd them.

22

Cromwell with his Council of Officers publish'd a Declaration with Reasons for dissolving the Parliament, and authorizing all Civil Officers to proceed, as formerly, in the Execution of their respective Offices.

May.

Addressees to *Cromwell* and his Council of Officers from several Counties, approving the Dissolution of the Parliament, and promising to stand by them.

2 June

The Dutch Fleet under *Van Trump*, and the English under General *Monk*, being about an hundred Men of War of a Side, engaged off the North Foreland. At the first Broad-side Admiral *Dean* was killed with a Canon Ball: The Fight lasted two Days, and the English obtained a great Victory, taking and destroying twenty of the Enemies

Ships, and pursuing them to their own Harbours.

Cromwell issues his Letters of Summons to about one hundred and forty Persons to appear at *Whitehall*, the 4th of July, to take upon them the Administration of the Government.

Ambassadors arrive from *Holland* to treat of Peace.

The Persons summoned by *Cromwell* met in the Council-Chamber at *Whitehall*, to the Number of about 120, to whom *Cromwell* declared, they had a clear Call to take upon them the supreme Authority of the Common-wealth: And then produced an Instrument under his own Hand and Seal, whereby he did, with the Advice of his Officers, devolve and intrust the supreme Authority and Government of the Common-wealth into the Hands of the Persons met, and that they or any forty of them should be acknowledg'd the supreme Authority of the Nation; but that they should sit no longer than the 3d of November, 1654; and three Months before their Dissolution should make Choice of others to succeed them, who were not to sit above a Year, &c.

Then *Cromwell* and his Officers withdrew, and the Persons met adjourned to the next Day in the Parliament House.

The Convention summoned by *Cromwell* met in the Parliament House, chose *Rouse* their Speaker, and took upon them the Name of a Parliament.

The Serjeant at Arms *Brickhead* attended the Speaker with the Mace.

The General Assembly being met at *Edinburgh*, Colonel *Cottrell* declared that they ought not to sit without Authority from the Parliament

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ment of England; and thereupon dismiss'd them, and commanded that three of them should not meet together for the future.

The English Fleet under Monk and Blake fought the Dutch, commanded by Van Trump, upon their own Coasts, and obtained a great Victory, destroying between twenty and thirty of the Dutch, and Van Trump himself was killed in the Engagement with a Musket-shot. This was the seventh and last Fight between the two Commonwealths; all fought within little more than the Compass of a Year.

An Act pass'd for solemnizing Marriages by Justices of Peace.

Lieutenant Colonel John Lilburn, who had oppos'd all the Governments he had lived under, and particularly Oliver's, being try'd for remaining in England after an Act made for his Banishment, was acquitted; but was however committed by the present arbitrary Powers to Dover Castle, where he dy'd one of the Sect called Quakers, which sprung up about this time.

Captain Hayton falls upon a Squadron of French Men of War, and takes the Vice Admiral and another.

The Parliament chose a new Council of State.

The Dutch Ambassadors treat with a Committee of the Council concerning a Peace.

Whitlock sent Ambassador to the Queen of Sweden.

It was moved in the House that the sitting of this Parliament any longer would not be for the good of the Commonwealth, and that it was fit they should resign their Powers to the Lord-General. And the Speaker with many of the Members went to Whitehall, where they did by a Writing present to

his Excellency Cromwell a Resignation of their Powers. But some of the Members continuing still to sit in the House, Colonel White came thither with a Guard, and demanded what they sat there for. They answered, To seek the Lord's Pish, says White. The Lord has not been within these Walls these twelve Years, and then turned them all out, whereupon many of these Members also followed their Brethren to Whitehall, and signed the Act of Resignation.

Lambert and the Council of Officers thereupon gave up their Protections also to the supreme Authority, and declared, That the Government of the Commonwealth should reside in a single Person; and that that Person should be Oliver Cromwell, the Captain General, and his Title should be Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and of the Dominions and Territories therunto belonging.

The Protector, attended by a strong Guard, and all the great Officers of State, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, came from Whitehall to Westminster-hall; and a Chair of State being set for him in the Chancery Court, he stood on the left Hand of it uncovered till a large Writing in Parchment was read, containing the Powers with which his Excellency was invested, and how he was to govern the three Nations, and the Oath to be taken by him. Having subscribed this Writing, and taken the Oath, tender'd him by Lisle, one of the Commissioners of the Broad-Seal, his Excellency sat down in the Chair of State cover'd, and the Commissioners delivered up the Broad Seal to him, and the Lord Mayor his Sword, which he immediately returned again, and the Court arose and went back to Whitehall,

1653

12 Dec

16

1653
16 Dec.

Whitehall, the Lord Mayor uncovered carrying the Sword before the Protector.

By the aforesaid Instrument of Government, it was provided, 1. That the supreme Legislative Power should be lodged in the Protector and the Parliament, 2. That the Executive Power should be in the Protector and his Council, who were not to exceed the Number of 21, nor under 13. 3. That all Writs, Commissions, Patents, &c. should run in the Name of the Lord Protector, and all Offices and Honours be derived from him, and he should have the Power of Pardons, except for Murder and Treason, and the benefit of all Forfeitures. 4. That he should Order the Militia by consent of Parliament when sitting, and at other times by Advice of his Council. 5. And by the like Advice make Peace and War. 6. That the Laws should not be alter'd or suspended, but by Consent of Parliament. 7 and 8. That a Parliament should be summon'd once in every third Year, and not be dissolved or Prorogued in less than 5 Months, without their own Consent. 9. That the Number of Members for England should not exceed 400, for Scotland 30, and for Ireland 30.

Then the Number of Members to be elected for each County and Borough are specified, and regulated according to the largeness of the respective Counties; the Corporations are allow'd to chuse but one a-piece, and many of the smaller Boroughs totally excluded. Only the City of London is allowed to chuse six, and some of the larger Cities two a-piece; the Universities to chuse one a-piece.

None but Persons of Integrity to be chose, of which the Protector is Judge. Any Person worth 200 l. and qualified in point of Princi-

ples, may be an Elector. Sixty Members to be a Quorum. If the Protector refuse his consent to a Bill 20 Days, it shall pass into a Law without him.

The Persons to be of the Protector's Council are nominated in the Instrument of Government, and upon any Vacancy the Parliament are to nominate others, &c. seven to be a Quorum.

A constant Revenue to be raised for maintaining 10000 Horse, and 20000 Foot, and a good Fleet at Sea.

That the Office of Lord Protector shall be Elective, and not Hereditary. The Election to be by the Council, immediately after the Protector's Death, and only the Royal Family disabled to be elected. The great Officers to be chosen by Consent of Parliament, and in the Intervals of Parliament, by the Council.

All Denominations of Christians to be tolerated, but the Disciples of Popery and Episcopacy.

In the Intervals of Parliament, the Protector and his Council had a Power of making Laws.

These are the most Material of the Articles contained in the Instrument of Government, which were in Number 42, and which the Protector solemnly swore to observe.

The same Day a Proclamation was publish'd by the Council, requiring all Persons to Conform and Submit themselves to the Government thus Established; and no less Respect was paid by all Men to the Protector, than they used to pay to their Prince.

The Protector is proclaim'd in London and Westminster, and all over England afterwards, with the same Solemnity as the Kings of England were heretofore.

The

The Protector being invited to an Entertainment in the City, went thither in as much State, as ever any King had done upon any occasion: the several Companies of the City were placed on each Side in all their Glory, from Temple-Bar to Cheapside; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen met him at Temple-Bar, on Horseback, in their Scarlet Gowns; and Vyner the Lord Mayor having deliver'd the Protector the Sword, and received it

again, carry'd the Sword bare-headed before his Highness, to Grocers Hall. The Protector at this Entertainment took upon him to Knight Vyner.

The Dutch Ambassadors having Audience of the Protector in the Banqueting House, acquainted him that all the Provinces had consented to the Articles of Peace, and desired a Cessation of Arms.

General Middleton lands in Scotland, with about 300 Men.

1653

4 Mar.

1654.

Monf. Burdeau, Ambassador Extraordinary from the French King, to Cromwell, makes his publick Entry, and on the 29th had his Audience at the Banqueting House in Whitehall. He extolls the Virtues of his Highness, begs his Friendship, and says, *That the Divine Providence, after so many Calamities, could not deal more favourably with these Nations, or cause them to forget their Miseries, with greater Satisfaction, than by submitting them to so just a Government.*

The Articles of Peace signed by the Protector's Commissioners, and the Dutch Ambassadors, and agreed to be ratified by their Principals within 14 Days.

An Ordinance by the Protector, with Advice of his Council, for uniting Scotland into one Commonwealth, and one Government with England.

General Monk returns to his Command in Scotland, and is magnificently entertain'd at Edinburgh.

The Queen of Sweden made a solemn Renunciation of her Crown and Government.

Mr. Vowell and Mr. Gerrard condemn'd for High Treason, in conspiring the Death of the Lord Protector. Vowell was hang'd the 10th of the same Month at the Mause Gate, and Gerrard was beheaded on Tower-Hill.

The same Day Don Panteleon, the Spanish Ambassador's Brother, who had Quarrel'd with the above-mention'd Mr. Gerrard, and killed another Gentleman he took for Gerrard, was beheaded on Tower Hill.

General Middleton's Forces in Scotland are routed by Morgan.

The Portuguese Ambassador going down to Gravesend, in order to Embarque for Portugal, is arrested by some Merchants of London, of whom he had borrowed great Sums of Money, and prevented proceeding in his Voyage.

King Charles finding his Residence in the French Court unacceptable, upon account of the Treaty between that Crown and Cromwell, remov'd from thence the beginning of June last; and having spent some time with his Sister, the Princess of Orange, at Aix la Chapelle, he about this time came with his little Court to Cologne, where he resided about two Years and an half.

Being Sunday, the Parliament of the three Kingdoms, modelled according to the late Act of Government, met; and after hearing a Sermon in the Abby, attended the Protector to the Painted Chamber, where he made a short Speech to them, and directed them to go to their House, and adjourn themselves to next Day.

Crom-

19 Jul.

Aug.

Sept.

1654
4 Sept.

Cromwell came to Westminster Abbey, in the same State as the King; uses to go to the Parliament House, and having heard a Sermon, he went to the Painted Chamber, where seating himself in a Chair of State, and the Members sitting uncovered upon Benches, he put off his Hat, and made them a long Speech, principally to show the Advantages the Nation had already reaped from his Administration.

The Members being retired to their House, chose Mr. Lenthall their Speaker, who had been Speaker of the Long Parliament.

12

There happening great Debates in the House, as to the Legality of the present Convention, and the abovemention'd Act of Government, the Protector came to the Painted Chamber, and sent for the Members, and severely reprehended their Insolence; after which he placed a Guard at the Door of the House, and would suffer none to enter who would not subscribe a Recognition, That he would be true and faithful to the Lord Protector, and that he would not propose or give Consent to alter the Government, as it is settled in one single Person and a Parliament. Whereupon 130 of the Members signed it the first Day, and more of the Members afterwards to the Number of 300. But Major General Harrison, for his Obstinacy, was secur'd by a Party of Horse.

14

The House endeavour'd to explain away the force of the Recognition they had been compelled to sign, and resolv'd, That it did not extend to the whole 42 Articles contained in the Instrument of Government; but only to that which declared the Government to be in a single Person and successive Parliaments.

19 Oct.

A grand Debate in the House,

whether the Government should be Elective or Hereditary, as to the single Person, the Protector of the Common-wealth.

The King of Scotland refuse to observe the Fast Day: ordered by the Protector, it being their Principle, Not to receive any Direction for the keeping Fasts from the Civil Magistrates.

Thimoteus Antiquary Mr. John Selden died.

The Parliament voted his Highness to be Lord Protector during Life.

Voted, That no Law should be altered or repealed, or new Law made, or any Tax imposed, but by assent of Parliament.

Voted, That a new Parliament shall be every third Year; but not sit above six Months, unless prolonged by Act of Parliament.

Vote for choosing successive Protectors.

Voted, That Whitehall, St. James's, the Menage, Somerset-House, Greenwich, Hampton-Court, Windsor, and the Manor of York, be kept unsold for the Protector's use.

A Quaker came to the Door of the Parliament House, and drew his Sword, and cut and wounded several that were about the Door; and being examin'd by a Committee, and asked the Reason of this Extravagance, he answered, That he was inspired by the holy Spirit, to kill every Man that sat in the House.

This Parliament not answering the Protector's Expectations, and particularly in confirming his Authority of levying Taxes upon the Subject without their Consent, he thought fit to dissolve them, after they had sat barely five Lunar Months, according to one of the Articles in his Instrument of Government. In his Speech at the Dissolution, he mentions a Conspiracy of the Cavaliers, of which he

Dr. J. Armagh, dies, and Charge, 17th of An Ord For the be the Jurisd. Chancery, Execution following, son, two o the Broad for not o was com viz. Colo Life. An Ord the Decim

he said he had receiv'd Advice, and secur'd some of the Conspirators: And tho' they did rise in some Places afterwards, yet having been betray'd from the beginning, they only brought Destruction upon themselves, and established his Government by that brave, but unfortunate Attempt, that was made soon after at *Salisbury*, by *Wagstaff* and *Penruddock*.

Cromwell sent for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of *London*, and acquainted them with the Conspiracy of the Cavaliers and Levellers, and the Names of the Conspirators, and required them to take care of the Peace of the City, and gave them a Commission to raise Forces under *Shippon*.

Major *John Wildham* seiz'd for writing a Paper, entitled, *A Declaration of the free and well-affected People of England, now in Arms against the Tyrant Oliver Cromwell*; wherein he shews the Hypocrisy of *Cromwell*, in preaching and canting, and making shows of extraordinary sanctity, to advance his ambi-

tious Projects. This *Wildham* had been a great Agitator and Leveller, and an Intimate of *Cromwell*'s.

Sir *Joseph Wagstaff*, Colonel *Penruddock*, and some other Gentlemen of Quality, assembled about two hundred Horse, and proclaimed the King at *Salisbury*, and took *Cromwell*'s Judges and Sheriff Prisoners, who held the Assizes there; but not being joined by the Royalists from other Counties, they were soon suppress'd. *Wagstaff* escaped beyond Sea; but *Penruddock* was condemn'd, and executed at *Exeter*, 16 May 1655; as were several other Gentlemen there, and at *Salisbury*, and other Places; and many more sold to the *West Indies* for Slaves.

A Fleet under Admiral *Pen*, with Land Forces commanded by *Venables*, are equipt out, to make a Conquest of *Hispaniola*.

Manning, who betray'd the King at *Cologne*, and was the occasion of the ruin of many of the Loyalists, by the Intelligence he sent *Cromwell*, shot to Death in *Germany*.

1655.

Dr. *James Usher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Primate of *Ireland*, dies, and is buried at *Cromwell*'s Charge, in *Westminster Abby*, the 17th of *April*.

An Ordinance of the Protector's, For the better regulating and limiting the Jurisdiction of the High Courts of Chancery, commanded to be put in Execution; and the 6th of *June* following, *Whitlock* and *Widdrington*, two of the Commissioners of the Broad Seal, were turned out, for not obeying it, and the Seal was committed to two Soldiers, viz. Colonel *Fiennes*, and Major *Liste*.

An Ordinance by *Cromwell*, for the Decimation of the Cavaliers,

whereby all that had borne Arms for the King, or declared themselves in his Interest, were to pay a tenth Part of that Estate that was left, to support the Charge of the Commonwealth, without regard to former Compositions, or of any Articles upon which they surrender'd.

Admiral *Pen* and *Venables* arrive at *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, but are unsuccessful there, and lose many of their Men; whereupon they set Sail on the 3d of *May*, for the Island of *Jamaica*, which they took from the *Spaniards*, and the *English* have remain'd in Possession of it ever since.

Admiral *Blake* about the same Time batter'd *Tunis* in the *Medi-*

1654

March
11

13 Apr

1655 *terranean*, destroy'd nine of the Pyrates Ships in the Harbour, and made them submit to a Treaty for releasing the *English* Captives. *Sept.* General *Pen* and *Venables* return from *America*, and are both laid aside for their ill Conduct, and sent to the Tower.

Oct. The Protector orders a Fast, and a Collection for the persecuted Protestants in *Piedmont*.

Order of Council against publishing any News Papers without Leave of the Secretary of State; and another Order against publishing unlicenc'd Books and Pamphlets.

Order that all Royalists depart out of the Lines of Communication.

The Protector divides the Kingdom into eleven Districts, and in every District places an Officer call'd a Major-General, who had not only an absolute Command of the Forces

in his Division, but a very great Power in Civil Causes.

Articles of Peace between *England* and *France* signed, and proclaimed on the 12th of November.

A Committee appointed for the promoting and encouraging Trade and Commerce.

A Declaration of the Reasonableness of encreasing the standing Forces in every County, and maintaining them at the Charge of the Royalists.

Instructions to the Major-Generals to take Security of all who had been in Arms for the King, for their peaceable Demeanour and Obedience to the Protector.

A Conference between Commissioners from the Protector, and *Manasseth Ben Israel*, about admitting the *Jewish* Nation to trade in *England*.

Spain declares War against *England*.

1656.

April. A Quaker denounces Judgments against the Protector and his Council; and another Quaker in *Colchester* starv'd himself to Death upon a Presumption he could fast forty Days.

10 July. The Commissioners of the Great Seal issue Writs for summoning a new Parliament to meet the 17th of September.

Mrs. Barlow, with her Son by King *Charles II.* (afterwards Duke of *Monmouth*) having been committed to the Tower, were discharged by the Protector's Warrant.

Sept. Several *Spanish* Galeons destroy'd by the *English* Fleet near *Cadix*, and one of them taken with a prodigious Treasure on board, given out to amount to two Millions of Silver.

17 *Cromwell's* third Parliament met, to whom he made a Speech in the

Painted Chamber; but he suffered none to enter the House who were not approved by his Council, and had obtain'd a Certificate to that effect.

Sir Thomas Widdrington was chosen Speaker.

The Members that were refused admittance, published a Remonstrance, declaring their Right to sit in the House, and protesting against the Legality of the Acts made by those that were admitted, without them.

A Bill passed for renouncing and disannulling the pretended Title of *Charles Stuart*, &c.

The House resolv'd to assist the Protector in the *Spanish* War.

The House approve of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and the Chief Justice of the *King's* Bench, that had been made by the Protector.

636
OR.
Nov. A Committee appointed to examine into the Blasphemy of *James Naylor*, the Quaker, who personated our Saviour at *Bristol* and other Places.

The Protector came to the painted Chamber, and passed an Act, That the passing of Bills should not determine the present Parliament. Another for renouncing and annulling the pretended Title of *Charles Stuart*; and a third for the Security of the Protector's Person, in which it was made High Treason to conspire his Death. A fourth for taking away the Court of Wards, and a fifth for the Exportation of several of our Native Commodities.

Resolved, that *James Naylor* is guilty of horrid Blasphemy, and

that he is a grand Impostor, and a great seducer of the People.

The Speaker pronounc'd Judgment upon *Naylor*, that he should be whipp'd and pillor'd, and his Tongue bor'd through with a hot Iron, &c.

A Plot was discover'd against the Protector. *Miles Syndercombe*, a Leveller, who had been cashier'd in Scotland, conspir'd with one *Cecil* and one Troop of *Cromwell's* Life Guard, to kill the Protector; but *Syndercombe* was betray'd by his Confederates, and condemn'd to die, the Judges declaring it to be Treason by the Common Law, to conspire the Death of any Chief Magistrate, whether King or Protector, and that the 25 Edw. III, was but declarative of the Common Law.

1656
17 Dec

19 Jan.

1657.

The Parliament taking into their Consideration, that if the Protector was vested with the Stile and Title of King, it would tend very much to the establishing the present Government, attended him with an Address entitled their humble Petition and Advice: The principal Drift whereof was, that he would take upon him the Title of King; whereupon he desired a Committee might be appointed to confer with him upon that Subject; and a Committee was appointed, of which *Whitlock* was Chairman.

A Plot is discovered of an intended Insurrection, by Major General *Harrison*, and the Fifth-Monarchy Men.

The Committee offered their Reasons to the Protector for his accepting the Title of King: *Whitlock* urg'd principally that the Title of King was not only by an original common Consent, but that Consent also approved and confirm'd, and the Law fitted there-

unto; and that a new Title must have a new Constitution to make the Laws relate unto it, and that unto the Laws; and no new Constitution could be so firm as the Restitution of the old one would probably be.

The Officers of the Army petition against his accepting the Title of King, and threaten him if he do.

King *Charles* enters into a Treaty with *Spain*, and removes his Court to *Bruges*.

Blake attacks the Fleet of Spanish Galeons as they lay under the Castles in the *Canaries*, and burnt them every one.

He dies the 17th of August, on his Return home.

The Protector having weigh'd the Consequences of taking upon him the Regal Title, commanded the Parliament to attend him in the Banqueting House, where he made them a Speech, concluding, That he could not with a good Conscience accept the Government under the Title of King.

April

20

2 May

The

1657
25 May

The Parliament waited upon Cromwell with another humble Petition and Advice, desiring him to execute the Office of Chief Magistrate of the three Kingdoms; under the Title of Lord Protector; and in this new Instrument they enlarged the Powers he had assum'd to himself in his first Instrument of Government; they empower'd him also to nominate his Successor, and gave him the annual Sum of thirteen hundred thousand Pounds for the Support of his Government.

26 Jun

Cromwell is again inaugurated in his Office of Protector in Westminster-Hall, which is solemniz'd with a Pomp little inferiour to a Coronation.

The same Day the Parliament was adjourn'd to the 20th of January.

Sept.

Mardyke is taken by the English and French Forces, and put into the Possession of the English.

9 Oct.

Sir Arthur Slingsby of in Com. Kent, created a Barr.

7 Dec.

Cromwell sends an Agent to the Duke of Savoy, to negotiate in Favour of his Protestant Subjects.

11

Writs issued to several Persons, to the Number of sixty, to give their Attendance at Westminster, and compose a House of Lords.

16

Colonel Reynolds, Commander of the English Forces in Mardyke, cast away with the whole Ship's Company upon the Godwin Sands, as they were coming to England.

23

Cromwell disperses several Congregations that were met together to commemorate the Birth of our Saviour.

19 Jan

Sir Edward Hyde made Lord Chancellor of England by King Charles; at Bruges.

The Marquiss of Ormond comes to England, in order to put himself at the head of the Cavaliers, who

were about to rise; but his being at London was discovered to Cromwell, and he very hardly escaped to Flanders again.

The famous Dr. Harvey, who first discovered the Circulation of the Blood, died this Year.

The Commons met according to their Adjournment, as did also the new created House of Peers in pursuance of their Summons from Cromwell: He sent for the Commons up to the Upper House by the Black Rod the same Day, and then made a Speech to both Houses, which he began in the Royal Stile, *My Lords, and you the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses of the House of Commons*. Then he commanded his Lord Keeper Fiennes to deliver his Mind more at large; whereupon Fiennes made a very long Speech, and insisted much upon the Beauty and Suitableness of the present Constitution to the Genius of the English.

The Commons re-admit their excluded Members, and exclude against the constituting a House of Lords, and even questioned the Protector's Authority to summon them.

The Protector finding the Commons about to unravel all his Schemes, came to his House of Peers and sent for the Commons; and after he had made a speech, reproaching the seditious and ungrateful Behaviour of the Commons, he told the other House that notwithstanding all the Practices against them, they were Lords, and so they should continue; and then proceeded to dissolve this his third and last Parliament.

The King removes his Court from Bruges to Brussels.

A Plot of the Fifth-Monarchy Men against Cromwell about this time, with whom joined Harrison; but the Protector had Intelligence of

of it, and imprison'd the principal Conspirators.

A Plot of the Cavaliers against Cromwell is discovered; whereupon he sends for the Lord Mayor and

Aldermen, and orders them to provide for the Defence of the City.

A Pamphlet published, entitled, *Killing no Murder.*

1658.

Sir Henry Slingsby, John Hewet, D. D. and the honourable John Mordaunt, Esq; with several other Cavaliers, are apprehended for conspiring against the Protector.

Sir Henry Slingsby is brought to his Tryal before a High Court of Justice.

Dr. Hewet and Mr. Mordaunt are brought to their Tryals.

Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewet are condemned as Traitors, and beheaded the 11th of the same Month; but Mr. Mordaunt was acquitted.

Thomas Orby of Lincoln, Esq; created a Bart.

Thomas Rand, Esq; Servant to the Queen-Mother, created a Bart.

Arthur Marigny Carpenter, a Frenchman, created a Bart.

Henry Brown of Kiddington, in Com. Oxon. Esq; created a Bart.

These four Barons were created by Letters Patents, dated at Brussels.

Marmaduke Langdale created Lord Langdale of Holme, in Com. Ebor.

William Berkley created Lord Berkley of Stratton, in Com. Somerset.

A Battle fought between the French and Spaniards near Dunkirk, wherein the Dukes of York and Gloucester charg'd on the side of the Spaniards, who were routed.

Dunkirk surrendered to the French, and put into the Hands of the English.

The King removes from Brussels to a Village call'd Hochstraten bordering upon the Dominions of the

States General; but upon the News of Cromwell's Death, the next Month he returned to Brussels.

Cromwell being taken ill of a Fever at Hampton Court, about the middle of August, return'd to Whitehall, where he dy'd on Friday the 3d of September, in the 60th Year of his Age, having enjoy'd the Title of Protector four Years eight Months and eighteen Days.

On the Day he dy'd there happen'd the greatest Storm of Wind that was ever known: He appointed his eldest Son Richard his Successor.

Richard Cromwell, the late Protector's eldest Son, is proclaimed Lord Protector.

He receives the Compliments of Condolance and Congratulation from the Foreign Ministers, and numerous Addresses from all Parts of England of the same Tenor, with Promises of adhering to his Highness with their Lives and Fortunes against all Opposers.

The late Protector buried in great Pomp in Westminster-Abby, after having lain in State in Somerset-House.

Richard calls a Parliament after the ancient Form, and summons his House of Peers to meet the 27th of January.

Richard meets his Parliament, and makes a Speech to both Houses as usual at the opening a Sessions; after which Commissioner Fiennes made another.

Mr. Chalonier Chase is chosen Speaker of the Commons.

1659

1659.

28 Mar

The Commons resolved to transact Business, and have a friendly Correspondence with the other House, saving the Right of other Peers who had been faithful to the Parliament.

5 Apr.

The Commons vote that in all Messages to and Conferences with the other House, they should be upon the level, and assume no Superiority over the Commons.

22

By Commission under the Great Seal the Parliament is dissolved; at which time *Richard's* Authority is reckoned to expire.

6 May

Fleetwood and the General Officers of the Army publish a Declaration, inviting the Members of the Long Parliament to return to their Seats in Parliament, and exercise their former Power.

7

Lenthall the Speaker and several of the Members of the Long Parliament met in the House of Commons, to the Number of about 41; but several of the Members who were excluded in the Year 1648, attempting to enter with them, are stop't.

They publish a Declaration, setting forth their Intentions to preserve the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and that they would act without a Protector or House of Peers; and commanded that all Writs, Parents, &c. should run again in the Name of the Keepers of the Liberties of England.

13

The Rump constitute a Council of State, whom they invest with the Executive Power.

25

Richard makes his Submission to this Rump, or Remnant of a Parliament.

6 June

Vote that the Speaker should have the Offices of General and Admiral, and all Commissions be granted by him.

22

Letters arrived of *Henry Crom-*

well's Submission to the Government, who was then Lieutenant of Ireland.

A General Insurrection was intonded by the Presbyterians as well as Royalists almost all over England, but by some Accident was discovered and prevented, and most of the Leaders taken and committed to Prison; only *Sir George Booth* and *Sir Thomas Middleton* assembled about 3000 Men, and took Possession of *Chester*. These *Lambert* engaged near *Nantwich*, and routed them, and *Sir George* was afterwards taken Prisoner at *Newport Pagnel*, in a Woman's Habit.

The Engagement voted, whereby every Person was to renounce the Title of *Charles Stuart*, and the whole Line of *Stuarts*; and every other single Person pretending to the Government; and that he would be faithful to the Commonwealth without a King, single Person, and House of Peers.

James Naylor the Blasphemous Quaker discharged from his Imprisonment.

Vote to dissolve the Corporation of the City of *Chester* for their Loyalty to the King, and that the County should be no more distinct.

The Officers of the Army, encouraged by *Lambert*, draw up an Address that they may have a General appointed them as formerly, and intimate that they expected a Share in the Government.

The Parliament turn out *Lambert*, *Desborough*, and several other Officers of the Army, which occasions a Mutiny amongst the Soldiers.

Lambert met the Speaker going to the Parliament House with his Life Guards; dismounted the Officers that commanded them, and turned the

the Speaker back with his Guards.
The Officers of the Army appoint
Fleetwood their General.

King *Charles* goes from *Brussels*
to *Fontarabia*, to the *Pyrenean*
Treaty, and returns to *Brussels*
again the latter End of *Decem-*
ber.

The Officers constitute a Council
of 23 Men, most of them General
Officers, to take upon them the
Exercise of the Government, and
these they call, *A Committee of*
Safety.

Letters arriv'd that General *Monk*
was dissatisfied with the late Pro-
ceedings of the Army, and that
Monk had secured *Berwick*.

Bradshaw, the President of the
late High Court of Justice, that
murder'd the King, died of a
Quartan Ague, that had held him
a Year.

The Committee of Safety consti-
tute *Whitlock* Keeper of the Great
Seal.

Letters arrived from *Edinburgh*,
that *Monk* and many of his Officers
had declared for the Parliament,
against the Officers of the Army
of *England*; and that *Monk* had im-
prisoned some of his Officers, and
turned out others, that did not a-
gree with him.

Commissions issued by the Com-
mittee of Safety, for raising For-
ces, and General *Lambert* marches
Northward.

Letters sent from the Fleet, and
from the Officers in *Ireland*, to
Monk, proposing an Accommoda-
tion between him and the Army of
England.

Three Commissioners arrive at
London, from *Monk*, to treat with
Commissioners from the Com-
mittee of Safety.

Letters arriv'd that General *Monk*
had summoned a Convention in
Scotland, and told them, He had a
call from God and Man to march

into *England*, to settle the Peace
there, requires them to suppress
all Insurrections in his Absence, and
demanded Money for his Troops,
which they promised to Levy.

Monk marches with his Army
towards *England*, but finding a
Treaty concluded with his Com-
missioners at *London*, he returned
to *Edinburgh*.

Monk having consulted his Ge-
neral Officers, marches again to-
wards *England*, and encamps at
Coldstream near *Berwick*, where
he continues about a Month. *Lam-*
bert remaining with his Forces,
consisting of about 12000 Men, at
Newcastle.

Portsmouth and the Fleet declare
for the Parliament.

The Authority of the Committee
of Safety expires, and the Rump
Parliament resume the Government.

General *Fairfax* declares for a
Free Parliament, and is joined by
great Numbers of Gentlemen at
Marston Moor; whereupon *Lambert*'s
Forces at *Newcastle* desert him, and
join *Fairfax*, who takes Possession
of *Tork*, and keeps a Correspon-
dence with *Monk*.

Being Sunday, *Monk* marches
over the *Tweed* into *England*.

Lambert, Sir *Henry Vane*, and se-
veral others of the Committee of
Safety, are confin'd by the Rump.

Monk advances to *Tork* with his
Army, where he is entertained by
the Lord *Fairfax*, who with the
Gentry of *Torkshire* address him
to procure a free Parliament.

Scot and *Robinson*, Commissioners
from the Rump, meet *Monk* at
Leicester, and discourage the Ad-
dresses made to him for a free Par-
liament.

An Order for the Soldiers in and
about *London* to march out, and
make room for *Monk*'s Soldiers,
as he required in his Letters from
St. Albans.

1659
Nov.

18

Dec.

24

1 Jan.

9

Jan.

1 Feb.

1659
4 Feb.

6

Monk marched into London, and took up his Quarters in Whitehall.

Monk is introduc'd into the Parliament House, where he makes a Speech, and among other things desires they would be careful that neither the Cavalier nor Phanatick Party have a share in the Civil or Military Power, but desires the secluded Members may be admitted without any previous Oath or Engagement.

9

The Rump command Monk to destroy the Gates and Portcullises of the City of London, and pull up their Posts and Chains, suspecting them to be in the King's Interest; which Monk executes, and takes up his Quarters in the City.

12

Monk drew up his Forces in Finsbury Fields, excuses what he had done by Order of the Rump, accepts of an Invitation from the Lord Mayor, and declares for a free Parliament, which occasions a general Joy, and Rumps are burnt in Bonfires from one End of the Town to the other, and the King's Health publicly drank.

21

The secluded Members took their Places, and vote Monk to be General of the Forces in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The General still protests, he will oppose to the utmost the setting up of Charles Stuart, a single Person, or a House of Peers.

22

Vote for a new Parliament to meet April 25, 1660.

23

The City congratulate the Long Parliament on their Restoration, and lend them 60000*l*.

25

An Act passed for constituting a new Council of State of 31.

27

Votes to make all Acts void against Sir George Booth, and the City of Chester.

1 Mar

Order that the present Parliament be dissolved the 15th of March.

Monk and Montague voted to be Generals at Sea.

The Earls of Crawford and Lauderdale, and the Lord Sinclair, releas'd from their Imprisonment in Windsor Castle.

Order for printing and setting up in Churches the Solemn League and Covenant.

Lambert committed to the Tower by the Council of State.

Letters from Admiral Lawson, that he and the Officers of the Fleet would submit to the Determination of the Parliament and his Excellency.

Monk makes Colonel Banister Governor of Hull, in the room of Overton.

An Act for putting the Militia into the Hands of Persons of Quality; but by it every Officer was to declare, That the War undertaken by the Parliament, against the late King, was just and lawful.

The Engagement, to be true and faithful to the Common-wealth, without a King or House of Lords, repealed, and Orders for taking it expung'd.

Vote to disfile those from being Members of Parliament, who had been in Arms against the Parliament.

Dr. Wren, Bishop of Ely, released, after 15 Years Imprisonment, and the Council empowered to discharge such others as they saw fit.

The Act passes for dissolving the Parliament, with a Provision not to infringe the Rights of the House of Peers; and then the Commons broke up to attend their private Affairs, and make Interests to be re-elected.

The Council of State take upon them the Administration of the Government, and issue several Proclamations for preservation of the publick Peace, &c.

1660.

1660.

1660

May

Sir John Greenville having brought a Message from his Majesty to General Monk, returns to Brussels the beginning of this Month, with a satisfactory Answer.

The King removes from Brussels to Breda, from whence he sends Letters to the Parliament, the General, &c.

General Lambert having made his Escape out of the Tower, a Proclamation is published for apprehending him.

Ingoldsby being sent with a Detachment after Lambert, took him Prisoner near Dainry, without striking a stroke; together with Colonel Cobber, Creed, Okey, Axcel, and others.

Admiral Montague sends an Account of the Submission of the Fleet to the General.

Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster Abby, and after Sermon went to their respective Houses; the Earl of Manchester is chosen Speaker of the Lords, and Sir Harbottle Grimston of the Commons.

Henry Fermin, Baron of St. Edmundsbury, created Earl of St. Albans.

Sir John Greenville [or Granville] delivers his Majesty's Letters and Declaration to the two Houses, the General and Admiral, which are read in Parliament; whereupon they vote, That the Government ought to be by King, Lords and Commons; and the Commons vote 50000 l. for his Majesty's present Occasions.

The City of London and the Fleet declare for his Majesty.

Easter Term adjourn'd.

The King's Statue set up again in Guildhall, and the States Arms taken down.

The King solemnly proclaimed,

at which both Houses assisted in London and Westminster.

A Day of Thanksgiving observed in London, and the Common Prayer read before the Lords.

His Majesty being invited into Holland by the States, came to the Hague from Breda.

Admiral Montague attends the King in Holland with the Fleet.

A Committee of six Lords and 12 Commons attend the King at the Hague, with an Invitation to his Majesty, to return and take the Government of the Kingdoms into his Hands, and presented the King with the 50000 l. that had been voted him. The Duke of York with 10000 l. and the Duke of Gloucester with 5000 l.

A Deputation of the City of London attend his Majesty at the same time, with Assurances of their Duty and Affection, and a Present of 10000 l. Whereupon the King knighted all the Citizens that came on this Errand.

Ten Presbyterian Preachers also waited on his Majesty, with a Tender of theirs and their Brethrens Duty and Affection.

The King left the Hague, and embarking for England, arrived at Dover the 25th, where he was met by General Monk.

Being his Majesty's Birth Day, he made a Triumphant Entry into the City of London.

The King makes Sir Tho. Mallet, Knt. one of the Justices of the Kings-Bench, and Robert Forster, Knt. and Sir Robt. Hide, Knt. Justices of the Common-Pleas.

Geofry Palmer, Esq; is made Attorney-General.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, Knt. is made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

I 4

His

10

16

23

29

31

1 June

1660
June

His Royal Highness *James Duke of York* is made Lord High Admiral of England, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*; General Monk Captain General of all the Forces in the three Kingdoms, and Master of the Horse to his Majesty. Sir *Edw. Hyde* is continued in the Office of Lord Chancellor of England. The Earl of *Southampton* was made Lord Treasurer. The Marquiss of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of the Household. The Lord *Say*, Privy-Seal. The Lord *Seymour*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. The Earl of *Manchester*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household. Sir *Frederick Cornwallis*, Treasurer of the Household. Sir *John Berkley*, Comptroller. Sir *George Carteret*, Vice Chamberlain, and Sir *Edw. Nicholas* and Sir *Wm. Morrice*, Secretaries of State.

1 Jun.

The King made a Speech to both Houses, and passed a Bill for constituting the present Convention a Parliament.

His Majesty institutes a Privy Council consisting of thirty Persons, of whom the great Officers above named and Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper* were part.

6

A Proclamation for the Regicides to surrender themselves.

Henage Finch, Esq; is made Solicitor General.

23

Edward Atkins, Serjeant at Law, is made second Baron of the Exchequer.

25

Sir *John Robinson* made Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

27

Thomas Twisden, Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

5 July

His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, the Privy Counsellors, and great Officers of State, with both Houses of Parliament, are magnificently entertained by the City of *London*, at *Guildhall*.

George Monk, Captain General, created Baron Monk of *Bathuridge*, *Beauchamp* and *Teyes*, Earl of *Torrington*, and Duke of *Albemarle*. *Christopher Turner*, Serjeant at Law, made third Baron of the Exchequer.

Admiral *Edward Montagu* created Baron Montagu of *St. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*.

Elizabeth Viscountess of Kenelm in Ireland, created Countess of *Guilford*.

Henry Earl of St. Albans sent Ambassador to France.

James Butler, Marquiss and Earl of *Ormond*, Earl of *Offory*, Viscount *Thurles*, and Baron of *Arlo*, created Baron of *Lambourgh*, and Earl of *Brecknock*.

The King makes a Speech to both Houses to hasten the Act of Indemnity.

Thomas Tyrrel, Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

A Proclamation issues against Duelling; and another on the 14th for restoring and discovering his Majesty's Goods, &c.

The King goes to the House of Peers, and having made a Speech, he passes the Act of Indemnity; out of which most of the Regicides, Sir *Henry Vane*, *Lambert*, and *Hugh Peters*, were excepted.

The Duke of *York* re-married to Mrs. *Ann Hyde*.

A Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms with Spain.

William Seymour, Marquiss of *Hertford*, restored to his great Grandfather's Title of Duke of *Somerset*, by Act of Parliament.

The Parliament adjourned to the 6th of November, having passed an Act to regulate the disbanding of the Army.

Henry Duke of Gloucester dies of the Small-Pox, being 20 Years of Age.

Dr.

Dr. *Juxon*, Bishop of *London*, translated to the See of *Canterbury*.

Her Royal Highness *Mary Princess of Orange*, the King's Sister, came into *England*.

The Regicides were brought to their Tryals, but of twenty nine that were try'd and convicted, only ten were executed, viz. *Thomas Harrison*, at *Charing-Cross*, on the 13th of *October*; *John Carew*, on the 15th; *John Cook* and *Hugh Peters*, on the 16th; *Thomas Scot*, *Gregory Clement*, *Adrian Scroop*, and *John Jones*, on the 17th at the same Place: And *Daniel Axtel* and *Francis Hacker* were executed at *Tyburn*, the 19th of the same Month.

Sir Robert Forster, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Charles, the first Son of the Duke of *Tork*, by Mrs. *Anne Hyde*, born, and stil'd Duke of *Cambridge*.

The King publishes his Declaration, shewing wherein he requires a Conformity to the Ecclesiastical Government, and in what Cases he is willing to dispence with it.

The Queen Dowager, with her Daughter the Princess *Henrietta*, and Prince *Edward*, Brother to the Elector *Palatine*, arrive at *Whitehall* from *France*.

Samuel Brown, Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Parliament being met again, congratulated the Queen-Mother on her Return to *England*, and made the Princess of *Orange*, and the Princess *Henrietta*, her Daughters, each of them a Present of ten thousand Pounds; and made

another Present to the Queen of *Bohemia* of ten thousand Pounds soon after.

Matthew Hale, Serjeant at Law, made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Wadham Windham, Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

William Drake, Merchant, impeach'd for affirming the Long Parliament was still in being.

Order of both Houses for hanging the Carcasses of *Oliver Cromwell*, *John Bradshaw*, *Henry Ireton*, and *Thomas Price*, upon the Gallows at *Tyburn*, and afterwards burying them under the Gallows.

Order'd that *Francis Windham*, Esq; and Mrs. *Lane*, be each of them presented with a thousand Pounds for their Service in preserving the King after *Worcester* Fight.

The Earl of *Argyle* committed to the Tower for High Treason.

Her Royal Highness *Mary Princess of Orange* died of the Small-Pox, and was buried the 29th of the same Month in K. *Henry VII's* Chapel.

The Convention Parliament was dissolved, having passed several Acts for encreasing the King's Revenue; and another for establishing a Post Office.

The Royal Society first crested and established this Year.

A Parliament met in *Scotland*.

The Queen-Mother, with her Daughter the Princess *Henrietta*, set out for *France*.

An Insurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy Men in the City, under the Command of *Venner*; but they are suppress'd, and *Venner* and *Hodgkins* are executed over against their Meeting House in *Coleman-Street*: *Pritchard* and *Ormin* at *Woodstreet* End, and nine more of them in other Places.

1660

7 Nov.

24

4 Dec.

8

Dec. 17
& 19

34

29

1 Jan.
2

6 & 9

A

1660
10 Jan A Proclamation issued prohibiting
seditions and unlawful Meetings
and Conventicles, under pretence
of religious Worship.

25 A Proclamation for observing
the 30th of January as a Fast.

29 Proclamation prohibiting the
killing or eating of Flesh in Lent,
or on Fifth Days.

14 Febr The Army disbanded on Tower-
Hill.

9 Mar Writs issued for calling a new
Parliament to meet on the 5th of
May, 1661.

Baronets created, Anno 1660.

2 Apr J Eremiah Whichcot of the Inner
Temple, Esq;

Sir Anthony de Merces, Knt. a
Frenchman.

29 May N. S. Sir John Evelyn of Godstoun
in Surrey, by Letters Patents, dated
at the Hague in Holland.

30 N. S. Sir Walter de Raed of Hol-
land.

7 June Sir Orlando Bridgeman of Great
Leves, in Com. Lanc. Knt.

Sir Giosfy Palmer of Carleton, in
Com. Northampt. Knt. Attorney
General.

Sir Heneage Finch of Raunston, in
Com. Notting. Knt. Solicitor Gene-
ral.

Sir John Daugham of Cotsbrook,
in Com. Northampt. Knt. Alderm.
of London.

9 Humphry Winch of Hawnes, in
Com. Bedf. Esq;

Sir Robert Abdy of Albins, in
Com. Essex. Knt.

Thomas Draper of Swanninghill-
Park, in Com. Berks. Esq;

12 Henry Wright of Dagenham, in
Com. Essex. Esq;

Jamethan Rente of the Hoe, in
Com. Hert. Esq;

Sir Hugh Speke of Haslbury, in
Com. Wilts. Esq;

13 Nicholas Gould of the City of
London, Esq;

Sir Thomas Adams, Knt. Alderm.
of London.

Richard Atkins of Clapham, in
Com. Surrey. Esq;

Thomas Allen, then Lord Mayor
of London, Esq;

Henry North of Midden-Hall, in
Com. Suff. Esq;

Sir Wil. Wiseman of Rivenhall, in
Com. Essex. Knt.

Tho. Culham of Husele, in Com.
Suff. Esq;

Basil Dixwell of Broom-House, in
Com. Kent. Esq;

Tho. Larcy of St. Cleres Hall in
St. Osiths, in Com. Essex. Esq;

George Grubham How of Cold
Barwick, in Com. Wilts. Esq;

John Cus of Childerley, in Com.
Camb. Esq;

Solomon Swale of Swale-Hall, in
Com. Ebor. Esq;

William Humble, Citizen of Lon-
don.

Henry Stapleton of Mitton, in Com.
Ebor. Esq;

Gervase Etways of Bedke juxta
Clare, in Com. Suff.

Robert Cordel of Melford Hall, in
Com. Suff. Esq;

Sir John Robinson, Knt. Alderm.
of London.

Sir John Abdy of Moors, in Com.
Essex. Knt.

Sir Robert Hiliard of Parrington,
in Com. Ebor. Knt.

Jacob Astley of Hill-Morton, in
Com. Warw. Esq;

Sir Will. Bowyer of Denham, in
Com. Bucks. Knt.

Tho. Stanley of Aldely, in Com.
Cestr. Esq;

John Shuckborough of Shuckborough,
in Com. Warw. Esq;

Will. Wray of Apsby, in Com.
Linc. Esq;

Nicholas Steward of Hartley Man-
drit, in Com. Hanth. Esq;

George Warburton of Arley, in
Com. Cestr. Esq;

60	Francis Helles of Winterborn, in	in Com. Glouc. Knt.	1660
Jun	Com. Ders. Esq;	Wil. Thomas of Fewington, in	23 Jul
28	Oliver St. John of Woodford, in	Com. Suff. Esq;	
	Com. Northampt. Esq;	Tho. Sciator (of Cambridge) in	25
29	Ralph de la Val of Seaton, in	Com. Camb. Esq;	
	Com. Northumb. Esq;	Hen. Conway of Bothritban, in	
30	Andreas Henley of Henley, in	Com. Flint. Esq;	
	Com. Somers. Esq;	Edward Green of Sampford, in	26
	Tho. Ellis of Wyham, in Com.	Com. Essex. Esq;	
	Linc. Esq;	John Stapley of Patcham, in Com.	28
July	John Covert of Flaugham, in Com.	Suff. Esq;	
	Suff. Esq;	Mercalse Robinson of Newby, in	30
	Peter Lear of London, Gent.	Com. Ebor. Esq;	
	Maurice Bithley of Brison, in	Marmaduke Gresham of Lingfield,	
	Com. Somers. Esq;	in Com. Surrey, Esq;	
	Henry Hudson of Maiton Moulbray,	Wil. Ludley of Clapton, in Com.	1 Aug
	in Com. Leicest. Esq;	Northampt. Esq;	
	Tho. Herbert of Tintarne, in Com.	Hugh Smithson of Stanwick, in	2
	Monm. Esq;	Com. Ebor. Esq;	
	Tho. Middleton of Chirk, in Com.	Sir Roger Moslin, in Com. Flint.	3
	Dent. Esq;	Knt.	
	Verney Neell of Kirkby, in Com.	Wil. Willoughby of Willoughby, in	4
	Leic. Esq;	Com. Nott. Esq;	
	George Buswel of Clifton, in	Anth. Oldfield of Spalding, in	6
	Com. Northampt. Esq;	Com. Linc. Esq;	
	Rob. Austen of Bixley, in Com.	Peter Leicest. of Tabley, in Com.	10
	Kent. Esq;	Cestr. Esq;	
	Robt. Hales of Bekeborne, in	Sir Wil. Wheeler of the City of	11
	Com. Kent. Esq;	Westminster, in Com. Midd. Knt.	
	Sir William Boothby of Bradley	with Remainder to Charles Wheeler,	
	Ash, in Com. Derby. Knt.	Cousin to the said Sir William, and	
	Wolstan Dixey of Market Bosworth,	the Heirs Males of the Body of	
	in Com. Leic. Esq;	the said Charles.	
	John Bright of Badsworth, in	John Newton of Barscote, in Com.	16
	Com. Ebor. Esq;	Glowc. Esq;	
	John Warner of Parham, in Com.	Tho. Lee of Hartwell, in Com.	
	Suff. Esq;	Buck. Esq;	
	Sir Job Harby of Aldenham, in	Tho. Smith of Hatherton, in Com.	
	Com. Heref. Knt.	Cestr. Esq; with Remainder (for	
	Samuel Moteland alias Morley of	want of Issue Male of his Body)	
	Suthamstede Banister, in Com.	to Lawrence Smith his Brother, &c.	
	Berks. Esq;	and for want of Issue Male of	
	Sir Tho. Hewit of Pisho-Bury, in	Lawrence, to Francis Smith his	
	Com. Hants. Knt.	Brother, &c.	
	Edward Honeywood of Evington,	Sir Ralph Ashton of Middleton,	17
	in Com. Kent. Esq;	in Com. Lanc. Knt.	
	Rich. Brown, Alderman of Ldn-	John Reus of Henham, in Com.	
	dun.	Suff.	
	Hen. Vernon of Hodnet, in Com.	Hen. Massingheard of Bratost Hall,	22
	Salop. Esq;	in Com. Lanc. Esq;	
	Sir John Aubrey of Elansted,		

1660	John Hales of Coventry, in Com. Warw. Esq;	Thomas Mainwaring of Overpever, in Com. Cestr. Esq;
28 Apr	Ralph Bovey of Hillfields, in Com. Warw. Esq;	The Benet of Baberham, in Com. Camb. Esq;
30	John Knightly of Offchurch, in Com. Warw. Esq;	John Wroth of Blenden-Hall, in Com. Kent. Esq;
31	Sir John Drake of Ash, in Com. Devon. Knt.	George Wynne of Nossel, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
5 Sept	Oliver St. George of Carickermrick, in Com. Trim in Ireland, Esq;	Hensage Fetherston of Blakesware, in Com. Hartf. Esq;
11	Sir John Bowyer of Knipersley, in Com. Staff. Knt.	Humphrey Montox of Wotton, in Com. Bedf. Esq;
13	Sir Will. Wilde Recorder of London, afterwards Justice of the King's Bench, Knt.	John Peyton of Dunnington within the Isle of Ely, in Com. Cambr. Esq;
19	Joseph Ash of Twittenham, in Com. Midd. Esq;	John Fagg of Wisen, in Com. Suff. Esq;
22	John How of Compton, in Com. Glouc. Esq;	Edmund Anderson of Broughton, in Com. Linc. Esq;
27	John Swinburne of Chap Heton, in Com. Northumb. Esq;	Matt. Herbert of Bromfield, in Com. Salop. Esq;
11 Oct.	John Tret of Laverstoke, in Com. Hants. Esq;	Edw. Ward of Boxley, in Com. Norf. Esq;
13	Humphrey Miller of Oxenheath, in Com. Kent. Esq;	John Keyt of Ebrington, in Com. Glouc. Esq;
15	Sir John Lewis of Ledston, in Com. Ebor. Knt.	Wil. Killegrew of Arwynike, in Com. Cornub. Esq; with Remainder to Peter Killegrew aforesaid, Esq;
16	John Beal of Maidstone, in Com. Kent. Esq;	Son of Sir Peter Killegrew, Knt.
	Sir Rich. Franklin of Moor Park, in Com. Hertf. Knt.	John Buck of Hamby-grange, in Com. Linc. Esq;
8 Nov	Wil. Russel of Loughern, in Com. Caerm. Esq;	Wil. Frankland of Thirkelby, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
9	The. Boothby of Friday Hill, in the Parish of Chingford, in Com. Essex.	Richard Siddolph of Norbury, in Com. Surre. Esq;
	Will. Backhouse, in Com. Midd. Esq;	Wil. Jaxon of Albourne, in Com. Suff. Esq;
	Sir John Cutler, of the City of London, Knt.	John Legard of Garton, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
16	Giles Motter of Leige, in Com. Fland. Esq;	William Gardner, Citizen of London.
21	Hen. Gifford of Byrball, in Com. Leic. Esq;	George Marwood of Little Embay, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
	Sir Tho. Feot, Knt. Citizen of London.	Sir Henry Pickering of Whadden, in Com. Cambr. Knt.
	Arthur Onslow of West Clandon, Esq; in Com. Sur. in Reversion after the Death of his Father-in-Law, Sir Tho. Feot, and with the same Precedency.	Walter Plomer of the Inner Temple, London, Esq;
		John Jackson of Hickston, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
		Herb. Springet of Brayle, in Com. Suff. Esq;

Will.

William Powel (alias Hinson) of Pengehley, in Com. Heref. Esq;
 Robert Newton of the City of London, Esq;
 Nicholas Stoughton of Stoughton, in Com. Surrey. Esq;
 Wm. Rekeby of Skyers, in Com. Eber. Esq;
 Walter Ernley of New Sarum, in Com. Wiltsh. Esq;
 John Hubbard of Ipsley, in Com. Warw. Esq;
 Thomas Morgan of Langattoz, in Com. Monm. Esq;
 Richard Lane of Twiske, in Com. Rescommen.
 John Osborn of Chicksand, in Com. Bedf. Esq;
 George Wakeman of Beckford, in Com. Glouc. Esq; the Patent engross'd, but never Seal'd.
 Benjamin Wright of Cranham-Hall, in Com. Essex, Esq;
 John Colleton of the City of London, Esq;
 Sir James Modyford of the City of London, Knt.
 Thomas Beaumont of Stoughton-grange, in Com. Leic. Esq;

Edward Smith of Esbe, in Com. Durh. Esq;
 John Napier, alias Sandy, in Com. Bedford, Esq;
 Thomas Gifford of Castle Jordan, in Com. Meath, Ireland.
 Thomas Clifton of Clifton, in Com. Lanc. Esq;
 Wm. Wilson of Eastborne. in Com. Suff. Esq;
 Compton Read of Burton, in Com. Berks, Esq;
 Sir Bryan Broughton of Broughton, in Com. Staff. Knt.
 Robert Slingsby of Newcels, in Com. Hartf. Esq;
 John Crofts of Stow, in Com. Suff. Esq;
 Ralph Verney of Middle Claydon, in Com. Bucks. Esq;
 Robert Dicer of Uphall, in Com. Hartf. Esq;
 John Broomfield of Southwark, in Com. Surrey, Esq;
 Thomas Rich of Sunning, in Com. Berks, Esq;
 Edward Smith of Edmundsbury, in Com. Leic. Esq;

1660

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4 Mar.

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A Conference concerning the Liturgy, between twelve Bishops, and as many Presbyterian Ministers, with nine Assistants of each side, appointed by his Majesty.

Edward Hyde, Baron of Hynden, created Viscount Cornbury, in Com. Oxford, and Earl of Clarendon.

Charles Cornwallis created Lord Cornwallis of Eye in Com. Suff.

Nathaniel Crew created Lord Crew of Stene in Northamptonshire.

Sixty Eight Knights of the Bath created, to attend his Majesty's Coronation.

Arthur Annesly, Lord Mount Norris, and Viscount Valencia in Ireland, created Lord Annesly of Newportpagnel, in Com. Bucks, and Earl of Anglesey.

John Granville (or Greenville) cre-

ated Baron of Kilkhampton and Biddisford, Viscount Greenville of Lansdown, and Earl of Bath.

The. Brudenel, Baron Brudenel of Stanton, created Earl of Cardigan.

Charles Howard, Viscount Morpeth, created Earl of Carlisle.

Arthur Capel, Baron of Hadham in Com. Hertford, created Viscount Maldon, and Earl of Essex.

The Day before the Coronation, his Majesty attended by his Nobility, Judges and Officers, according to ancient Custom, went in great State from the Tower to Westminster.

Being St. George's Day, the Coronation was solemniz'd with the usual Splendour.

The Parliament met, and the King rode from his Palace of Whitehall, attended by the Nobility

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8 May

1661 Nobility in their Robes to *West-*
 8 May *minster* Abby, and heard a Sermon
 before he went to the House.

The same Day the Convocation
 met at *St. Pauls*.

The King in his Speech at the
 opening of the Parliament, ac-
 quainted them with his Intention to
 marry the Infanta of *Portugal*;
 which is approv'd of by both
 Houses.

Episcopacy is restored in *Scotland*.

10 Sir *Edw. Turner*, Solicitor-Gen-
 eral to the Duke of *York*, being
 chosen Speaker of the Commons,
 is presented to his Majesty and
 approved.

11 The Funeral Obsequies of the
 Loyal Marquis of *Montres* were
 solemniz'd.

17 The Queen of *Bohemia* arrives in
London.

20 An Order of both Houses for
 burning the Solemn League and
 Covenant in *London* and *Westmin-*
ster, on the 22d Instant, by the
 Hands of the common Hangman,
 which was executed accordingly in
 Town, and afterwards all over
England.

28 The Earl of *Argyle* having been
 convicted of High Treason in
Scotland, was beheaded at *Edin-*
burgh.

The pretended Acts for erecting
 a High Court of Justice, for the
 Tryal of the late King *Charles*;
 For subscribing the Engagement
 against a King and House of Peers;
 For declaring *England* a Common-
 wealth; For renouncing the Title
 of *Charles Stuart*; and another for
 the security of the Lord Protector's
 Person, were all burnt by the com-
 mon Hangman in the middle of
Westminster Hall, while the Courts
 were sitting.

7 June The Funerals of Sir *Charles Ly-*
cas and Sir *George Lisle*, who were
 murder'd at *Colchester*, were solemn-
 iz'd there.

The Estates of *Pelham*, *Skippon*,
 and several others of the decess'd
 Regicides, to the Number of 21,
 are confiscated. And the Lord
Monnson, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and
 Mr. *Robt. Wallop*, were brought to
 the Bar of the House of Com-
 mons, and confess'd their Crimes,
 and they were ordered to be de-
 graded of their Honours and Ti-
 tles, and drawn in Sledges with
 Ropes about their Necks, from the
Tower of London to *Tyburn*, and
 back again, and to remain Prison-
 ers in the *Tower* during their
 Lives.

The *English* Liturgy first read in
 the *French* Church in the *Sa-*
voy.

The Earl of *Sandwich* and Ad-
 miral *Lawson* came before the Port
 of *Algiers*, on the Coast of *Bar-*
bary, and those Pirates refusing to
 come to Terms, they batter'd the
 Place, and the Earl of *Sandwich*
 return'd home, leaving *Lawson* to
 protect the Trade.

The Parliament adjourn'd to the
 20th of *Nov.* having pass'd an Act
 for the Preservation of his Maje-
 sty's Person and Government;
 whereby Persons are prohibited to
 affirm that his Majesty is an He-
 retick or Papist, or is endeavour-
 ing to introduce Popery; or that
 both or either of the Houses of
 Parliament have a legislative Power.
 And another Act declaring the
 sole Right of the Militia to be in
 his Majesty: As also an Act against
 tumultuous petitioning, and ano-
 ther for repealing the Act which
 excluded the Bishops from the
 House of Lords.

At the publick Entry of the
Swedish Ambassador, happen'd a
 Rencounter between the *French* and
Spanish Ambassadors for Preceden-
 cy, and many of their Retinue were
 kill'd on both sides at *Tower-Hill*;
 but the *Spanish* Ambassador's Coach
 had

had the good Fortune to get before the Frenchman's arrival.

James Duke of Ormond made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Parliament met, and the Bishops took their Places again in the House of Lords.

The King came to the House, and having given the Royal Assent to a Bill for granting him 1200000*l.* the Corporation *&c.* the Parliament was adjourn'd to the 10th of January.

The Society of Lincoln's-Inn, according to ancient Custom, chose a Prince, or Master of the Revels this Christmas, which fell upon John Lord, Esq; who entertain'd the King at Dinner at Lincoln's-Inn.

John James having been convicted of preaching Treason, was this Day executed at Tyburn.

The Chancellor acquaints the Parliament at their meeting, with a Plot against the Government, and that Major Wildman, Colonel Salmon, and others had been taken and secur'd.

The Earl of Peterborough took possession of Tangier, being part of the Portion the King was to receive with the Infanta of Portugal.

The Princess Elizabeth, commonly call'd Queen of Bohemia, eldest Daughter of King James I, died in the 66th Year of her Age, and was buried in Henry VIIIth's Chapel.

A great Storm in London.

The Hon. Christopher Lord Hutton made Governor of Guernsey.

Baronets created, ANNO 1661.

Walter Long of Whaddon, in Com. Wiltsh. Esq;
John Fitzplace of Childrey, in Com. Berks, Esq;
Walter Henley of Cuckfield, in Com. Suff. Esq;

Wm. Parsons of Langley, in Com. Bucks. Esq;

John Gamble of Woodford, in Com. Essex, Esq;

Wm. Morrice of Warrington, in Com. Devon. Esq;

Sir Charles Gwady of Crowstal, in Com. Suff. Knt.

Wm. Caley of Brompton, in Com. Ebor. Esq;

Wm. Godolphin of Godolphin, in Com. Cornub. Esq;

Thomas Curson of Water Perry, in Com. Oxon. Esq;

Edmund Fowel of Fowel, in Com. Devon. Esq;

John Cropley of Clerkenwel, in Com. Midd. Esq;

Wm. Smith of Red-Cliffe, in Com. Bucks, Esq;

George Crook of Wheatley, in Com. Ebor. Esq;

Charles Lloyd of Garth, in Com. Montg. Esq;

Nathaniel Powel of Euhurst, in Com. Suff. Esq;

Denny Ashburnham of Broomhall in Com. Suff. Esq;

Hugh Smith of Long Aston, in Com. Somers. Esq;

Robert Jenkinson of Walscot, in Com. Oxon. Esq;

William Glinne of Biffeter, alias Buyncester, in Com. Oxon. Esq;

John Charnock of Helcot, in Com. Bedf. Esq;

Robt. Brook of Nalton, in Com. Suff. Esq;

Thomas Nevil of Holt, in Com. Leic. Esq;

Henry Andrew of Lathbury, in Com. Bucks, Esq;

Anthony Craven of Spersholt, in Com. Berks, Esq;

James Clabring of Axwell, in Com. Durh. Esq;

Thomas Derham of West-Dereham, in Com. Norf. Esq;

Wm. Stanley of Houton, in Com. Cestr. Esq;

1661

9 Apr.

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7 May

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4 June

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Ab a-

1661
17 June Abraham Cullen of Eastbent, in
Com. Surrey, Esq;
James Rushout of Milash Green,
in Com. Essex, Esq;
Godfrey Copley of Sprotbrough, in
Com. Ebor. Esq;
Griffith Williams of Penrhin, in
Com. Corn. Esq;
18 Henry Winchcombe of Bucklebury,
in Com. Berks, Esq;
Clement Clarke of Lande-Abby, in
Com. Leic. Esq;
Thomas Viner, Alderman of Lon-
don.
John Sylward of de la Warre, in
Com. Kent, Esq;
10 Jul. Christopher Guise of Elmore, in
Com. Glouc. Esq;
16 Philip Parker of Erwarton, in
Com. Suff. Esq;
17 Sir Edward Duke of Benhall, in
Com. Suff. Knt.
21 Reginald Forster of East-Green-
wich, in Com. Kent, Esq;
Charles Hussy of Caythorpe, in Com.
Linc. Esq;
Edward Barkham of Waynflete, in
Com. Linc. Esq;
23 Thomas Norton of the City of
Coventry, in Com. Warw. Esq;
John Dormer of Legrange, in Com.
Buck. Esq;
2 Aug. Thomas Carew of Haccomb, in
Com. Devon. Esq;
7 Mark Milbank of Halnaby, in
Com. Ebor. Esq;
12 Rich. Rothwell of Ewerby and
Stapleford, in Com. Linc. Esq;
22 John Banks of London (now of
Alesford) in Com. Kent.

Henry Ingolsby of Lethborough,
in Com. Bucks, Esq;
Robert Jason of Broad-Somerford,
in Com. Wilts. Esq;
Sir John Young of Culliton, in
Com. Devon. Knt.
Francis Bickley of Attleburgh, in
Com. Norf.
John Frederick van Friesendorp
of Hirdicks, Lord of Kympe, of
Council to the King of Sweden,
and Ambassador Extraordinary to
K. Charles II.
Wm. Roberts of Wilsford, in
Com. Midd. Esq;
Wm. Luckin of Waltham, in Com.
Essex, Esq;
Thomas Smith of Hill-Hall, in
Com. Essex, Esq;
Edwin Sadler of Temple Dingley,
in Com. Hartf. Esq;
Sir Wm. Windham of Orchard
Windham, in Com. Somers. Knt.
George Southcote of Dibleborough, in
Com. Linc. Esq;
George Trevilian of Nettlecomb, in
Com. Somers. Esq;
Francis Duncomb of Tangley, in
Com. Surrey, Esq;
Nicholas Bacon of Gillingham, in
Com. Norf. Esq;
John Corrison of Newton, in Com.
Cornub. Esq;
John Lloyd of Woking, in Com.
Surrey, Esq;
Thomas Proby of Elton Hall, in
Com. Hunt. Esq;
Miles Stapleton of Carleton, in
Com. Ebor. Esq;

1662.

19 Apr Miles Corbett, John Okey and John
Barkstead, three of the Regicides
being outlaw'd for High Treason,
were taken and sent over from
Holland; and being brought to the
Kings Bench Bar, a Rule was made
for their Execution.
23 The Infanta of Portugal having
been married to King Charles at

Lisbon, by his Proxy the Earl of
Sandwich, set sail under the Con-
voy of the said Earl for England.
Articles of Peace concluded with
Algiers, by Admiral Lawson.
The Princess Mary, eldest Daugh-
ter to the Duke of York, born, who
was afterwards married to William
of Nassau, Prince of Orange.
Major

Major Fannes, with a Party of the Garrison of *Tangier*, is intercepted and cut off by the *Moors*.

The new Queen lands at *Portsmouth*.

The King came to the House, and prorogued the Parliament to the 18th of *February*, having among other Acts first passed the Act of Uniformity, and the Act for collecting Chimney Money.

By the Act of Uniformity, every Parson, Vicar and Curate were obliged to declare and subscribe their Assent and Consent to the Book of Common Prayer, before the Feast of *St. Bartholomew* 1662, upon pain of losing their Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Marriage between King *Charles* and the Infanta of *Portugal* is again solemniz'd, by *Dr. Gilbert Sheldon*, Bishop of *London*, at *Portsmouth*. She was then about 24 Years of Age.

Besides *Tangier* on the Coast of *Barbary*, and the Island of *Bombay* in the *East Indies*, the King receiv'd with her two Millions of *Croisadoes*. In Consideration whereof, he had a Joynture of 30000 *l. per Ann.* settled upon her.

King *Charles* with the Queen came to *Hampton-Court*.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* attended the King and Queen at *Hampton-Court*, to congratulate them upon their Marriage, and made the Queen a Present of a Purse of Gold.

Sir Henry Vane having been convicted of High Treason, in keeping King *Charles* ignorant of the Possession of the Government, and levying War against his Majesty, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

General *Lambert* likewise was condemn'd, but behaving himself more modestly at his Tryal, his Life was given him, and he was only made Prisoner in the Isle of

Jersey, where he remain'd till his Death, which happen'd about thirty Years after.

The Queen-Mother came again to *England*, and took up her Residence at *Somerset House*.

St. Bartholomew's Day, the Act of Uniformity taking Place, about 2000 Ministers of the *Geneva Stamp* lost their Preferments; but many of them had evicted the Honest Royalists from their Livings before, and several others of them were seditious Preachers, who had shewn their Disaffection to the Government, and many more of them scandalously Ignorant. Those who left their Preferments for Conscience sake, were but an inconsiderable Number, and were sufficiently recompenc'd by the Contributions of the Brethren.

Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament that levy'd War against King *Charles* the First, died.

His Majesty's Forces in *Jamaica* made a descent upon the Island of *Cuba*, and plunder'd several of the *Spanish Towns*.

Sir Henry Bennet is made Secretary of State, in the room of *Sir Edward Nicholas* who was remov'd.

Sir John Lawson concluded a Peace with *Tunis*, and on the 18th of the same Month with *Tripoli*.

Order of Council for Waggon's to have their Wheels four Inches broad.

Order of Council for delivering *Dunkirk* to the French King.

Sir Robert Hyde, Knt. made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

John Archer, Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas.

The Bodleian Library founded in *Oxford*, by *Sir Tho. Bodley*, Knt. formerly of *Merton College*.

Sir Richard Raynsford, Knt. made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

K

Proclama-

1662

24 July

24 Aug

3 Sept.

2 Oct.

5

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17

19

4 Nov.

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1662 Nov.	Proclamation for making Tangier a free Port.	John Savile of Copley, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
11 Dec	Tongue, Philips and other Fanatics convicted and executed, for conspiring against the Government.	Christop. Wandesford of Kirklington, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
26	The King publishes a Declaration, wherein he intimates his Inclination to indulge the Dissenters who did not conform.	Rich. Astley of Patshul, in Com. Staff. Esq;
29	Three Ambassadors from Russia have their publick Audience.	Sir Jacob Gerard of Langford, in Com. Norf. Knt.
Jan.	The Archbishops, Bishops, and Episcopal Clergy redeem one hundred and two and fifty Slaves from Algiers, and other Ports upon the Coast of Barbary.	Edw. Fust of Hill, in Com. Glouc. Esq;
18 Feb	The Parliament met, and the King made them a Speech, wherein he again intimated his Desire to indulge the Dissenters.	Robert Long of the City of Westminster, in Com. Middlef. Esq;
27	An Address of the Commons against his Majesty's granting any Indulgence to the Dissenters.	with Remainder, for want of Issue Male, upon John Long of Draycote-cern in Com. Wiltsh. and the Heirs Male of his Body.
	Barentes created Anno Dom. 1662.	Sir Robert Can of Compton Greenfield, in Com. Glouc. Knt.
7 Apr.	Richard Cocks of Dumbleton, in Com. Glouc.	Wil. Middleton of Belslaw-castle, in Com. Northumb. Esq;
16	Sir Rich. Braham of New Windsor, in Com. Berks. Knt.	Tho. Tankard of Burrow Brigg, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
2 May	Sir John Witerong of Stantonbury, in Com. Bucks. Knt.	Richard Graham of Norton Caniers, in Com. Ebor. Esq;
15 Jun	Phil. Matthews of Great Gobions in Collyer-Reward, in Com. Essex. Esq;	Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase, in Com. Northumb. Esq;
1 July	Rob. Bernard of Huntingdon, in Com. Hunt. Esq; Serjeant at Law.	Sir Francis Wenman of Caswel, in Com. Oxon. Knt.
15	Roger Lort of Stock-Poll-Court, in Com. Pemb. Esq;	Henry Purefoy, Son and Heir to George Purefoy of Wadley, in Com. Berks. Esq;
22	Edw. Gage of Hengrave, in Com. Suff. Esq;	Thomas Cob of Adderbury, in Com. Oxon. Esq;
	Tho. Hook of Fanchford, in Com. Sar. Esq;	Henry Brook of Norton, in Com. Cestr. Esq;
		Peter Pindar of Edinshaw, in Com. Cestr. Esq;
		Sir Nicholas Slanning of Marriham, in Com. Devon. Knight of the Bath.
		Sir George Reeve of Thwayte, in Com. Suff. Knt.
		Tho. Brograve of Hammels, in Com. Hartf. Esq;
1663.		
1 Apr.	An Address of both Houses to his Majesty, that he would baptize all Popish Priests and Jesuit.	of the Earl of Peterborough, embarked for his Government.
28	The Earl of Trivett being made Governor of Tangier in the Room	A treasonable Conspiracy discovered in Ireland for the seizing the Castle of Dublin, &c. by the Fan-

Fanatick Pattys wherein Col. *Tho. Scot*, Col. *Edw. Warren*, *Jones Walcott*, and others were concerned.

The Earl of *Roches* made High Commissioner of Scotland.

Dr. *William Juxon* Archbishop of Canterbury dies.

Sir *John Kelynge*, Knt. King's Serjeant, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

Dr. *Bramhall* Lord Primate of Ireland died.

The Earl of *Peterborough* arriv'd from his Government of *Tangier*.

Articles of High Treason, and other Crimes exhibited in the House of Lords against the Earl of *Clarendon*, by the Earl of *Bristol*, which being refer'd to the Judges, they resolv'd that a Charge of High Treason cannot be originally exhibited by one Peer against another in the House of Lords: And that if the Matters alledg'd in the Articles were true, yet there was no Treason in them; whereupon the Charge was dismiss'd by the House of Peers.

James Fitz Roy created Baron of *Findale*, *Whitchester*, and *Asdale*, Earl of *Doncaster* and *Dalkeith*, Duke of *Monmouth* and *Buckingham*.

James of *York*, Duke of *Cambridge*, second Son to his Royal Highness, born; he liv'd to be about three Years of Age.

The King with the Queen and Court went from *London* to the *Bath*, and from thence to *Oxford*, where they were spendidly entertained by the University, and return'd to *Whitehall* the 2d of October.

Sir *Robert Hyde*, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

John Archer, Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

Sir *Richard Raynsford*, Knight,

Serjeant at Law, made a Baron of the Exchequer.

A Plot of the Fanaticks being discovered in the North, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer was sent down to *Tork*, where one and twenty of the Conspirators were convicted, and afterwards executed in several Places.

John Twyn, Printer to the Rebels, was convicted of High Treason in printing treasonable Papers, and executed; and *Thomas Brewster*, Bookseller, and others were convicted of publishing seditious Libels, and fin'd and imprison'd.

Sir *Hen. Bennet* created Baron of *Arlington*.

The Parliament met, and the King in his Speech intimates his Desire that the Triennial Act may be repealed.

Clement Spelman, Serjeant at Law, made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Baronets created Anno Dom. 1663.

Sir *Tho. Bernardiston* of *Ketton* alias *Kedington*, in Com. *Suffolk*. Knt.

Sir *Samuel Bernardiston* of *Brightwell-Hall*, in Com. *Suff.* Knt.

Sir *John Daws* of *Putney*, in Com. *Sur.* Knt.

Sir *John Holman* of *Banbury*, in Com. *Oxon.* Knt.

Wil. Cook of *Brome-Hall*, in Com. *Norf.* Esq;

John Ballot of *Moriton*, in Com. *Cestr.* Esq;

Sir *George Downing* of *East-Harley*, in Com. *Camb.* Knt.

Wil. Gawdey of *West Harling*, in Com. *Norf.* Esq;

Sir *Char. Pym* of *Brymors*, in Com. *Somers.* Knt.

Sir *Wil. Doyley* of *Shottesham*, in Com. *Norf.* Knt.

Sir *John Marsham* of *Canton*, in Com. *Kent.* Knt.

- 1663
15 Aug Robt. Barnham of Boughton Mon-
chensty, in Com. Knt. Esq;
Francis Leke of Newark upon
Trent, in Com. Nott. Esq;
30 John St. Barbe of Broadlands, in
Com. Hanth. Esq;
12 Tho. Cambell of Clayhall, in Com.

Essex. Esq;
James Pennymann of Ormesby in
Cleveland, in Com. Ebor.
Tho. Muddiford of Lincoln-Inn,
Esq;
George Sallby of Whitehouse, in
Com. Durh. Esq;

1664.

5 Apr. The King came to the House,
and pass'd an Act for repealing of
the Triennial Act.

37 Both Houses having resolved,
That the *Dutch*, by invading the
Rights of the *English* in *India*, *Africa*,
and elsewhere, were the greatest
Obstruction to our Foreign Trade,
address'd his Majesty to take some
speedy and effectual Course for
Redress thereof; assuring him that
they wou'd with their Lives and
Fortunes assist his Majesty against
all Opposition whatsoever.

3 May The Earl of *Tiviot*, who suc-
ceeded the Earl of *Peterborough* in
the Government of *Tangier*, was
with a Detachment of his Gar-
rison surpriz'd, and defeated by
the *Moors*.

17 The King came to the House,
and having pass'd an Act for sup-
pressing seditious Conventicles,
with some other Acts, and made a
Speech declaring his Satisfaction
in the Proceedings of both Houses;
the Parliament was prorogu'd.

Sir *George Downing*, the *English*
Ambassador, presents a Memorial
to the States General, shewing that
the Damages the *English* Merchants
had sustain'd by the Depredations
of the *Dutch*, amounted to seven
or eight hundred thousand Pounds,
and demanded Satisfaction

25 The *Heer Van Goch* being sent
over by the States to conciliate
Matters, had Audience of his Ma-
jesty.

15 Jul The Parliament prorogu'd by
Proclamation, to the 24th of No-
vember.

Hen. *Coventry*, Esq; sent Envoy
extraordinary to *Sweden*.

A Market granted to be held in
St. James's for all manner of Pro-
visions, *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and
Saturdays; and a Market for Car-
tle, on *Mondays* and *Wednesdays*
in the *Hay-Market*, in the Parish of
St. Martins in the Field.

His Majesty and the Duke of
York went to *Portsmouth* to hasten
the equipping of a Squadron of
Men of War, to be commanded
by Prince *Rupert*.

Sir *John Lawson* arriv'd with a
Squadron of Men of War from the
Streights.

The City lend his Majesty an
hundred thousand Pounds towards
the *Dutch* War.

The Duke of *York* went down to
Portsmouth, and took upon him the
Command of the Fleet, and was
join'd by Prince *Rupert* and the
Earl of *Sandwich*.

The Parliament met, and the
King desired a Supply for the *Dutch*
War, and delivered in a Narrative
of the Treaty and Proceedings a-
gainst the *Dutch*.

Both Houses return'd Thanks to
the City for the large Sums they
had advanced the King.

They also voted the King a Sup-
ply of near two Millions and an
half, for the maintaining the War
against the *Dutch*.

His Royal Highness returned
from cruising, having taken about
an hundred and thirty Sail of
Dutch Merchant Ships; and parti-
cularly their *Bourdeaux* Fleet, as
they

they were returning home laden with Wine and Brandy, before the War was declared: This was sufficiently justify'd by the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter's falling upon our Factories at Cape Verd' on the Coast of Affrick, his attempting the Island of Barbadoes, and several other of the English Plantations, and the Depredations of the Dutch in the East-Indies, and on the high Seas upon the English Merchants, in a time of full Peace.

A Comet or blazing Star appears.

A Declaration for granting General Letters of Mart against the Dutch.

A Dutch Impostor whipp'd thro' the Streets of London, for giving out that the Dutch had destroyed all the English Factories upon the Coast of Guinea.

The Parliament is prorogu'd to the 21st of June, having pass'd the Bill for granting to his Majesty 2477500*l.* to be paid in three Years, by twelve quarterly Payments, to begin from the 25th of December, 1664.

This was the first Money-Bill where the Clergy by their own Consents given in Convocation, were tax'd with the Laity.

War was proclaimed against the Dutch.

The Man of War call'd the London Frigate blown up.

Order of Council to the Governors of the Plantations to receive the Quakers transported thither.

An Order of Council for the delivery of sixty Quakers on board the Ship call'd the Black Eagle, to be exported to America.

Charles Lord Berkley, Viscount Fitzharding, created Earl of Falmouth.

John Arundel created Lord Arundel of Truro. Cornub.

Rich. Boyle, Baron Clifford of Lansborough, Troughall and Bandon, Viscount Kynalmaekie and Dungarvan, Earl of Cork in Ireland, created Earl of Burlington.

The Duke of York set out to take upon him the Command of the Fleet.

Baronets created Anno Dom. 1664.

SIR Edmund Fortescu of Fallow-pits, in Com. Devon. Knt.

Samuel Tuke of Cressing-Temple, in Com. Essex. Esq;

John Tempest of Tonge, in Com. Ebor. Esq;

Stephen Anderson of Eyworth, in Com. Bedf. Esq;

Littleton Osbaldeston of Chadlington, in Com. Oxon. Esq;

Giles Tucker of Maddington, in Com. Wiltsh. Esq;

Tho. Bateman of How-hall, in Com. Norf. Esq;

Tho. Lorrayne of Kirke Harle, in Com. Northumb. Esq;

Thomas Wentworth of Bretton, in Com. Ebor. Esq;

Sir Theophilus Biddulph of West-Combe, in Com. Kent. Knt.

Wil. Green of Micham, in Com. Sur. Esq;

Wil. Cooke of Norgrove, in Com. Wigorn. Esq;

Sir John Wolfenholme of London, (one of the Farmers of the Customs)

Sir John Jacob of Bromley, Knt. (another of the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs) in Com. Essex.

John Yeomans of the City of Bristol, in Com. Somers. Esq;

John Pye of Hook, in Com. Derb. Esq;

Thomas Taylor of the Park-House in the Parish of Maidston, in Com. Kent. Esq;

William Leman of Northaw alias Northall, in Com. Hartf. Esq;

1644
20 Mar

23

31 Mar

25 May

13 Jun

25

1 July

31 Aug

27 Sep

2 Nov

14 Dec

10 Jan

11

12

13

18

3 Mar

1665

1665.

30 Mar

The City of London build a Man of War call'd the *Loyal London*, at their own Charge; a Frigate of that Name being unfortunately burnt.

31

An Order for confining *George Fox*, the Father of the Quakers, in *Scarborough Castle*.

5 Apr.

A Fast observ'd for the Success of the War against the *Dutch*.

6

The French Ambassadors, *Verneval* and *Coyrtine*, arrive and mediate a Peace between *England* and the States.

21

The Duke of *York* set sail with the Grand Fleet for the Coast of *Holland*, and arriv'd at the *Texel* the 25th.

26

The Plague breaking out in *London* about this time, an Order of Council issued requiring the Lord Chief Justice to take proper Measures to prevent the spreading of the Infection.

May

The Duke of *York* returning to the Coast of *England*, the *Dutch* Fleet came out of their Harbours, and the *English* *Hamburgh* Fleet fell into their Hands.

30

The Parliament prorogu'd to the 21st of *June*.

3 June

The *English* obtain'd a great Victory over the *Dutch* off of *Harwich*, taking eighteen capital Ships, and destroying fourteen more. Admiral *Opdam* who engag'd the Duke was blown up by his Side with all his Crew. The *English* lost only one Ship, but several Commanders and Men of Honour were kill'd in the Action: Among the rest, the Earls of *Falmouth*, *Portland* and *Marlbro*; the Lord *Muskerry*, and Rere-Admiral *Sanfon*; and Admiral *Lawson* died soon after of his Wounds.

21

The Parliament further prorogu'd to the 1st of *August*.

29

The Queen Mother embarques

again for *France*, being attended to the Buoy in the *Nore* by his Majesty, the Duke of *York*, Prince *Rupert*, &c.

A Thanksgiving observ'd at *London* for the Victory over the *Dutch*, and on the 4th of *July* all over *England*.

A Fast order'd to be observ'd on account of the Plague, the first Wednesday in every Month.

Admiral *Montague* set sail with the grand Fleet for the Coast of *Holland*.

An Order of Council that the Justices of Peace of *Westminster* and the Out-Parishes abide at their Habitations, to take care of the infected, and prevent the spreading of the Plague.

The King and Court remove to *Salisbury* on account of the Plague, leaving the care of the City to the Duke of *Albmarle*, who did great Service in relieving the Sick, and giving his Orders to prevent the spreading of the Infection.

Archbishop *Sheldon* also remain'd in Town, and perform'd many signal Charities in the time of this Calamity, which is said to have carried off a hundred thousand of the Inhabitants within the Bills of Mortality.

An Attempt made upon a Fleet of *Dutch* Merchant Ships, at *Bergen* in *Norway*, miscarries.

The Parliament further prorogu'd to *Octob. 9*, to meet at *Oxford*.

The Duke of *York* and his Family remove to *York* on account of the Plague.

A Proclamation prohibiting the keeping *Bartholomew* and *Sturbridge* Fairs.

The Receipt of the Exchequer is remov'd to *Nonfuch*.

The Republicans correspond with the *Dutch*, and plot against the Government.

The Earl of *Sandwich* falls in with a great Fleet of *Dutch* Men of War and Merchant Ships, and takes several valuable Prizes.

Fires made in *London* three Days and Nights successively to purify the Air. It is observ'd to have been mighty calm Weather in this Plague.

The King and Court arrive at *Oxford*.

Proclamation for adjourning *Michaelmas* Term from *Westminster* to *Oxford*.

The Parliament met at *Oxford*, and the King made a Speech to both Houses in the great Hall of *Christ Church*, desiring Supplies for the War.

After which the Chancellor made a Speech, giving an Account of a Republican Plot, which was to have been put in Execution on the 3d of *September* last.

The Commons vote the King a Supply of 1250000*l.* to be paid in two Years, and grant one Month's Sess (amounting to a little more than 300000*l.*) to the Duke of *Tork*, for his Service against the *Dutch*.

The Commons voted that the Thanks of that House be given the University of *Oxford* for their eminent Loyalty during the late Rebellion, and especially for their unparallel'd Zeal and Courage in refusing to submit to be visited by the usurp'd Powers, and to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant, and for those excellent Reasons they publish'd to the World to justify their Refusal, and to assert his Majesty's righteous Cause.

The Parliament having pass'd the Bill of Supply, and an Act to prohibit Fanatick Teachers coming within five Miles of a Corporation, and another for the Attainder of several Republicans, who had en-

ter'd themselves in the *Dutch* Service, and were in Arms against their Country, if they did not render themselves by a certain Day; with some other Acts of less Note; the King came to the House of Peers, and prorogu'd the Parliament to the 20th of *Feb.*

Sir *John Kelynge*, Knt. one of the Justices of the *King's Bench*, made Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*.

Sir *Wil. Morton*, Knt. Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the *King's Bench*.

About this time appeared one *Valentine Greatrakes*, an *Irish* Gentleman, who pretended to cure many Diseases by stroking, and is said to have been successful in several Instances.

Proclamation for removing the Receipt of the *Exchequer* from *Nonſuch* to *Westminster* again, and *Hillary* Term order'd to be held at *Windſor*.

His Majesty and the Court came to *Hampton-Court*.

The *French* King declared War against *England*.

The *Danes* also enter into an Alliance with the *Dutch* against *England*.

The King and the Duke of *Tork* came to *Whitehall*, and receive the Compliments of the City upon their return.

The Queen miscarries.

Hillary Term adjourn'd from *Windſor* to *Westminster*.

The Courts of Justice sat again in *Westminster-Hall*.

War declared against *France*.

The Parliament prorogu'd to *April* the 23d.

The Earl of *Sandwich* sent Ambassador into *Spain*.

The Members of the *French* Church in the *Savoy* return his Majesty their Thanks for his Protection and Indulgence expressed

wards them, in his Declaration of War against France.

Baronets created, 1665.

March

30

SIR Robt. Smith of Upton, in Com. Essex, Knt.

14 Apr

Sir Nicholas Crispe of Hamersmith in Com. Midd. Knt.

15

Sir John Shaw of the City of London, Knt. (one of the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs.)

10 May

John Brown of Caversham, in Com. Oxon. Esq;

20

George Rawden of Meira, in Com. Down, Ireland, Esq;

8 June

Robert Jocelyn of Hydehall, in Com. Hertf. Esq;

16

Robert Duckenfield, jun. of Duckenfield Hall, in Com. Cestr. Esq;

6 July

John Lawson of Broughton, in Com. Ebor. Esq;

Philip Tyrrel of Hantslap and Castlebury, in Com. Bucks. Esq;

Francis Bardet of Burder, in Com. Ebor. Esq;

George Moore of Mayds Morton, in Com. Bucks. Esq;

Abel Barker of Hambleton, alias Hambleton, in Com. Rutl. Esq;

Sir Wm. Oglander of Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, in Com. Hamsh. Knt.

Wm. Temple of Sherne, in Com. Surrey, Esq; Resident at Brussels.

Sir Wm. Swan of Southfleet, in Com. Kent. Knt.

Anthony Shirley of Preston, in Com. Suff. Esq;

Maurice Digs of Chilhamcastle, in Com. Kent. Esq;

Peter Glean of Hardwick, in Com. Norf. Esq;

1666.

17 Apr

Sir Gilbert Talbot, Envoy to Denmark, returns home, upon the War with the Danes.

20

The Bishop of Munster, an Ally and Pensioner to England, enters into an Alliance with the Dutch.

21

A Proclamation commanding the English Republicans in the Dutch Service to Render themselves by a certain Day, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, which brings over Colonel John Desbro.

23

The Parliament prorogu'd to Sept. the 18th.

Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle set out, to take upon them the Command of the grand Fleet.

26

John Rathbone, an old Army Colonel, and seven others, who had been Officers or Soldiers in the late Rebellion, were convicted of High Treason, at the Old Bailey, in conspiring to take the Tower, murder the General, surprize the Guards, and fire the City; all which was

to have been executed on the 3d of September, a Day deem'd lucky to the Faction; and however the rest of the Plot miscarried, that part relating to the firing of the City was unhappily put in Execution, by their Brethren the Fanatics, and then thrown upon the Papists. Rathbone and the other Prisoners were executed at Tyburn.

The Lord Moreley tryed by his Peers, and convicted of Manlaughter, in killing Mr. Hastings.

The Lord Bellasis return'd home from his Government of Tangier.

The Lord Hollis return'd from his Embassy in France, upon the War between the two Nations.

The Grand Fleet riding in the Downs, Prince Rupert with 20 Men of War is commanded to the Westward.

The Dutch Fleet consisting of Ninety Sail, under the Command of de Ruyter and Trump, fall upon that part of the English Fleet commanded by the Duke of Albemarle, consisting

consisting of about 50 Sail, who maintain the Fight three Days, tho' the Dutch were joined by 16 Sail more the second Day.

Prince Rupert having joined the Duke, the Battle was renewed, and fought with that Obstinacy, that neither Side had much occasion to Triumph, but they were forced to retire to their respective Harbours to refit. The English in this Battle lost the Admirals Sir Wm. Berkeley and Sir Christopher Mings; and Sir George Astue was taken Prisoner, his Ship the Prince, a first Rate, being burnt. There were several thousand Men killed on each side, and the Dutch lost Admiral Everts among the rest.

The Lord Douglas, with his Regiment, landed at Rye, having been in the French Service.

The King and the Duke of York went down to the Buoy in the Nore, to view the Condition of the Fleet.

Henry Coventry, Esq; arrives from his Embassy in Sweden.

The Dutch Fleet insult the English Coast.

An Order of Council for driving the Cattle off of Rumney Marsh, to prevent their being carried away by the Enemy.

Charles of York, third Son to the Duke of York, born, but dy'd the May following.

Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle put to Sea with the Grand Fleet.

The English and Dutch Fleets engage again, and the English gain a compleat Victory, destroying above twenty Dutch Men of War, and driving the rest into their Harbours. In this Action the Dutch lost four of their Admirals, besides 4000 other Officers and Seamen; and the loss of the English side is said to be inconsiderable.

About this time the Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbee

Islands, was cast away in a Hurricane near Martinico.

Sir Robert Holmes, Rear Admiral of the Red, destroyed two Dutch Men of War, and about an hundred and fifty Sail of Merchant Ships in the Uly, and afterwards landed in the Island of Schelling, and burnt and plunder'd the Town of Bandairs, consisting of about 1000 Houses.

Thanksgiving for the Successes against the Dutch.

The Dutch Fleet came out again and pass'd by Dover, in order to join the French, but were prevented by Prince Rupert, and forced to return to their Harbours.

A Fire broke out in London, where the Monument now stands, which destroy'd in the space of four Days 49 Churches, among which was the Cathedral of St. Pauls, the City Gates, Guildhall, and many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, 13200 dwelling Houses, 400 Streets.

The Ruins of the City were 436 Acres, extending from the Tower along the Thames side to the Temple Church, and from the North East Gate, along the City Wall to Holbourn Bridge, or Fleet-Ditch. During the continuance of the Fire, the King and the Duke of York, and many of the Nobility and great Ministers, used their utmost endeavours to prevent the spreading of it; they made the Round of the Fire usually twice a Day, and for many Hours together on Horseback and on Foot, gave orders for pursuing the Work by commands, threatenings, desires, example and good store of Money, which the King himself distributed to the Workmen.

The King issued a Declaration for relief of the Sufferers by the Fire.

1666

Aug.

3 & 9

14

1 Sept.

2

5

A

1666 6 Sept.	A Proclamation issued for keeping Markets for the supply of the City of <i>London</i> , and for the preventing Tumults, and appointing a meeting of the Merchants.	Parliament was prorog'd to the 10th of <i>October</i> following.
13	A Proclamation for a Fast to be observed the 10th of <i>October</i> , on account of the Fire.	Proclamation for apprehending the Duke of <i>Bucks</i> .
21	The Parliament met.	Ambassadors arrive from <i>Sweden</i> to mediate a Peace between the <i>English</i> , <i>French</i> and <i>Dutch</i> .
1 Oct.	The Commons vote, that the Thanks of the House be given his Majesty for his great Care and Endeavour to prevent the burning of the City of <i>London</i> .	Baronets created, Anno 1666.
	An Address of both Houses for putting the Laws in Execution, against Priests and Jesuits.	J OHN Nelthorpe of <i>Greys Inn</i> , Jun. Esq; with remainder to <i>Goddard Nelthorpe</i> of <i>Clerkenwell</i> , in <i>Com. Midd.</i>
19 27 Nov	War declared against <i>Denmark</i> . The <i>Presbyterians</i> in <i>Scotland</i> rising in Rebellion, and having assembled a Body of 1500 Men at <i>Pentland Hills</i> , led by their Teachers, were defeated by the King's Troops, and 500 of them killed in the Action.	Sir Robert Viner of the City of <i>London</i> , <i>Knt.</i>
23	Sir Thomas Clifford made Comptroller of the Household, on the Death of Sir Hugh Pellard, and sworn of the Privy-Council.	Sir Thomas Twysden of <i>Bradburn</i> <i>juxta East Malling</i> , in <i>Com. Kent</i> , <i>Knt.</i> one of the Justices of the King's Bench.
7 Dec.	Ten of the Rebels executed at <i>Edinburgh</i> .	Sir Anthony Ascher of <i>Bishop's Bonne</i> , in <i>Com. Kent</i> , <i>Knt.</i>
2 Jan.	The Lord Mordaunt impeach'd for illegally imprisoning <i>Wm. Taleur</i> , Esq;	John Doyley of <i>Chiselhampton</i> , in <i>Com. Oxon.</i> Esq;
Febr.	Differences arise between the two Houses, concerning the Tryal of the Lord Mordaunt, the Lords declaring, that in case of Misdemeanors, the Peer accused ought to sit within the Bar, and have Council allowed him, which the Commons denied.	Edward Hoby of <i>Bisham</i> , in <i>Com. Berk.</i> Esq;
8	The King came to the House and having pass'd the Bills of Supply, amounting to 1800000 <i>l.</i> the Bill for rebuilding the City of <i>London</i> , and some others; the	Thomas Put of <i>Combe</i> , in <i>Com. Devon.</i> Esq;
		John Tirrel of <i>Springfield</i> , in <i>Com. Essex</i> , Esq; Son and Heir apparent to Sir John Tirrel of <i>Heron</i> , in <i>Com. Essex</i> , <i>Knt.</i>
		Gilbert Gerrard of <i>Fiskerton</i> (entailing the same Title upon his Issue Male by Mary his second Wife, Daughter to John Esq; Lord Bishop of <i>Durham</i>) in <i>Com. Linc.</i>
		Sir Robert Teomans of <i>Redlands</i> , in <i>Com. Glouc.</i> <i>Knt.</i>
		Carr Scroop of <i>Cockerington</i> , in <i>Com. Linc.</i> Esq;
		Peter Fortescue of <i>Wood</i> , in <i>Com. Devon.</i> Esq;
		Sir Richard Bettenson of <i>Wimbleton</i> , in <i>Com. Surrey</i> , <i>Knt.</i>
		Algernon Peyton of <i>Donnington</i> , in the Isle of <i>Ely</i> , in <i>Com. Cantab.</i>
March 25	The Earl of <i>Cleveland</i> , Captain of the Band of Pensioners, died,	1667. and was succeeded by the Lord <i>Bellasis</i> .

Roger Martin of Long Melford, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.

The Lord Dunkirk Hollis, and the Hon. Henry Coventry, Esq; the English Plenipotentiaries for a Treaty of Peace with the Dutch, set out for Breda, and made their publick Entry into Breda on the 14th of May following.

A Squadron of Dutch Men of War attempt Burnt Island in Scotland, but are forced to retire.

Richard Hastings of Redlinch, in Com. Somers. Esq; created a Bart.

The Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, died.

The French King publishes a Manifesto, laying claim to Brabant, &c.

Wm. Hanham of Winbourn, in Com. Dorset, Esq; created a Bart.

The Duke of Kendal, second Son to the Duke of York, died.

The Duke of Albemarle, the Lord Ashley Cooper, Sir Thomas Clifford, Sir William Coventry, and Sir John Dancombe, made Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Treasurer.

The Dutch sailed up the Medway, as far as Chatham, and burnt the Royal Oak, the Loyal London, and the Great James, with several other English Men of War, and retired with the loss only of two of their Ships, which ran aground and were burnt by themselves.

The Duke of Cambridge, eldest Son to the Duke of York, died.

Sir John Harman with 16 Sail of English Men of War, defeated the French Fleet, consisting of 30 Men of War, near Martinico.

Proclamation for assembling the Parliament, the 25th of July, to provide against the Dutch, who came into the Mouth of the River Thames, and insulted the English Coasts, making Descents in several Places.

Land Forces are raised to oppose the Dutch.

Peace concluded with the French and Dutch at Breda.

The Plenipotentiaries arrive with the Articles of Peace from Breda.

The Dutch Fleet come into the Mouth of the River Thames again, and are encountred by Sir Edward Spragg, and forced to retire.

The Parliament met, but are order'd to adjourn to the 29th, when the King came to the House, and having acquainted them that the reason of their sudden meeting was now at an End, a Peace being concluded with the Dutch, he prorogued them to the 10th of October, being the Day they stood prorogued to before.

Mr. Abraham Cowley, the Poet, died, and was buried in Westminster Abby the 3d of August following.

The Ratifications of Peace with the Dutch were exchanged.

Peace with France, Denmark and the States General proclaim'd at London.

The Great Seal is taken from the Earl of Clarendon, and given to Sir Orlando Bridgman, who is made Lord Keeper.

Edgar, Duke of Cambridge, fourth Son to the Duke of York, born.

The Duke of Bucks restored to favour again, and admitted to the Council Table.

Commissioner Pett brought before the Council, to answer for his Negligence and Miscarriages, in suffering the King's Men of War to be destroyed at Chatham.

The Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to the Prorogation.

Both Houses address his Majesty, and return him Thanks for disbanding the Army, and dismissing Papists out of his Guards, for vacating the Canary Patents, and particularly for displacing the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

The King laid the first Stone of the Foundation of the first Pillar of

1667

29 Jun

7 July

23 Aug

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14 Aug

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14 Sept

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8 Oct

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1667
Octob. of the *Royal Exchange*, and Knighted the two Sheriffs of London, *Dennis Gauden* and *Thomas Davis*, Esqrs.

31 The Duke of *York* laid the first Stone of the second Pillar of the *Royal Exchange*.

12 Nov Mr. *Edw. Seymour*, in the name of the Commons, impeach'd *Edward Earl of Clarendon* of High Treason, &c. at the Bar of the House of Lords.

The Ambassadors from the States General make their publick Entry, and Admiral *Ascough* returns from his Imprisonment in *Holland*.

The two Houses disagree about committing of the Earl of *Clarendon*, on a general Impeachment.

3 Dec. The Earl of *Clarendon* withdraws himself, and goes over to *France*, leaving an Apology behind him address'd to the House of Peers.

19 An Act passed for the Banishment of the Earl of *Clarendon*.

The Parliament adjourn to the 6th of *February*.

Jan. Sir *Wm. Temple* sent Envoy to *Holland*, to propose an Alliance with the States.

22 The Earl of *Sandwich*, Ambassador to the Court of *Spain*, goes to *Lisbon*, to mediate a Peace between *Spain* and *Portugal*.

23 The Treaty of Alliance concluded with the States General.

26 *Sweden* enters into the Alliance with *England* and *Holland*, from

whence it obtain'd the name of the *Triple League*.

The King establishes four Committees of Council, viz. 1st. For Foreign Affairs. 2dly. For the Admiralty and Navy. 3dly. For Trade and Plantations. 4thly. For Grievances.

The Parliament met, and the King desires a Supply, and that they would enter into measures to unite his Protestant Subjects.

Count *Donah*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, makes his publick Entry.

The Peace with *Spain*, concluded the preceding Summer, is proclaim'd.

Peace between *Spain* and *Portugal* concluded by the mediation of *England*.

Brunkard expelled the House of Commons, for pretending Orders from the Duke of *York* to Sir *John Harman* to slacken Sail, when the *English* Fleet was in pursuit of the *Dutch* in the first Battle.

Commissioner *Pett* impeach'd for Mismanagement in defence of his Majesty's Ships at *Chatham*.

A Petition of the House of Peers to his Majesty, to settle the Precedence of the *English* Peers, before the Foreign Nobility.

At the Instance of the Commons a Proclamation is published, for the suppressing unlawful Conventicles.

I 6 6 8.

4 Apr. Messenger *Bafely*, and other Rioters, making an Insurrection in *London*, under pretence of pulling down Bawdy Houses, several of them are convicted of High Treason, and executed.

16 Sir *Wm. Wild*, Bart. Recorder of *London*, made one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*.

18 *Bridge Town* in *Barbadoes* burnt down.

Sir *Wm. Temple* sent Ambassador to *Aix la Chapelle*, to mediate a Peace between *France* and *Spain*.

The Duke of *Ormond* coming over to *England*, the Earl of *Osery*, his Son, is sworn Lord Deputy in his Absence.

Differences between the two Houses, upon the Lords taking Cognizance of a Cause originally, between Mr. *Skinner*, and the *East India Company*. His

His Majesty having passed several Bills, declared his Pleasure, that the Parliament adjourn to the 11th of Aug. and it was adjourn'd accordingly.

Sir John Vaughan, Knt. Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas.

Charles Viscount Fitzharding, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, died.

Sir Thomas Clifford made Treasurer of the Household, and is succeeded in his Place of Comptroller by Francis Lord Newport.

Proclamation for adjourning the Parliament from the 11th of Aug. to Novemb. 10th.

Francis Top of Tormar, in Com. Glouc. Esq; created a Bart.

This Summer the King and the Duke of York visited the several Ports, and viewed the Condition of the Fleet, and detach'd a strong Squadron to the Mediterranean, under the Command of Sir Thomas Allen.

Sir Daniel Harvey sent Ambassador to Constantinople.

Mons. Colberts Ambassador from the French King made his publick Entry.

Wm. Langhorn of the Inner Temple, Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Wm. Godolphin sent Ambassador to Spain.

Sir Edw. Spragg sent Envoy to

the Constable of Castile in the Netherlands.

James Duke of Monmouth is placed in his Command of Captain of the King's Life-Guard, in the room of the Lord Brandon Gerrard, who resigned.

Sir Thomas Allen renews the Peace with Algiers, and procures the English Captives to be released.

Signior Petro Mocenigo, Ambassador from the State of Venice, makes his publick Entry.

A Proclamation for adjourning the Parliament from the 10th of Novemb. to the first of March.

Dr. John Wilkins, President of Wadham College in Oxon, consecrated Bishop of Chester.

Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament from the first of March to the 19th of Octob. following.

The Earl of Carlisle sent Ambassador to Sweden.

Mr. Montague sent Ambassador to France.

Sir Peter Wyche sent Ambassador to Muscovy.

Sir Wm. Temple sent Ambassador to Holland.

Sir Wm. Godolphin sent Ambassador to Portugal.

The Princess Henrietta, third Daughter of the Duke York, was born: she died the 15th of Nov. 1669.

1669.

Cosmo de Medicis, Prince of Tuscany, arrived at London.

He visited Cambridge, and on the 3d the University of Oxford.

Prince George of Denmark came over into England from France, and soon after returned to Denmark.

The Earl of Winchelsea arrived from his Embassy at Constantinople.

The new Theatre at Oxford, being the Benefaction of the present Archbishop Dr. Sheldon, was opened, and Dr. South the University Orator made a Speech upon the Occasion.

The Lord Roberts being made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, embark'd for Dublin.

A Proclamation for suppressing seditious Conventicles.

The

1668

9 Sept.

17

18

18 Dec.

Jan.

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9 July

16

1669
22 Jul
9 Aug

The Lord Howard sent Ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco.

Archbishop Sheldon Intending to retire from Business, resign'd the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, and recommended the Duke of Ormond to succeed him, who was accordingly elected Chancellor.

10
Henrietta Maria, Queen Dowager to King Charles I, died at St. Colombe near Paris, in the 60th Year of her Age.

17
Count Guldenliou, Ambassador extraordinary from Denmark, made his publick Entry.

6 Sept
Sir Thomas Allen being arrived at Algiers with a Squadron of Men of War, and the Algerines refusing to give Satisfaction for their Depredations, he declares War against them.

28
The Royal-Exchange being rebuilt, was first open'd.

1908
The Parliament met, when the King desired a Supply, and propos'd a Union with Scotland.

The Earl of Lauderdale being made High Commissioner in Scotland, met the Parliament of that Kingdom the same Day the English Parliament met, and proposes a Union with England; and tells them his Majesty was resolv'd to maintain the ancient Government of the Church, by Archbishops and Bishops.

The Scots Parliament offer the King the Nomination of the Commissioners to treat of a Union with England, and pass an Act asserting the King's Supremacy over all Persons and Causes ecclesiastical.

6 Nov.
Both Houses present his Majesty with an Address of Thanks in the Banqueting-House, for issuing his

Proclamation for suppressing Conventicles, and desire a Continuance of his Case in that Point.

The Claim of Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, to be Chancellor of the Noble Order of the Garter, admitted.

Differences between the Houses concerning a Judgment given in the House of Peers against Sir Samuel Bernardiston, and another against the East-India Company, last Session.

The King prorogues both Houses by Commission to the 14th of Feb. following.

The Duke of Albemarle, Captain General of his Majesty's Forces, died at the Cock-Pit, and was succeeded in his Honour by his Son the Earl of Torrington.

The Lord Viscount Faulconburgh died in his Embassy to the Princes of Italy.

The Dutchess of Albemarle, Relict to the late Duke, died at the Cock-Pit.

Timothy Littleton, Serjeant at Law, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Parliament met, and the King demanded a Supply, representing the great Necessities of the Crown.

The Differences between the two Houses concerning the Judgment of the Peers against the East-India Company are compromis'd by the Mediation of his Majesty, the Proceedings against the Company agreed to be ras'd out of the Journals.

Both Houses return his Majesty Thanks for bringing some seditious Fanaticks to Justice, and desire the Laws may be put in Execution against Dissenters and Popish Recusants.

1670.

10 Apr
The Right Honourable John Lord Berkley, being made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, set out for that

Kingdom.

His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to a Bill to prevent and suppress

press seditious Conventicles, and to a Bill for treating of a Union between the two Kingdoms, and several other Acts; and then directed the Houses to adjourn to the 24th of Oct. following.

Edw. Moslyn of Talacre, in Com. Flint, Esq; created a Bart.

A Cabinet Council constituted, consisting of five Lords, viz. the Dukes of Bucks and Lauderdale; the Lord Clifford; the Earl of Arlington; and the Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftsbury.

James Duke of Monmouth call'd to the Council-Board.

The Corps of George Duke of Althorpe having lain in State at Somerset-House, was carried from thence in great Pomp, and interr'd in Henry VII's Chapel, at the King's Charge.

Sir Heneage Finch made Attorney-General.

Sir Edw. Turner made Solicitor-General.

The Princess Henrietta Maria, Dutchess of Orleans, youngest Daughter to King Charles I, came into England, and was met at Dover by her Brothers the King and the Duke of York. Here the Court remained about a Fortnight, and then the Dutchess of Orleans return'd to France.

With the Dutchess of Orleans came over Madam Queroualle, afterwards one of the Royal Concubines, and Dutchess of Portsmouth.

Philip Carteret of St. Owen in the Isle of Jersey, Esq; created a Bart.

The Dutchess of Orleans, Sister to King Charles, died at St. Clon, being about 26 Years of Age.

Barbara Villiers (Daughter and Heir of Wm. Villiers, Viscount Grandison killed in the late Rebellion) Wife of Roger Palmer Earl of Castlemain, created Baroness

of Nonsuch, Countess of Southampton, and Dutchess of Cleveland, with Remainder to Charles and George Fitz Roy her Sons successively.

The Duke of Bucks went over to France to treat of an Alliance against the Dutch, as was supposed.

The Parliament met according to their Adjournment.

The Prince of Orange the King's Nephew arriv'd at Whitehall, and is complimented and entertained by the City. He afterwards visited Oxford and Cambridge, and continued in England till the 15th of Feb. following.

The Duke of Ormond was taken out of his Coach, and wounded in the Night near Clarendon-House, where his Grace then resided, and with great Difficulty he disengaged himself, and got clear of the Assassins, who designed to have carried him to Tyburn, and hang'd him there. This desperate Attempt was made by Blood and his Confederates, who afterwards stole the Crown.

Sir John Coventry, Knt. of the Bath and Member of Parliament, was wounded, and maimed, and his Nose slit in the Streets of London, by Sir Thomas Sandys and others.

A Petition and Address of both Houses to his Majesty, upon the Growth of Popery.

Enslwar Skipwith of Newbold, in Com. Warw. created a Bart.

The Princess Katherine, fourth Daughter to the Duke of York, born: She dy'd the 5th of Decemb. 1671.

The King pass'd several Bills, and among the rest one to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, occasion'd by the Attempt upon Sir John Coventry.

Dif-

1670
March Difference between the two Houses, upon the Lords claiming a Right to alter a Money-Bill.

John Sabin of Eyns, in Com. Bees, created a Barr.

1671.

31 Mar Her Royal Highness Anne, Dutches of York, eldest Daughter of Edw. Earl of Clayendon, late Lord Chancellor of England, died at St. James's, in the 34th Year of her Age, and was buried in Hen. VII's Chapel, Apr. the 5th.

22 Apr The King gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, and among the rest one for the better Maintenance of Parsons, Vicars, and Curates of the Parishes in London, destroyed by the late Fire; and then the Parliament was prorogued to the 16th of April next.

25 A great Fire happened at Oxford.

5 May Edw. Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, died.

9 Sir John Kelynge, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, died.

Blood and his Confederates attempting to steal the Crown out of the Tower are apprehended.

10 Sir Edw. Spragg with a Squadron of English Men of War destroys the Algerine Pirates at Bugia.

13 Hen. E. of St. Albans made Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

18 Sir Matthew Hale, chief Baron of the Exchequer, made Lord chief Justice of the King's Bench.

20 Francis North, Esq; Son to the Lord North, made Solicitor General.

23 Sir Edw. Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons, made Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer.

7 June The Duke of Bucks admitted Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

8 Edgar Duke of Cambridge, fourth Son to the Duke of York, died.

28 Wm. Chater of Croythall, in Com.

Eber. Esq; created a Baronet.

The King visits Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other Western Ports.

The French restore the English Plantation at St. Christophers, to Sir Char. Wheeler, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

The Parliament prorogued by Proclamation, to the 30th of October.

Hen. Coventry, Esq; sent Ambassador to Sweden.

The King and Court set out from Whitehall for New-Market, from whence the King visited Tarmouth, Norwich, Cambridge, &c. and return'd the 21st of October to Whitehall.

The King, Queen and Court entertained at the Lord Mayor's Feast, at Guildhall.

Herbert Croft of Crofts Castle, in Com. Heref. Esq; created a Barr.

Peace concluded with the Algerines, by Sir Edw. Spragg.

Sir George Downing sent Ambassador to Holland, to demand Satisfaction for the Insolence of the Dutch.

The Princess Katherine, fourth and youngest Daughter of the Duke of York, died.

John Saintawbin of Clowes, in Com. Cornub. created a Barr.

The King having shut up the Exchequer, publishes a Declaration with his Reasons for suspending Payments for a Year.

Sir George Downing returns from his Embassy in Holland, and is committed to the Tower.

The Dutch Smyrna Fleet coming thro' the Chanel with their Convoy, and refusing to strike to the English, Sir Rob. Holmes fought them, and took five Prizes.

A De-

A Declaration of Indulgence publish'd for suspending the penal Laws against Dissenters.

A Declaration of War publish'd against the States General.

1671

17 Mar

1672.

By the Treaty between England and France, six thousand of the British Troops were to join the French Army; whereupon the Duke of Monmouth with 6000 English and Scots embark'd this Month for Flanders, and assisted in taking several Towns from the Dutch, and were before *Utrecht* when that City surrender'd to the French King.

The Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis Del Fresno, makes his publick Entry.

Hen. Marquis of Worcester, Arthur Earl of Essex, Thomas Viscount Faulconbridge, and George Viscount Halifax, sworn of the Privy-Council.

Hen. Bennet, Lord Arlington, created Viscount Thetford, and Earl of Arlington.

Anthony Ashley, Lord Winburn, created Baron Cooper of Paplet, and Earl of Shaftsbury.

Sir Robt. Atkins, Knight of the Bath, made a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Sir Thomas Clifford created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh.

The Earl of Lauderdale, created Duke of Lauderdale.

Sir Thomas Osborn, Treasurer of the Navy, sworn of the Privy-Council.

The King went aboard Count Desfrees the French Admiral at St. Helens, who had brought 40 Men of War thither, to join the English Fleet.

The English and French Fleet under the Command of the Duke of York, came in Sight of the Dutch Fleet commanded by De Ruyter, about eight Leagues off the Gun-Fleet.

A Fire happened at St. Katharine's without the Iron-Gate near the Tower, which burnt about an hundred Houses.

The Duke of York engaged the Dutch in Southwold Bay: In the beginning of the Action the Dutch had some Advantage by having the Weather-Gage; but in the Evening they fled, and were pursued by his Royal Highness to their own Coasts. The Battle was very obstinately fought from Morning till Evening; several great Ships and some thousands of Men were destroyed, and among the rest the Earl of Sandwich, Admiral of the Blue, whose Ship was set on Fire, and blown up. The French lost their Rear-Admiral Monsieur De la Rabiniere: And the Dutch lost De Ghent, Admiral of their Blue Squadron.

This being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth and Restoration, the new Conduit erected by Sir Thomas Viner in Stock Market was first opened, and run with Wine for several Hours.

Monsieur De Rabiniere, Rear-Admiral of the French Squadron, was buried at Rochester.

A Proclamation to restrain the spreading of false News, and licentious talking of Matters of State and Government.

The Body of the Earl of Sandwich being taken up at Sea, and brought to Deptford, was carried from thence by Water in great Pomp to Westminster-Abbey, attended by great Numbers of the Nobility, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London in their Barges; and the Funeral Rites were performed at the Charge of his Majesty, in Consideration of

L

28 May

29

4 June

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3 July

1672

his eminent Services at the Restoration, and afterwards, and particularly in the late Engagement with the Dutch,

3 July

Hen. Coventry, Esq; sworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and a Member of the Privy-Council.

The French King having overrun great Part of Holland, took Possession of *Urrecht*, and kept his Court there, and the Dutch were forced to lay their Country under Water.

The English and French Fleet insult the Dutch Coasts, and were ready to have made a Descent, but were driven off by stormy Weather.

The Prince of Orange is made Stadtholder, and Captain-General of the Dutch; and Pensioner *De Witt*, who had long governed the Affairs of the United Provinces, with his Brother *Ruart Van Patten*, are torn in Pieces by the Mob, the 10th of August following.

21

The Dutch having sent Deputies over to England, to represent the Dangers Europe would be in, if their Country was destroy'd by the French; the King sent the Duke of Bucks, the Earl of Arlington, and the Lord Halifax, Ambassadors Extraordinary to Holland, to treat with them; but they returned without effecting any thing.

22

Arthur Earl of Essex, being nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Lord Berkeley, set out for that Kingdom.

16 Aug

A Proclamation for making current his Majesty's Farthings and Halfpence, and prohibiting those made by private Persons to be paid or received in Trade.

17 Sept.

A Proclamation for further proroguing the Parliament, from the 30th of October, till the 14th of Febr. following.

The Ratifications of the Treaty

between England and France exchanged.

Hen. Howard, Lord Howard of Castle-Rising, created Earl of Norwich.

Baron Spar and the Sieur *Ehrensteyn*, Ambassadors extraordinary from Sweden, had their publick Audience.

Robt. Eden of Westchland, in Com. Durham, created a Barr.

Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, by reason of his great Age and Infirmities resign'd the Great Seal, and his Majesty constituted the Earl of Shaftsbury Lord Chancellor of England.

Sir *John Duncombe*, Knt. one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

John Werden of Cheshire, Esq; created a Barr.

Thomas Lord Clifford, Treasurer of the Household, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, made Lord High Treasurer of England.

The Lord *Newports* is made Treasurer of the Household.

The Lord *Maynard* made Comptroller of the Household.

Charles Duke of Richmond died in his Embassy to the Court of Denmark.

His Majesty declared in Council that he thought fit during the present War to make an Addition to his Troops.

His Majesty publishes a Declaration, that he was under a Necessity of continuing to stop Payment in the Exchequer till the 1st of May next.

Wm. Ellis, a Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

The English take the Island of Tobago in the West-Indies from the Dutch.

The

The Dutch surprise the Island of St. Helena, lying 13 Degrees South of the Equinoctial in Africa, and take it from the English East-India Company.

Louis Duras, Marquis of Blanquefort in France, and Captain of the Duke of York's Horse Guards, elevated Baron of Holdenby in England.

Sir *Wm. Wild*, Baronet, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

Hugh Windham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, made a Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir *Edw. Thurland*, Knt. made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Parliament met, and chose Sir *Job Charlton*, Chief Justice of Chester, their Speaker, in the room of Sir *Edw. Turner*, who had been made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The King made a Speech to both Houses, declaring the Necessity of his entering into a War with the Dutch, and desiring Supplies. He tells them his Indulgence to Dissenters had a good Effect, and he would admit of no Contadiction in that Point: He was resolv'd to stick to it.

The Lord Chancellor *Shaftsbury* the same Day made that remarkable Speech, wherein he has that Expression, *Delenda est Carthago*. The Dutch must be extirpated, They were England's eternal Enemy by Interest and Inclination.

1673.

The Royal Assent is given to the Test Act, which requires all Officers Civil and Military to receive the Sacrament according to the Church of England, and make a Declaration against Transubstantiation; and an Act for granting his Majesty a Supply of 1238000*l*.

The. Allen of *Blundellon*, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Barr.

Sir *Job Charlton* desiring to be dismiss'd on account of his Indisposition, his Majesty gave Leave to the Commons to chuse another Speaker, and the Choice fell upon *Edw. Seymour*, Esq; who was approved by his Majesty.

The Commons address his Majesty to revoke his Declaration of Indulgence to Dissenters, and to permit the Laws to have their free Course.

His Majesty sends the Commons a Message, in Answer to their Address, that he did not pretend to suspend any Laws wherein the Properties, Rights or Liberties of the Subjects are concerned, or to alter any thing in the Doctrine or Discipline of the Church of England, but only to take off the Penalties insisted on Dissenters.

James Earl of Northampton sworn of the Privy-Council.

The King having received another Address from both Houses against the Dissenters, promises to retract his Declaration; and assures them that what he had done in that Particular, should not for the future be drawn into Example or Consequence.

The Earl of *Shaftsbury* finding the King yield to the Addresses and Representations of the Parliament, deserts his Majesty's Interest, and makes his Court to the Whiggs.

with several other Acts; after which the Parliament adjourn'd to the 20th of October.

Edw. Seymour, Esq; Speaker of the Commons, sworn of the Privy-Council.

The Duke of York soon after passing the Test Act resigned his

1672

7 Febr

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7 Mar.

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9 Apr.

- 1673 Place of Admiral, and Prince Rupert has the Command of the Fleet conferr'd upon him.
- 1 May The Duke of Monmouth created Lieutenant General by the French King.
- 6 The Island of St. Helena in Africa retaken by Captain Munday, with three Dutch East-India Ships.
- 16 The English and French Fleet being joined off of Rye, the King and the Duke went thither to take a view of them.
- 17 The Earl of Ossory made Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron.
- 28 Prince Rupert engages the Dutch Fleet, and forces them to retire to their Harbours.
- 2 June Francis War of Hestercombe, in Com. Somers. Esq; created a Barr.
- June A Treaty of Peace set on Foot between the English and Dutch, &c. at Cologne.
- 4 The English and Dutch Fleets engage again near the Coasts of Suffolk, and the Dutch are chased to their own Shallows.
- 19 The Lord Clifford resigned his Treasurer's Staff, on account of the Test Act, being a profess'd Papist.
- 11 Aug Prince Rupert gained a third Victory over the Dutch; but the French Squadron standing Neuter the latter part of the Day, it was not so compleat as it might have been; in this Battle Sir Edw. Spragg, Admiral of the Blue, was kill'd, after he had behaved himself very bravely, and the Dutch lost two Flag Officers, and about 1000 Men.
- 9 Louise de Queroualle created Baroness of Petersfield, Countess of Farnham, and Dutchess of Portsmouth.
- 15 Sir Thomas Osborn having been constituted Lord High Treasurer of England, on the Resignation of the Lord Clifford, was now created Baron of Kiveton, and Viscount Lauder.
- Orlando Bridgman of Kidley, in Com. Cestr. Esq; created a Barr.
- The Parliament met, and the Commons voted an Address to his Majesty, against the Duke of York's marrying the Princess of Modena, or any other Person not of the Protestant Religion; whereupon they were prorogued to the 27th Instant.
- The King came to the House, and in his Speech desired Supplies for the Dutch War, and Money to discharge the Goldsmiths and Bankers, to whom he was indebted by shutting up the Exchequer.
- The Commons address a second time against the Duke's Marriage with the Princess of Modena; and resolve to grant no Supplies, till they are secured against Popery and Popish Counsellors.
- The Commons having drawn up an Address against a standing Army, and other Grievances, were suddenly sent for to attend his Majesty in the House of Lords, and were prorogued to the 7th of Jan. following.
- The Great Seal is taken from the Earl of Shaftesbury, and given to Sir Heneage Finch, the Attorney General, who was made Lord Keeper.
- Sir Francis North, Knt. made Attorney-General.
- An Order of Council, that no Papist, or reputed Papist, come to Court.
- Francis Windham of Trent, in Com. Somers. Esq; created a Barr.
- The Princess of Modena landed at Dover, where she was met by the Duke of York, and married to him that Evening by the Bishop of Oxford.
- Arthur Harris of Stowford, in Com. Devon. Esq; created a Barr.
- Wm. Blacket of Newcastle, in Com. Northumb. Esq; created a Barr.

John Thomson of Haverham, in Com. Bucks. Esq; created a Bart.

The Parliament met, and the King made them a Speech, desiring Supplies for the War, and that they would discharge the Debts he owed the Goldsmiths.

The Lord Keeper Finch created Baron Finch of Daventry, in the County of Northampton.

The Duke of Bucks and the Earl of Arlington examin'd by the Commons, as to the Advice they had given in the Privy-Council.

The Commons impeach the Earl of Arlington.

Halfwell Tynte of Halfwell, in Com. Somers. Esq; created a Bart.

The Commons resolve, that the keeping any standing Forces, other than the Militia in this Nation, is a Grievance. That accor-

ding to Law the King ought to have no Guards, but the Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Yeoman of the Guard; and that it was impossible effectually to deliver this Nation from a standing Army, 'till the Life Guards were pulled up by the Roots.

A Treaty of Peace signed by his Majesty's Commissioners at London, with Spain and the States General.

The King makes a Speech to the Houses, acquainting them with the Peace with Spain and Holland, and with the Orders he had given for disbanding the Army.

The Parliament prorogu'd to the 10th of November.

The Peace with Holland proclaimed.

1674.

Cornelius Martin Tramp, of Holland, created a Bart.

An Order of Council for prosecuting those who built on new Foundations in the Cities of London and Westminster.

Sir Leolin Jenkins, and *Sir Joseph Williamson*, his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Cologne, return to Whitehall.

The Heers Van Reed, Van Benningham, and Van Haven, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the States General, make their publick Entry.

Robert Parker of Raton, in Parach de Willingdon, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.

John Sherard of Lophorp, in Com. Linc. Esq; created a Bart.

Robert Earl of Sunderland sworn of the Privy-Council.

Sir Edward Henry Lee, Bart. created Baron of Spellesbury, Viscount Quarendon, and Earl of Litchfield.

John Maitland, Duke and Earl of Lauderdale in Scotland, created Baron of Petersham and Earl of Guisford in England.

Thomas Osborn, Baron Kiveton, and Viscount Latimer, created Earl of Danby.

The Earl of Peterborough sworn of the Privy-Council.

The Duke of Monmouth, upon the resignation of the Duke of Buckingham, was elected Chancellor of Cambridge.

The Battle of Senneff fought in Flanders. Both sides claim'd the Victory.

Henry Earl of St. Albans having resigned the Staff, as Lord Chamberlain, his Majesty delivered it to *Henry Earl of Arlington*.

Sir Joseph Williamson made one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Thomas Leonard, Lord Dacres of Hurst Monceaux, created Earl of Sussex.

Walter Clarges of St. Martins in the Fields, in Com. Midd. Esq; created a Bart.

George Fitz Roy, third natural Son to King Charles II, by the

1673
Feb.

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1674. CHARLES II.

1674 Dukes of Cleveland, created Earl of Northumberland, Viscount Falmonth, and Baron of Penfrith.

2 Nov. Thomas Williams of Eltham, in Com. Kent. Esq; created a Barr.

10 The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 13th of April in the Year ensuing.

4 Dec. The Earl of Strafford admitted of his Majesty's Privy-Council.

18 His Majesty having at his Entertainment at Guildhall in the City of London, the 29th of October last, accepted of the Freedom of the City, by the Hands of Sir Thomas Player their Chamberlain; this Day the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited upon his Majesty at Whitehall, and humbly presented him with the Copy of the Freedom of the City, in a

Box of Massy Gold, the Seal whereof hanging in a Gold Box set over with Diamonds, to a considerable Value.

Robert Palmer of East-Sutton, in Com. Kent. Esq; created a Barr.

Her Royal Highness was brought to Bed of a Daughter, christened by the Name of Catharine Laura.

Sir Wm. Jones, Knt. made Attorney-General.

Sir Francis North, Attorney-General, made Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Place, in the room of the Lord Chief Justice Vaughan deceased.

Sir Edw. Nevill of Grove, in Com. North. Knt. created a Barr.

Four Tripoli Men of War burnt in the Port of Tripoli, by Sir John Narborough.

I 6 7 5.

13 Apr The Parliament meet, and the King makes a Speech, recommending to them the strengthening of the Royal Navy, and Unanimity amongst themselves.

23 Richard Tulpe, of Amsterdam in Holland, created a Barr.

Address of the Commons to his Majesty, to remove the Duke of Lauderdale from his Presence and Councils. Not complied with by the King.

Dr. Gilbert Burnet, once a Chaplain or Dependant of the Duke of Lauderdale's, appears as an Evidence against him, and betrays the private Conversation he had with his Lord.

26 Articles of Impeachment are drawn up against the Earl of Danby, but disagreed to by the House.

Address for recalling the English Troops out of the French Service. Not comply'd with by his Majesty.

A Bill brought into the House of Lords, To prevent the Dangers which may arise from Persons disaf-

fected to the Government. By which all Officers of State, Privy-Counsellors, &c. were to take the same Oath required of Magistrates in Corporations, viz. I A. B. do declare that it is not Lawful, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to take up Arms against the King, &c. Which Bill occasioned several warm Debates and Protests in the House of Peers.

Dr. Shirley bringing an Appeal in the House of Lords against Sir John Fag, a Member of the Commons, Dr. Shirley is ordered to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms; and afterwards Serjeant Pemberton, and all the Council that appeared for Shirley at the Lords Bar, are taken into Custody; whereupon the Lords order the Usher of the Black-Rod to take the Serjeant at Arms into Custody; and the Contest is carried to a greater height between the two Houses, than was ever known before.

The Prince of Newburgh came into England this Month, and was highly

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Dec.

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Highly careſs'd by the King and Royal Family, that Court having ſhewn great Civilities to them in their Exile.

Vera Bertie, Serjeant at Law, made a Baron of the Exchequer.

The King made a Speech to both Houſes, telling them, that ſince there was no proſpect of terminating the Differences between them any other way, he was under a Neceſſity of proroguing them; and they were prorog'd accordingly to the 13th of October, without having paſſed one publick Act.

Charles Duke of Lenox, natural Son to King Charles II, by *Louife de Querawalle*, Dutcheſs of Penſ-muth, created Baron of Settrington, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond.

Three hundred Houſes, and upwards of two hundred Souls, deſtroy'd by a Hurricane in Barbadoes, with eight Ships and Ketches in the Road.

The Town of Northampton burnt.

Charles Fitz. Roy, firſt called Limrick, eldeſt natural Son to King Charles II, by the Dutcheſs of Cleveland, created Baron of Newbury, Earl of Chicheſter, and Duke of Southampton.

Henry Fitz. Roy, another of the natural Sons of King Charles, by the Dutcheſs of Cleveland, created Duke of Graſſon.

The Parliament met, and the King preſſed them for Supplies, for building of Ships, and diſcharging ſome Anticipations on his Revenue, it being (he obſerves) 3 Years ſince he had demanded any thing for his own uſe.

The Commons reſolve not to grant any Supply to his Maſteſty, for the taking off the Anticipations that were upon his Revenue.

The Commons draw up a Teſt to be taken by the Reſpective Members, diſclaiming the recei-

ving any Bribe or Penſion from the Court, &c. for giving their Vote in any matter whatſoever.

The Duke of Bucks brings a Bill into the Houſe of Lords, for tolerating Proteſtant Diſſenters.

Proclamation for apprehending Monſ. St. Germain, a French Jeſuit.

The Differences between the two Houſes, in the Caſe of *Shirley* and *Fagg*, revived; and the Commons Reſolved, That whoſoever ſhould proſecute any Appeal before the Lords againſt any Commoner of England, from any Court of Equity, ſhould be deemed a Betrayer of the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of England, and ſhould be proceeded againſt accordingly; and ordered this Reſolution to be affixed to the Lobby, Weſtminſter-Hall Gate, and all the Inns of Court and Chancery.

The Lords on the contrary Reſolved, That the Paper poſted up againſt the Judicature of the Houſe of Peers, was Illegal, Unparliamentary, and tending to the Diſſolution of the Government.

The King, finding the Diſputes between the Houſes to ariſe to ſuch a Height, prorogued the Parliament to the 15th of Febr. 1676-7, having paſſed no publick Bills, and but three private Bills, one whereof was for the Rebuilding Northampton.

Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of any of the Commodities of Europe into the Plantations, which were not laden in England; and for putting the Laws relating to the Plantation Trade in Execution.

Sir *Leolin Jenkins* ſets out for *Nimiguen*, being one of the Plenipotentiaries appointed by his Maſteſty, to mediate a Peace between France, Holland, &c. The other Engliſh Plenipotentiaries were

1675
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10 Nov

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15 Dec.

1675
Dec. Sir Wm. Temple, the Lord Berkley, and Mr. Lawrence Hyde.
The Lord Keeper Finch made Lord Chancellor.

22 Thomas Samuel of Upton, in Com. Northampt. Esq; created a Bart.

19 Proclamation for suppressing Coffee Houses.

7 Jan. Proclamation for the better discovering the Authors of seditious Libels.

8 Proclamation for suspending the former Proclamation against Coffee-Houses,

March William Barker of Boking Hall, in Com. Essex, Esq; created a Bart.

29 Sir George Sondes created Baron of Throwley, Viscount Sondes of Lees Court, and Earl of Feverham.

8 Apr. Mr. Serjeant Montague made Ld. Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

12 Sir Rich. Raynsford, Knt. made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

13 Mr. Serjeant Scrogs made a Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Sir Thomas Jones made a Justice of the Common-Pleas.

28 Conde in Flanders taken from the Spaniards by the French.

9 May Mons. Courtin Ambassador Extraordinary from France, arrived in England.

17 Proclamation prohibiting English Seamen to enter themselves in Foreign Service.

26 Bouchain in Flanders taken by the French.

13 June John Brookes of York City, Esq; created a Bart.

31 Wm. Pennington of Muncafter, in Com. Cornub. Esq; created a Bart.

19 Aug. Richard Head, of the City of Rochester, Esq; created a Bart.

9 Sept. Philipsburgh in Germany taken by the Imperialists.

23 Oct. The King, Queen, their Royal Highnesses, and the Princesses Mary and Anne, entertain'd at the Lord Mayor's Feast.

fee-Houses, at the Instance of the Traders in Coffee and Tea.

Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, sworn of the Privy-Council.

Charles Rich of London, Esq; created a Bart.

Edward More of Morehall, in Com. Lanc. Esq; created a Bart.

Charles Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, created Earl of Middlesex.

Benjamin Maddox of Wormley, in Com. Hertf. Esq; created a Bart.

I 6 7 6.

Bennet Hoskins of Harwood, in Com. Heref. Esq; created a Bart.

Charles Beauclair created Baron of Hedington, and Earl of Burford.

Rich. Standish of Lancaster, Esq; created a Bart.

The Parliament met, and the King required them to avoid all occasions of Differences between the two Houses, to provide a Strength at Sea, and a Supply for the Support of the Government, and he should agree to whatever they could propose for the Security of their Religion and Properties.

The Duke of Bucks made a Speech endeavouring to shew that the Parliament was in effect dissolv'd, by the Prorogation being made for above a Year; and he was seconded by the Earl of Shaftsbury, the Earl of Salisbury, and the Lord Wharton: whereupon they were all four sent to the Tower, for Contempt of the Authority and Being of the present Parliament. Bucks, Salisbury and Wharton were dismiss'd soon after, on their Submission; but Shaftsbury remained Prisoner above a Year.

Alexander Robertson, alias Collyear of Holland, created a Bart.

The Duke of Shoreham, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.

Address of the Commons to his Majesty, for the Preservation of the Spanish Netherlands.

The

The *Sieur de Croft*, Envoy from *Sleswick Holstein*, is admitted to his Audience.

Valenciennois in the *Netherlands* taken by the *French*.

1676

17 Mar

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Sir Robt. Cotton of *Cumbermere*, in *Com. Cestr.* Knt. created a Bart.

The Parliament met, and two Days after the King made a Speech to the Commons, shewing them the Necessity of granting Supplies before he ventured on a Rupture with *France*.

21 May

A second Address of the Commons, desiring his Majesty to enter into Alliances for Preservation of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and promising suitable Supplies in case of a Rupture with *France*.

An Address from the Commons that the King would enter into an Alliance offensive and defensive with *Holland*, against *France*, for Preservation of the *Netherlands*: Acquainting his Majesty, they would grant no Supplies, 'till such an Alliance was enter'd into.

25

His Majesty answers, that unless a Supply of 600000*l.* be granted, it is impossible for him to act suitably to the Advice in their Addresses.

The King reprehends the Commons, for encroaching on his Prerogative of making Peace and War, and that they should not only require him to enter into Alliances, but to prescribe what sort of Alliances he should make; and then directed them to adjourn to the 16th of *July*.

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Count Maurice, Envoy from the *Duke of Savoy*, admitted to his Audience.

Francis Willoughby of *Wollaton*, in *Com. Nort.* Esq; created a Bart.

The *Prince of Orange* defeated by the *French* at *Mont Cassel*.

The *Count de Bergerick*, Envoy of *Spain*, admitted to his Audience.

Cambray and *St. Omers* in the *Netherlands* taken by the *French*.

A Proclamation against *Aaron Smith*, for speaking seditious Words against the Being of this present Parliament.

1 June

Lewis Lord Duras of *Holdenby*, succeeded his Father in Law, the *Lord George Sonds*, in the Title of *Earl of Feversham*.

Charles Wassestien, Envoy from the *Emperor*, admitted to his Audience.

Ignatius Vitus, of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, created a Bart.

29

The King gave the Royal Assent to a Bill for raising 584000*l.* for building Ships of War; and to another for an additional Excise upon Beer and Ale; also to an Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries; to another, for taking Affidavits in the Country; and to another for confirming Augmentations made to Vicaridges; to an Act for taking away the *Writ de haretico Comburendo*; and to another for Naturalizing the Children of *English* Subjects born in foreign Countries during the late Rebellion, with some others; after which the Houses adjourn'd to the 21st of *May*.

John Barlow of *Hebege*, in *Com. Pembr.* Esq; created a Bart.

13 July

The Parliament adjourn'd to the 3d of *Decemb.*

16

Rich. Newdigate in *Com. Warw.* Serjeant at Law, created a Bart.

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The *Duke of Ormond* made *Lord Lieutenant* of *Ireland*, in the Room of the *Earl of Essex*, sets out for that Kingdom.

3 Aug.

Monf. Barillon, Ambassador from *France*, arrives in *England*.

19

Rich. Cust of *Stamford*, in *Com. Linc.* Esq; created a Bart.

29 Sept

Francis

1677. Francis Anderson of *Essex*, in
Com. Lanc. Esq; created a Bart.
- 10 The Prince of *Orange* comes into
England, and attends his Majesty
at *New-Market*.
- 18 James Simon of *Chilworth*, in
Com. Oxon. Esq; created a Bart.
- Nov. The Princess *Mary* married to the
Prince of *Orange*, at *St. James's*,
by the Bishop of *London*.
- 8 James Poole of *Poole* in *Worral*,
in Com. Cestr. Esq; created a Bart.
- 7 Charles of *York*, Duke of *Cam-*
bridge, eldest Son of the Duke of
York by his second Dutches,
born; he dy'd the Month following.
- 9 Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop
of *Canterbury*, died.
- 21 The Prince and Princess of *O-*
range set out for *Holland*, and ar-
rive there the 29th Instant.
- Dec. The Parliament met, and by the
King's Direction adjourn to the
25th of *January*.
- 19 George Wharton of *Kirkby Kendal*,
Treasurer of the Ordinance, created
a Bart.
- 15 Jan. The Parliament met, and are ad-
journd to the 28th.
- 21 Sir *Hugh Ackland* of *Collam*, Knt.
created a Bart.
- 27 Dr. *Wm. Sancroft*, Dean of *St.*
Paul's, consecrated Archbishop of
Canterbury.
- 28 The Parliament met, and his
Majesty acquaints the House with
his having concluded an Alliance
with the *Dutch* for the Preservation
of *Flanders*; that he had recalled
his Troops out of the *French* Ser-
vice, and married his Neice the
Princess *Mary* to the Prince of *O-*
- 10 Ap. A Fast observed in *London* for
averting the Judgments of Hea-
ven.
- 22 Sir *Francis Edwards* of *Shrews-*
bury, in Com. *Salop*. Knt. created
a Bart.
- 29 The Parliament met, and the

range; and desires Supplies to sup-
port his Alliances, and to pay his
Neice's Portion.

The Commons vote the Sum of
seventy thousand Pounds for so-
lemnizing the Funeral of King
Charles I., and erecting a Monument
to his Memory.

The Commons address his Ma-
jesty, wherein they take upon them
to direct him in the forming new
Alliances, and in the Management
of the *French* War, and only give
him general Promises of Assis-
tance, which the King highly resents.

Baron *Serinchamp*, Envoy from
the Duke of *Lorraine*, admitted to
his Audience.

The Sieur de *Renter*, Envoy from
Mecklenburgh, admitted to his Au-
dience.

The Earl of *Shaftsbury* acknow-
ledging his Error in asserting
that the Parliament was dissolved
by the late Prorogation, and that
his bringing an *Habeas Corpus* in
the King's Bench to obtain his Li-
berty, was a high Violation of the
Privileges of the House of Peers,
upon making a formal Submission
upon his Knees at the Bar of the
House of Lords, was released from
his Imprisonment in the Tower.

Ghent in *Flanders* surrendered to
the *French* King.

The Royal Assent is given to
the Poll-Bill, and the Parliament
adjourned to the 11th of *April*.

The Duke of *Monmouth* em-
barques for *Flanders*, with a Body
of Troops for the Preservation of
Offend, and to assist the *Spaniards*.

1678.

Lord Chancellor *Fisch* acquaints
the Houses that the *Dutch* were
entring into a separate Treaty
with *France*, without his Majesty's
Consent or Privy, and desires the
Advice of the two Houses there-
upon.

Sir

Sir Francis Winnington made Solicitor General.

The Commons vote that the late Alliance with the Dutch was not pursuant to the Addresses of that House, or consistent with the good and safety of the Kingdom.

They vote also that no Money be given the King, till Satisfaction was given in Matters of Religion.

Monsieur Spandim, Envoy from the Elector Palatine, admitted to his Audience.

Sir Hen. Oxenden of Dean, in Com. Kent. created a Bart.

The Commons address his Majesty to remove those evil Counsellors who had advised him to give such Answers to their former Addresses, and particularly the Duke of Lauderdale.

The King prorogued the Parliament to the 23d Instant.

Sir James Bowyer of Leighton, in Com. Suffex, Esq; created a Bart.

The Parliament met, and the King desired Supplies for the Forces he had raised against France.

The Commons pass a general Vote to assist the King, if he proceeded in the War with France; otherwise they would provide for disbanding the Army.

Sir William Scroggs made Lord Chief Justice of this King's Bench.

The Commons vote a Supply of 200000*l.* for disbanding the Army this Month, and 200000*l.* more towards the Expences of the Fleet.

Baron Bertie made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Serjeant Brampton made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The King makes a Speech to both Houses, and presses the Commons to continue the Forces on Foot longer, and to raise him Supplies. The Commons refuse to comply with the King's Motion.

Ralph Dutton of Sherborn, in Com.

Glouc. Esq; created a Bart.

Walter Curl of Saberton, in Com.

Haver. Esq; created a Bart.

Wm. Dyer of Totenham, in Com.

Herts. Esq; created a Bart.

The Royal Assent is given to the

Bill for granting a Supply for disbanding the Army, the Act for burying in Woollen, and some other Acts; and then the Parliament was prorogued to the 1st of August.

Josias Child of Wanstead, in Com.

Essex, Esq; created a Bart.

The Alliance between England

and Holland concluded.

Sir Thomas Shipwirth of Mether-

ingham, in Com. Linc. Knt. created

a Bart.

The Peace between France and

the States concluded at Nimwegen.

The Prince of Orange falls upon

the Marshal Luxembourg, near Mons;

after the Peace was concluded be-

tween France and Holland; and

though the Marshal was surprized,

he made a very orderly Retreat.

Dr. Tongue a Physician lays cer-

tain Papers before the Lord Treas-

urers Danby, imposing a Conspi-

racy against his Majesty's Life,

and the Protestant Religion, by the

Jesuits; afterwards called The Popish

Plot.

Dr. Tongue and Titus Oates having

drawn up a Narrative of the Plot,

Oates made Oath of the Truth of

the Narrative before Sir Edmund-

bury Godfrey, a Justice of Peace of

St. Martin's in the Fields.

Tongue and Oates lay their Nar-

rative before the Council, and are

examined; they are afterwards or-

der'd Lodgings in Whitehall, and

Guards for their Security.

Oates having accused Sir George

Wakeman the Queen's Physician,

Mr. Colman Secretary to the Duke

of York, and Mr. Langhorn a Coun-

sellor of the Temple, as being in

the Conspiracy; they were taken

up,

1672

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1678
Sept.

up, together with *Thomas Whitebread* Provincial of the Jesuits; *John Gower*, *Anthony Turner*, *Wm. Ireland*, *Wm. Marshall*, *Wm. Ramsey*, *James Corker*, and *Thomas Pickering*, Popish Priests, and some others.

17 Oct.

Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, before whom *Oates* had sworn his Narrative, having been missing from his House some Days, was found dead with his Sword through his Body, in a Field between *London* and *Hamstead*; and the Coroner's Inquest gave their Verdict, that he was strangled.

20

A Proclamation issued offering a Reward of 500*l.* to any one that should discover the Murderers of *Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*.

21

The Parliament met, and the King made them a Speech, acquainting them that he had been obliged to keep his Forces on Foot, with the Money that had been given for disbanding them; and that they had contributed very much to the Preservation of *Flanders*. He acquainted them also with the Information he had received of a Plot against him, which he said he should leave to be examin'd in a Legal Way; and concludes with desiring a Supply.

22 &c

Titus Oates examined by the Lords and Commons.

23

Sir Wm. Dolben made a Justice of the King's Bench.

25

Oates having charged *Wm. Earl of Powis*, *Wm. Viscount Stafford*, *Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour*, *Wm. Lord Peire*, and *John Lord Bellasis* with the Plot; they surrender'd themselves, and were committed.

A Proclamation is issued for a general Fast; and on the 30th another, commanding all Popish Recusants to depart ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*;

and another for the Discovery of all Popish Recusants in the King's Guards.

The Commons resolve that there was a hellish Plot of the Papists to assassinate the King, and subvert the established Religion and Government.

A Debate arises in the House of Commons, concerning the excluding the Duke of York from succeeding to the Crown.

Wm. Bedloe, formerly a Servant to the Lord *Bellasis*, becomes an Evidence in the Popish Plot, and pretends to discover the Murderers of *Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*.

The King makes a Speech to both Houses, assuring them he was ready to pass any Bill to make them safe and easy in the Reign of his Successor, so as it did not tend to impeach *The Right of Succession*, or the Descent of the Crown in the true Line, or to restrain his own, or the just Rights of any Protestant Successor.

Mr. Char. Price, *Mr. Vaughan*, *Mr. Thimbleby*, *Capt. Spalding*, *Mr. Char. Wintour*, *Mr. Ja. and Mr. Char. Milbourn*, are ordered into Custody, being charged by *Bedloe* with the Plot.

A Proclamation issues for apprehending *Le Phair*, *Pritchard*, *Symonds*, *Walsh*, *Mr. George Conyers* and *Beffen*, being charged with the same Conspiracy; and another Proclamation issues the 21st, promising a Reward of 20*l.* to any one that should discover a Jesuit.

The Commons address the King that the Oaths may be tender'd to his Servants, and to all Persons residing in the Inns of Court or Chancery.

The Commons send *Sir Joseph Williamson*, Secretary of State, to the Tower, for signing Warrants for Commissions to some Popish Recusants; for which the King reprehended the Commons, and released

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leas'd the Secretary; but upon another Address of the Commons, he promis'd to recall all Commissions given to Papists or Popish Reculants.

Wm. Staley, a Goldsmith, convicted of saying, *Here's the Heart, and here's the Hand that will kill the King my self*; and other treasonable Words; for which he was executed the 28th at Tyburn.

The King in a Speech acquaints the Houses with the Importunities of the Spaniards for continuing his Forces in Flanders, and desires their Advice.

The Commons thereupon resolve, that it is their humble Opinion and Desire that those Forces be recalled and disbanded.

Edward Coleman, Esq; Secretary to the Duke of York, convicted of High Treason, in carrying on a Correspondence with *Le Chaise*, the French King's Confessor, in order to subvert the established Religion and Government; he was executed at Tyburn the 3d of December, professing his Innocence to the last.

A Proclamation issues offering a Pardon and 200*l.* to any Person concerned in the Popish Plot, to come in and make a further Discovery.

The King passes the Bill for disabling Papists to sit in either House of Parliament, but rejects a Bill relating to the Militia, which he apprehended would put the Militia out of his Power.

Oates and Bedloe charge the Queen with being concerned in the Plot; whereupon the Commons address the King, that the Queen and all her Family, and all Papists, and reputed Papists, be removed from Whitehall.

They resolve also upon another Address, that all Papists and reputed Papists in the Kingdom of England be apprehended and secured.

The King resenting the Insolence of Oates, puts him under a stricter Guard; whereupon the Commons address his Majesty that Oates be freed from his Restraint, and a competent Allowance be appointed for his Maintenance.

The Commons impeach the five Lords in the Tower, viz. Arundel, Powis, Petre, Bellasis, and Stafford, of High Treason; but do not exhibit Articles.

Walter Hawkesworth of Hawkesworth, in Com. Ebor. created a Bart.

Wm. Ireland, Thomas Pickering, Thomas Whitebread, and John Fenwick, Priests; and John Grove a Lay-Brother; arraigned for conspiring to assassinate the King: The Jury were discharged of Whitebread and Fenwick for want of Evidence; but the other three were convicted. Ireland and Grove were executed the 24th of January, and Pickering on the 9th of May, 1679.

The Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer, impeached by the Commons for endeavouring to subvert the Constitution, and introduce arbitrary Government, &c.

Prance, a Silversmith, being accused by Bedloe of being one of the Murderers of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, is apprehended.

Prance accuses Green, Bury, and Hill of the Murder, who were apprehended; but Prance afterwards retracts his Evidence.

Dugdale, formerly a Servant of the Lord Aston's, becomes an Evidence against his Lord, and the other Popish Lords in the Tower.

Prance and Bedloe fall out about sharing the 300*l.* given for the Discovery of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's Murder.

The King prorogued the Parliament to the 4th of February.

Titus Oates being allowed ten Pounds a Week for Subsistence, petitions for a further Allowance.

1678
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up, together with *Thomas Whitebread* Provincial of the Jesuits, *John Gawn*, *Anthony Turner*, *Wm. Ireland*, *Wm. Marshall*, *Wm. Ramsey*, *James Corker*, and *Thomas Pickering*, Popish Priests, and some others.

17 Oct.

Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, before whom *Oates* had sworn his Narrative, having been missing from his House some Days, was found dead with his Sword through his Body, in a Field between *London* and *Hampstead*; and the Coroner's Inquest gave their Verdict, that he was strangled.

20

A Proclamation issued offering a Reward of 500*l.* to any one that should discover the Murderers of *Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*.

21

The Parliament met, and the King made them a Speech, acquainting them that he had been obliged to keep his Forces on Foot, with the Money that had been given for disbanding them; and that they had contributed very much to the Preservation of *Flanders*. He acquainted them also with the Information he had received of a Plot against him, which he said he should leave to be examin'd in a Legal Way; and concludes with desiring a Supply.

22 &

Titus Oates examined by the Lords and Commons.

23

Sir Wm. Dolben made a Justice of the King's Bench.

25

Oates having charged *Wm. Earl of Powis*, *Wm. Viscount Stafford*, *Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour*, *Wm. Lord Petre*, and *John Lord Bellasis* with the Plot; they surrender'd themselves, and were committed.

A Proclamation is issued for a general Fast; and on the 30th another, commanding all Popish Recusants to depart ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*;

and another for the Discovery of all Popish Recusants in the King's Guards.

The Commons resolve that there was a hellish Plot of the Papists to assassinate the King, and subvert the established Religion and Government.

A Debate arises in the House of Commons, concerning the executing the Duke of *Tork* from succeeding to the Crown.

Wm. Bedloe, formerly a Servant to the Lord *Bellasis*, becomes an Evidence in the Popish Plot, and pretends to discover the Murderers of *Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*.

The King makes a Speech to both Houses, assuring them he was ready to pass any Bill to make them safe and easy in the Reign of his Successor, so as it did not tend to impeach *The Right of Succession, or the Descent of the Crown in the true Line*; or to restrain his own, or the just Rights of any Protestant Successor.

Mr. Char. Price, *Mr. Vaughan*, *Mr. Thimbleby*, *Capt. Spalding*, *Mr. Char. Wintour*, *Mr. J. and Mr. Char. Milbourn*, are ordered into Custody, being charged by *Bedloe* with the Plot.

A Proclamation issues for apprehending *Le Phair*, *Pritchard*, *Symonds*, *Walsh*, *Mr. George Conyers* and *Beeson*, being charged with the same Conspiracy; and another Proclamation issues the 21st, promising a Reward of 20*l.* to any one that should discover a Jesuit.

The Commons address the King that the Oaths may be tender'd to his Servants, and to all Persons residing in the Inns of Court or Chancery.

The Commons send *Sir Joseph Williamson*, Secretary of State, to the Tower, for signing Warrants for Commissions to some Popish Recusants; for which the King reprehended the Commons, and released

least the Secretary; but upon another Address of the Commons, he promis'd to recall all Commissions given to Papists or Popish Reculants.

Wm. Stayley, a Goldsmith, convicted of saying, *Here's the Heart, and here's the Hand that will kill the King my self*; and other treasonable Words; for which he was executed the 26th at Tyburn.

The King in a Speech acquaints the Houses with the Importunities of the Spaniards for continuing his Forces in Flanders, and desires their Advice.

The Commons thereupon resolve, that it is their humble Opinion and Desire that those Forces be recalled and disbanded.

Edward Coleman, Esq; Secretary to the Duke of York, convicted of High Treason, in carrying on a Correspondence with *Le Chaise*, the French King's Confessor, in order to subvert the established Religion and Government; he was executed at Tyburn the 3d of December, professing his Innocence to the last.

A Proclamation issues offering a Pardon and 200 l. to any Person concerned in the Popish Plot, to come in and make a further Discovery.

The King passes the Bill for disabling Papists to sit in either House of Parliament, but rejects a Bill relating to the Militia, which he apprehended would put the Militia out of his Power.

Oates and Bedloe charge the Queen with being concerned in the Plot; whereupon the Commons address the King, that the Queen and all her Family, and all Papists, and reputed Papists, be removed from Whitehall.

They resolve also upon another Address, that all Papists and reputed Papists in the Kingdom of England be apprehended and secured.

The King resenting the Insolence of Oates, puts him under a stricter Guard; whereupon the Commons address his Majesty that Oates be freed from his Restraint, and a competent Allowance be appointed for his Maintenance.

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1678
Nov.

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- 1678
22 Jan. A strange Darkness at Noon-day, that one could not see to read.
- 25 A Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament, and calling another to meet the 6th of March.
- Jeremiah Snow of Salisbury, Esq; created a Bar.
- 26 A great Fire happen'd in the Temple.
- 8 Feb. The Earl of Sunderland made Secretary of State upon the Resignation of Sir Joseph Williamson.
- Several Persons threaten'd and tortur'd to make them confess the Murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.
- 10 Robert Green, Henry Berry, and Lawrence Hill convicted of the Murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and executed the 21st Instant; but deny'd the Fact to the last.
- 23 The King sends a Letter to the Duke of York to withdraw; whereupon his Royal Highness with his Family embark'd for Flanders, and resided at Brussels.
- 6 Mar. The Parliament met, and the King makes a Speech acquainting them that he had disbanded Part of the Army, and should disband the rest as soon as he had Supplies to enable him to do it. That he had commanded his Brother to be absent, that there might be no Colour to surmise he was governed by Popish Councils; and that he had not been idle in prosecuting the Popish Plot, and putting the Laws in Execution against Papists: He desires Supplies suitable to the Necessities of the State, and hoped that this would prove a healing Parliament.
- 16 79. The Commons chuse the Honorable Edward Seymour, Esq; for their Speaker; but the King refuses to approve him.
- The Commons addressing his Majesty, and insisting on their Choice, the Parliament is prorog'd to the 15th.
- The Parliament met again, and the Commons being directed to chuse a Speaker, they elected Mr. Serjeant Gregory, who is approved by his Majesty.
- The Commons reminded the Lords of the Impeachment against the Earl of Danby, and desire he may be committed; whereupon the Earl absconds.
- Oates, besides the Earl of Danby, charges Sir John Robinson, Colonel Edward Sackville, and Captain Hen. Goring, Members of the Commons, with the Plot.
- The Commons address that *Bail* may be paid the 500*l*. for the Discovery of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's Murder, and that the 20*l*. Reward be paid to those who discovered Popish Priests; and that his Majesty would take *Bail* into his Protection: with which his Majesty complies.
- Both Houses consent in a Resolution of the Certainty of the Plot, and in an Address for a Fast.
- The King having granted the Earl of Danby a Pardon, the Commons resolve on an Address to represent the Irregularity and illegality of it, and the dangerous Consequences of granting Pardons to Persons impeached.
- or to stand attainted.
- William Redrick of Whitch, Esq; created a Bar.
- The Commons released Colonel Sackville from the Tower, but he was expell'd the House for speaking

26 Mar

The Lords sent a Message to the Commons, acquainting them, that they had sent to apprehend the Earl of Danby, but he was not to be found; whereupon they ordered a Bill to be brought in for the Earl to render himself at a certain Day,

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Articles of Impeachment were carried up against the five Popish Lords in the Tower.

The Earl of Danby surrender'd himself, and is committed to the Tower.

His Majesty constitutes a new Privy-Council, consisting of a Medley of Whiggs and Tories, and amongst the rest takes in the Lord Shaftsbury again.

Mr. Reading, a Counsellor at Law, tryed and convicted at the King's Bench-Bar, for tampering with Bedloe, to conceal or stifle part of his Evidence against the Popish Lords, fined 100*l.* to be imprisoned for a Year, and stand in the Pillory in the Palace-Yard.

The Earl of Danby pleaded the King's Pardon to the Commons Impeachment.

The Commons resolved, That the Duke of York being a Papist, the hopes of his succeeding to the Crown had given the greatest Countenance and Encouragement to the present Conspiracies of the Papists against the King and Protestant Religion, and ordered the Lord Russell to carry up the said Vote to the Lords for their Concurrence.

The Commons address the King for the Execution of Pickering, and several condemn'd Popish Priests and Jesuits.

The King comes to the House, and offers to put any Restrictions on his Successor, or to Consent to whatever Laws they could propose for the Security of the Protestant Religion, but the altering the Succession.

Mr. Serjeant Ellis made a Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Mr. Serjeant Pemberton made a Justice of the King's Bench.

Mr. Serjeant Raymond, made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Dr. Sharp, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, murder'd in his Coach, by twelve Presbyterian Assassins.

The Commons Resolve, That the Pardon pleaded by the Earl of Danby to their Impeachment was illegal and void, and demanded Judgment of the Lords against him.

The Commons Address his Majesty to remove the Duke of Lauderdale from all his Places and from his Presence forever, as being the Author of Arbitrary Councils, &c.

The Lords acquaint the Commons, that they had appointed Saturday, the 10th Instant, to hear the Earl of Danby by his Council, to make good his Plea; whereupon the Commons resolved, that no Commoner presume to maintain the Validity of the Pardon pleaded by the Earl of Danby.

The Lords acquainted the Commons also, that the 14th Instant was appointed for the Tryal of the five Popish Lords: but the two Houses not agreeing as to the Proceedings in the Tryals, they were not tryed this Sessions.

Serjeant William Ledke made a Baron of the Exchequer.

The Commons order a Bill to be brought in, to disable the Duke of York to succeed to the Crown.

The King prorogued the Parliament to the 14th of August, having passed a Bill for raising a Supply to disband the Army; A Bill for securing the Liberty of the Subject, since called the Habeas Corpus Act, and some other Bills.

The Presbyterians in Scotland raise a Rebellion there.

The Marquis D'Aroches, Ambassador of Portugal, admitted to his Audience.

Thomas Whitebread Provincial of the Jesuits, Wm. Harcourt Rector of London, John Fawcick Procurator

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tor of the Jesuits, *John Gauwen* and *Anthony Turner*, Priests and Jesuits, tryed and convicted at the *Old Bailey* of High Treason, in conspiring to Assassinate the King, and subvert the establish'd Religion and Government. They were executed at *Tyburn*, the 21st, professing their Innocence to the last.

14 Mr. *Langborn*, the Counsellor, convicted of High Treason, as a Conspirator in the Popish Plot, and executed the 14th of July.

20 Mr. Serjeant *Gregory* made a Baron of the *Exchequer*.

22 The Duke of *Monmouth* defeated the Rebels in *Scotland*, and among the Prisoners took several of the Murderers of the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, who were hanged afterwards.

9 July Sir *Anthony Dean*, and *Samuel Pepys*, Esq; who had been committed as favourers of the Popish Plot, admitted to Bail.

12 A Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another to meet the 7th of October.

13 Don *Jaspar D'Abren De Freitas*, Ambassador of *Portugal*, admitted to his Audience.

16 Sir *Sam. Marrow* of *Berkswell*, in *Com. Warw. Knt.* created a Bart.

18 *George Savil*, Viscount *Hallifax*, created Earl of *Hallifax*.

Sir *George Wakeman*, the Queen's Physician, *Wm. Marshal* and *James Corker*, *Benedictine Monks*, and *Wm. Rumley*, a Lay Brother, tried at the *Old Bailey* for High Treason, in being concerned in the Popish Plot, and acquitted.

23 *Charles Lord Gerrard of Brandon*, created Viscount *Brandon*, and Earl of *Macclesfield*.

John Roberts, Lord *Roberts* of *Trure*, created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Radnor*.

30 *Robert Paston*, Viscount *Tarmouth*,

created Earl of *Tarmouth*.

The Count *de Mayen*, Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*, admitted to his Audience.

Father *Lewis* and several Popish Priests condemn'd and executed, for exercising their Functions about this time.

The King being taken very ill, his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* came over from *Flanders*.

George Lord Berkley created Viscount *Durley* and Earl of *Berkley*.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. congratulate the King upon his Recovery, at *Windser*.

The Duke of *York* embarked again for *Flanders*.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the Princess *Anne*, arrive at *Whitehall* from *Flanders*.

The Earl of *Shaftsbury* is turned out of his Place of President of the Council, and the Duke of *Monmouth* removed from his Place of Captain General, and sent into *Holland*.

Thomas Dangersfield examin'd by the Council, concerning the *Atter Tub Plot*, and several Whig Lords charg'd with a Conspiracy against the Government.

The Earl of *Radnor* made President of the Council.

Sir *Creswel Lewis* made Attorney General, in the room of *Sir Wm. Jones*.

The Duke and Dutchess of *York* set out for *Scotland*.

Dangersfield committed for High Treason.

A Proclamation for the more effectual discovery of the Plot, and another against treasonable and seditious Books and Pamphlets.

The Earl of *Castlemain* committed to the Tower, on *Dangersfield's* Depositions; and Mrs. *Odier*, Mr. *Gadbury* and Mr. *Ryans* committed to Prison upon the same Evidence, for endeavouring to assist the Plot.

The

The Countess of Powis committed to the Tower, and the Lord Peterborough summoned before the Council, upon Dangerfield's Evidence.

An Account of an Engagement between the English and the Moors at Tangier, that lasted Eleven Days.

Thomas Dangerfield pardoned.

A Proclamation offering 100 l. for the discovery of every Priest or Jesuit.

Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, in Com. Lanc. Knt. created a Bart.

Being Queen Elizabeth's Birth Day, the Effigies of the Pope, the Devil, Sir George Jefferys, Mr. L'Estrange, &c. carried in Procession, and burnt at Temple-Bar by the Whig Mob.

Henry Sidney, Esq; sent Envoy to Holland.

Lawrence Hyde, Esq; made first Commissioner of the Treasury.

An Indictment prefer'd against Thos Oates for Sodomy.

The Duke of Albemarle made Captain of the Life Guard.

The Earl of Mulgrave made Governor of Hull, and Lord Lieutenant of York-shire.

The Earl of Chesterfield made Warden, and Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, on this side Trent.

A Proclamation commanding all Papists to remove ten Miles from London.

Edw. Viscount Conway created Earl of Conway.

A Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament to the eleventh of November.

The People being excited to petition in a tumultuous manner for the sitting of the Parliament; on the 26th of this Month a Proclamation issued, prohibiting the promoting such Petitions.

Sir Gilbert Gerrard, and several other Citizens, petition for the sit-

ting of the Parliament the 26th.

The Letters Patents, constituting the Duke of Monmouth Master of the Horse, revoked.

Mowbray and Baldron, two of the Witnesses of the Popish Plot, pardoned.

Wm. Stapleton, Esq; Governour of the Leeward Islands, made a Bart.

Sir Walter Hungerford, and several Wiltshire Gentlemen, petition for the sitting of the Parliament, and are reprehended by the King, as were several other seditious Petitioners. And such Petitions were generally rejected by the Grand Juries of the several Counties.

Thomas Pope Blount of Tittenhanger, in Com. Hertf. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Robt. Payton committed to the Tower, for some Words concerning a Fanatick Plot, on the Evidence of Mrs. Cellier and Mr. Gadbury.

The Attorney-General ordered to prosecute the Authors and Spreaders of false News.

Sir Geo. Walker of Busby Hall, in Com. Hertf. Knt. created a Bart.

Oates and Bedloe draw up a Charge against the Ld. Chief Justice Scroggs, but his Conduct is approved by the Privy-Council.

The King came to the House of Peers and prorogued the Parliament to the 15th of April.

The King declared in Council he would send for the Duke of York to Court, not finding any good effects from his Absence.

The Lords Russel, and Cavendish, Sir Henry Capel, and Mr. Powel, desire his Majesty to dismiss them from the Privy-Council, to which his Majesty consents.

Ben. Harris convicted of publishing seditious Libels, fin'd 500 l. and pillory'd.

Sir Robert Atkins, one of the

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Justices of the *Common-Pleas*, turn'd out.

Mr. Baron *Raymond* made one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*.

Mr. Serjeant *Weston* made a Baron of the *Exchequer*.

Francis Smith and *Langley Curtis*, Bookfellers, convicted of publishing seditious Libels.

Sir *Tho. Gascoign* tried for the Popish Plot, and acquitted.

Sir *Leolin Jenkins* made Secretary of State, in the Room of *Henry Coventry*, Esq;

Sir *Robt. Southwell* sent Envoy to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

A great Fire in *Greys-Inn*.

The Duke and Dutchess of *Tork* arrive at *Whitehall*.

The Lord *Bodmin* sent Ambassador to *Denmark*.

Sir *Gabriel Sylvius* sent Ambassador to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*.

His Majesty and the Duke of *Tork* entertain'd by Sir *Robt. Clayton*, the Lord Mayor, at his House in the *Old Jury*.

A Proclamation, declaring no Person should be pardoned who killed another in a Duel.

1680.

5 Apr.

The Parliament further prorogued to the 17th of *May*.

7

An Order of Council prohibiting Bonfires on the 29th of *May*, or on any other Festival, without permission.

17

John Arnold, Esq; assaulted and dangerously wounded, in *Bell Yard* by *Temple Bar*; whereupon the Government offer a Reward of 100 l. to discover the Authors of the Fact.

The City of *Westminster* and several Counties present Addresses to his Majesty, Abhorring the tumultuous Petitions for the sitting of the Parliament; from whence the Loyal Party were denominated *Abhorrers*; and Mr. *Francis Withens*, who presented the *Westminster Address*, was Knighted.

24

Mr. Justice *Raymond* is made one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

Mr. Serjeant *Levins* is made one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*.

29

Sir *George Jefferys*, Recorder of *London*, made Chief Justice of *Chester*.

11 May

An Indictment of High Treason being preferred to the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*, against the Countess

of *Powis*, as concerned in the Popish Plot, upon the Evidence of *Dangerfield*, the Bill is brought in *Ignoramus*.

A Proclamation prohibiting the printing News Papers and Pamphlets.

The Parliament prorogued to the first of *July*.

The Lord *Aston*, Sir *James Symonds*, Mr. *Hovingham*, and Mr. *Peters*, indicted for High Treason, in being concerned in the Popish Plot.

Rich. Tasborough, Esq; tried for High Treason, as concerned in the Popish Plot, acquitted.

Sir *Miles Stapleton* and Mr. *Robt. Howard* arraign'd for High Treason.

Sir *Robt. Payton* and Mr. *Redingfield* discharg'd.

His Majesty publish'd a Declaration, setting forth he was never married to the Duke of *Monmouth's* Mother, or any other Woman but *Queen Katherine*.

Mrs. *Cullier* tried for High Treason, as concerned in the Popish Plot, and acquitted, and *Dangerfield* the Witness against her committed.

The Earl of *Middleton* appointed Envoy

1680 Bayoy Extraordinary to the Em-
peror.

The Earl of Mulgrave, the Earl of Plymouth, the Lord Mordaunt, and the Lord Lumley, embark with a Body Troops for Tangier.

The Earl of Castlemain tryed at the King's Bench Bar for High Treason, as concerned in the Popish Plot; but the Jury not credit- ing Oates and Dangerfield, the Wit- nesses, he was acquitted.

Stingsby Barbet and Ren. Cornish elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Rich. Radley convicted of scan- dalous Words against the Lord Chief Justice Seroggs, fined 200 l. &c.

Sir Anthony Dean and Mr. Pepys discharged out of the Tower; and Sir John Gage, Mr. Roper, Mr. Heringham, &c. discharged out of Prison.

The Heer Zitters, Ambassador ex- traordinary from the States, admit- ted to his Audience.

The Parliament prorog'd to the 28th of August.

John Giles convicted of assaulting and wounding Mr. Arnold, sen- tenc'd to stand three times in the Pillory, and fined 100 l.

An Insurrection of the Field Conventiclers in Scotland, led by one Cameron, dispersed by Colonel Bruce, and Cameron kill'd.

Thomas Earl of Ossory died.

The Lady Tempest and Mrs. Preswicks tried at York Assizes for High Treason, in being concerned in the Popish Plot, and acquitted; but Throwing a Popish Priest was convicted at the same time.

Sir Wm. Temple appointed Am- bassador Extraordinary to Spain.

Wm. Bedloe died at Bristol, and in his dying Words averred to the Lord Chief Justice North the Truth of the Popish Plot, and that the Queen and the Duke of

York were concerned in it, except as to the design against the King's Life.

His Highness the Prince Elestor Palatine arrived at Whitshull.

Elizabeth Bayning, Lady Dacres, fourth Daughter of Paul Viscount Bayning, and Sister and Coheir to Paul Viscount Bayning, and Widow of Francis Lennard Lord Dacres, created Countess of Sheppy for Life.

Mrs. Collier convicted of making a Libel, call'd *Malice defended*, sentenc'd to stand 3 times in the Pillory, and fin'd 1000 l.

A Fine of 100 l. set upon Mr. Shipton, for defaming Oates, Bedloe, and Dugdale, Witnesses to the Po- pish Plot.

The Heer Van Leuen, Ambassador from the States, admitted to his Audience.

The Duke and Dutchess of York set out again for Scotland.

The Parliament met at West- minster, and the King made a Speech acquainting them with the Alliance he had made with Spain, and of- fers to give them any Satisfaction for the Security of the Protestant Religion, but the altering the Suc- cession; he recommends a further Examination of the Popish Plot, and the bringing the Lords in the Tower to their Tryals; he recom- mends also to them the Preserva- tion of Tangier; but above all a perfect Union among themselves.

The Count de Thune, Envoy from the Emperors, admitted to his Au- dience.

Sir Gellibrand Sai van Basch, a Servant to the Prince of Orange, and Secretary to the Admiralty at Rotterdam, created a Barr.

The Commons chose Wm. Wil- liams, Esq. Recorder of Chester, for their Speaker.

They expell Sir Francis Widdens and send him to the Tower, for

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being an *Abhorrer*; they also expell several other Members on the same account.

They recommend Dr. *Tongue*, the first discoverer of the Plot, to his Majesty, for some Ecclesiastical Preferment; but he died the December following, without reaping any Advantage by it.

27 The Commons Resolve, That it is the undoubted Right of the Subject to Petition for the calling of a Parliament, and that to trudge such Petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the Constitution, &c.

30 A Proclamation for the further discovery of the Plot.

2 Nov. A Bill brought in for disabling *James Duke of York* to inherit the Crown.

10 Don *Pedro de Ronquillo*, Ambassador of Spain, made his publick Entry, and on the 13th was admitted to his Audience.

The King sends a Message to the Commons, shewing his readiness to concur in any Measures to secure them against Popery, but the altering the Succession; however the Act for disabling the Duke of York to succeed to the Crown, soon after passed that House.

11 *Hethrington*, *Murphy*, the two *Fitz-Geralds*; and several other Irishmen came over, and give Information of a Popish Plot in Ireland, before the House of Commons.

The Commons order an Address for removing Sir *George Jefferys* from all his Offices, &c.

They present an Address, or Remonstrance to his Majesty, complaining of the Practices of the Papists, and the Encouragement they have received; and represent, that unless a Popish Successor be excluded, all other Remedies for securing the Protestant Religion would be ineffectual.

The Commons having passed the Exclusion Bill, it was carried up to the Lords by the Lord *Ruffell*, but it was thrown out by that House at the second reading, by a Majority of 30 Voices, the King being at that time present in the House.

James Skeins, *Archibald Steward*, *John Spruel*, and other Scots Rebels being taken, justified the Lawfulness of killing the King, and the Murder of the Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, and in December following were convicted of their Treason and Rebellion.

Being Queen *Elizabeth's* Birth Day, the Pope, Sir *George Jefferys*, and Mr. *L'Estrange* were again burnt in Effigie, by the Mob.

Alexander Farnese, Son to the Prince of Parma, arrived in England.

A Comet appeared in February for a Week, and the next Month in other parts of England.

The Commons voted an Impeachment against the Lord Chief Justice *North*, for drawing up the Proclamation against petitioning for a Parliament.

The like against Sir *Wm. Jones*, a Judge of the King's Bench; and against Sir *Richard Weston*, a Baron of the Exchequer.

They Order an Impeachment against Mr. *Edward Seymour*.

William Viscount Stafford brought to his Trial before the House of Peers, as a Conspirator in the Popish Plot.

The Lord *Stafford* consisted of High Treason, and beheaded the 20th. The Lord *Ruffell* and some other zealous People questioning the King's Power to remit the hanging, drawing and quartering, *North* and *Cromwell*, the Speakers of *London* and *Middlesex*, applied themselves to the Commons for their direction, who very Magistrate

rially declared they were content the Lord Stafford should be beheaded only.

The Commons propose the bringing in a Bill for making any illegal Exaction of Money on the People High Treason.

The Prince of Hanover arrives in England.

The Commons vote that no Member shall accept any Place without the Leave of the House.

Articles of Impeachment drawn up against the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, principally for discharging the Grand Jury, when a Presentment of Recusancy was about to be preferred against the Duke of York.

The Commons resolve that until a Bill be passed for excluding the Duke of York, they could not give any Supply without Danger to his Majesty, and extreme Hazard of the Protestant Religion.

They also vote an Address to his Majesty, that he would remove George Earl of Halifax, Lawrence Hyde, Esq; Henry Marquis of Worcester, Henry Earl of Clarendon, and Lewis Earl of Feversham, from all Places, and from his Councils and Presence for ever.

They also resolve that whoever should lend the King any Money upon any Branch of his Revenue, or buy any Tally of Anticipation, should be judged a hinderer of the sitting of Parliaments, and be responsible for the same in Parliament.

The Commons having Notice the King would prorogue them, this Day came early to their House, and resolved, 1. That whoever advised his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament, was a Betrayer of the King and Kingdom, and the Protestant Religion. 2. That the Penal Acts against Recusants ought not to be extended to Protestant Dissenters. 3. That the prosecuting

the Dissenters upon the Penal Laws at this time, was grievous to the Subject, a weakening the Protestant Interest, and dangerous to the Peace of the Kingdom. After which the King sent for them up to the House of Peers, and the Parliament was prorogued to the 20th Instant.

The Lord Mayor, Sir Patience Ward, and the Common Council of London, petition the King for the sitting of the Parliament again.

A Proclamation issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another to meet at Oxford the 21st of March.

Sir Robert Peyton having been brought upon his Knees and expelled the late House of Commons, he challenged Mr. Williams the Speaker, who complaining to the Council, Sir Robert Peyton was sent to the Tower.

The Duke of Monmouth, the Earls of Bedford, Essex, &c. to the Number of fifteen or sixteen Noblemen, petition the King against the Parliament's meeting at Oxford.

Edward Earl of Conway made Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Sunderland, who contrary to the King's express Command had voted for the Bill of Exclusion.

Signior de Vignola, Resident of Venice, admitted to his Audience.

John Roberts of Berw, in Com. Essex, Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Criswel Levis, Attorney General, made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

The Lord Chandois sent Ambassador for Turkey.

Sir Robert Sawyer made Attorney General.

Edward Fitzharris, the Son of Sir Edward Fitzharris of Ireland, committed for a Libel aspersing the

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2 Feb.

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1680
Febr.

the late King, and the present. In this Libel the King is made a Papist, and the lawfulness of deposing him asserted. The Design of it is said to be to charge the Libel upon the Dissenters and Whig Lords, in order to make them more obnoxious to the Government.

2 Mar.

The Princess *Isabella*, second Daughter of the Duke of York, by his last Duchess, died, being under four Years of Age.

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Several of the Whig Lords having been tampering with *Fitzbarries* in *Newgate*, to make him accuse the Queen, the Duke, &c. of the Popish Plot, the Government thought fit to send him from *Newgate* to the Tower.

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His Majesty and the Court set out for *Oxford*, where they were received by the University with all Demonstrations of Loyalty and Affection.

17

The Members of Parliament ma-

ny of them came armed, and with numerous Retinues to *Oxford*, and particularly the Members for the City of *London* came with a Body of well armed Horse with Ribbons in their Hats, with this Inscription, *No Popery, no Slavery*.

The Parliament met at *Oxford*, the Gallery at the publick Schools being prepared for the Lords, and the Convocation House for the Commons.

The King in his Speech at the opening of the Parliament, offers them any Expedient they can propose to allay their Fears of a Popish Successor, without altering the Succession. He offers them that in that Case the Administration of the Government should remain in Protestant Hands.

The Commons having elected *Wm. Williams*, Esq; the Speaker of the last Parliament, for their Speaker, he is approved by his Majesty.

1681.

26 Mar

The Commons impeach *Fitzbarries* of High Treason, but the Impeachment is rejected by the Lords; which the Commons voted to be a Denial of Justice.

Expedients are offered to the Parliament in the room of the Bill of Exclusion, but rejected.

28

The Bill of Exclusion was read again the first time, and order'd a second Reading: Whereupon the King came to the House of Lords, and having sent for the Commons, he told them he observed such Heats amongst them, and such Differences between the two Houses, that he thought fit to dissolve the Parliament. And the King immediately set out for *Windsor*, justly apprehending to have been insulted by the armed Multitude the seditious Members had brought down with them.

His Majesty published a Declaration with his Reasons for dissolving the two last Parliaments; some of which were, Their entire Neglect of the publick, and falling into Factions: Their issuing arbitrary Orders for taking his loyal Subjects into Custody, for Matters that had no relation to Privilege of Parliament: Their declaring many eminent Persons Enemies to the King and Kingdom, without any Order or Process of Law, any hearing of their Defence, or any Proof so much as offered: Their Resolves against any Person that should lend him Money, or buy any Tally of Anticipation, thereby endeavouring to reduce him to a more helpless Condition than the meanest of his Subjects: Their taking upon them to suspend the Laws and Acts of Parliament, by voting against the

1680
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1681
April.

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1681 May.	18	Profession of Dissenters. This Declaration was order'd to be read in all Churches and Chappels.	tracting his Evidence, the Indictment dropp'd.	1681 May.
1681 April.		Addressees of Congratulation are presented to his Majesty for his Deliverance from the Republicans, with Promises to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, for the Preservation of his Majesty's Government in Church and State.	<i>Tho. Parkins</i> of <i>Bonney</i> , in <i>Com. Nottingham</i> , Esq; created a Bart.	18
		<i>Sir Francis Pemberton</i> , Knt. made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, on the Resignation of the Lord Chief Justice <i>Scroggs</i> .	<i>Mr. Thomas Ashenden</i> having written a Libel against the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the ten Commandments, made a publick Recantation of his Errors in the Cathedral Church of <i>Peterborough</i> .	5 Jun.
		<i>Mr. L'Estrange</i> begun to publish his <i>Observations</i> , and both he and <i>Mr. Dryden</i> handsomly expose the Whiggish Schemes.	<i>Oliver Plunket</i> , Titular Archbishop of <i>Dublin</i> , was try'd and convicted of High Treason at the King's Bench Bar, in conspiring the Destruction of the Religion and Government established in <i>Ireland</i> .	8
		<i>Roger Beckwith</i> of <i>Aldborough</i> , in <i>Com. Eber.</i> Esq; created a Bart.	The Lord <i>William Howard</i> of <i>Escrick</i> being charged with contriving the treasonable Libel for which <i>Fitzharris</i> was convicted, is committed to the Tower, and the Court of the King's Bench refuse to admit him to Bail.	12
		<i>Francis Smith</i> , a common Publisher of seditious Libels, committed to <i>Newgate</i> .	His Majesty sent a Commission to the Duke of <i>Tork</i> , constituting him High Commissioner of <i>Scotland</i> , to represent his Person in the ensuing Parliament there.	22
		<i>Mr. Serjeant Street</i> made a Baron of the <i>Exchequer</i> .	<i>Thomas Bunbury</i> of <i>Bunbury</i> and <i>Stanney</i> , in <i>Com. Cestr.</i> Esq; created a Bart.	29
		<i>Lawrence Hyde</i> , Esq; first Commissioner of the Treasury, created Viscount <i>Hyde</i> of <i>Kensworth</i> , and Baron of <i>Weston Bassett</i> , in <i>Com. Wilts.</i>	<i>Stephen Colledge</i> was committed to the Tower for High Treason, in conspiring to make an Insurrection at <i>Oxford</i> , when the Parliament last met there.	
		The Pension allowed <i>Titus Oates</i> is retrench'd.	<i>Hugh Parker</i> of the City of <i>London</i> , Esq; created a Bart.	1 July
		<i>Edward Fitzharris</i> being arraigned at the King's Bench Bar for his seditious Libel, demurr'd to the Jurisdiction of the Court, as standing impeached for the same Offence in Parliament; but his Plea being over-ruled, he afterwards pleaded Not guilty, and was convicted of High Treason on the 9th of June following.	<i>Oliver Plunket</i> and <i>Edward Fitzharris</i> were executed as Traytors at <i>Tyburn</i> .	
		<i>Heneage Finch</i> , Baron of <i>Daven-</i> <i>try</i> , and Lord Chancellor of <i>Eng-</i> <i>land</i> , created Earl of <i>Nottingham</i> .	<i>Anthony Earl</i> of <i>Shafisbury</i> committed to the Tower for High Treason. His Papers being searched, there was found a treasonable Association drawn up for excluding the Duke of <i>Tork</i> , and compelling his Majesty to submit to such Terms, as the Whiggs should impose upon him.	2
		An Indictment was found against the Earl of <i>Danby</i> for being concern'd in the Death of <i>Sir Edmund</i> <i>bury Godfrey</i> , upon the Evidence of <i>Fitzharris</i> ; but he afterwards re-		

1681 Henry Seymour, Esq; de Com. Middlesex, created a Bart.

An Indictment of High Treason being preferred against Stephen Colledge, (call'd the Protestant Joiner) at the Old Bailey, the grand Jury returns Ignoramus.

13 The Princess Anne set out from Whitehall to attend their Royal Highnesses in Scotland.

23 The Prince of Orange came into England, and remained here till the 5th of August.

4 Aug. His Majesty sent the Loyal London Apprentices a Brace of Bucks to their Feast at Sadlers Hall.

14 The Parliament of Scotland passed an Act asserting the Right of the Succession to the Imperial Crown of Scotland; wherein they declare that the said Crown by inherent Right, and the Nature of that Monarchy, as well as by the fundamental and unalterable Laws of the Realm, transmitted and devolved by lineal Succession according to Proximity of Blood: And that no Difference in Religion, no Law or Act of Parliament, can alter or divert the Right of Succession, and lineal Descent of the Crown, to the nearest and lawful Heirs; and therefore it is declared High Treason, by Writing, Speaking, or any other manner of way, to endeavour the Alteration, Suspension, or Diversion of the Right of Succession.

18 Stephen Colledge [the Protestant Joiner] convicted of Treason, and executed at Oxford.

30 Titus Oates turned out of his Lodgings at Whitehall, and discredited.

5 Sept. Don Joseph De Faria, Envoy of Portugal, admitted to his Audience.

7 The King publishes an Order of Council for the Entertainment and Assistance of the French Protestants, who fled hither for shelter, for

which the French Church in London return his Majesty thanks.

The King and Court were splendidly entertained at Cambridge.

The Loyal Party in the City carry it for the Election of a Mayor, and Sir John Moore is chosen.

Sir George Smeeth of Shiffield, Bart. in Com. Surrey, Knt. created a Bart.

John Rouse having an Indictment preferred against him at the Old Bailey for High Treason, and the Facts sworn by eight Witnesses, yet the Whig Sheriffs had so packed a Grand Jury, that they returned an Ignoramus.

John Carteret of Haughey, in Com. Bedf. Bart. created Baron Carteret of Haughey in the same County.

Sir George Jefferys of Balford, in Com. Bucks, Knt. and Chief Justice of Chester, created a Bart.

A Proclamation against expounding great Guns, &c. out of the Kingdom.

Francis Smith convicted of printing a seditious Libel, called *the Noble Peer's Speech*.

The Ambassador of Moscow made his publick Entry, and admitted to his Audience the 21st.

An Indictment of High Treason preferred against the Earl of Shaftsbury at the Old Bailey, for framing an Association to exclude the Duke of York by Force, to destroy the King's Guards, and compel his Majesty to submit to such Terms as the Conspirators should impose upon him; which tho' positively proved by eight Witnesses, and the Association itself found among the Earl's Papers, the Grand Jury being pack'd by the Whig Sheriffs refus'd to find the Bill, and returned Ignoramus.

Hugh Middleton of Hockley, in Com. Middlesex, created a Bart.

An Order of Council for putting the Laws in Execution against seditious

Rebels and unlawful Meetings and Conventions.

Thomas Smith of **Northtown**, in **Com. Kent**, Esq; created a **Baronet**.

The Earl of Argyle convicted of **High Treason** in **Scotland**: After which escaping out of **Prison**, Sentence pass'd upon him in his Absence.

Addressees arrive from all Parts of the Kingdom, expressing their Abhorrence of the **Earl of Shaftsbury's Association**.

Synopsis Tongue makes it appear that his Father **Dr. Tongue**, and **Tims Oates**, forged and contrived the **Popish Plot**.

The Ambassadors of the **Emperor of Morocco** made his publick Entry, and on the 11th was admitted to his Audience.

The Duke of York's Picture in **Griffiths Hall** is defaced and torn; whereupon the **Lord Mayor** and **Court of Aldermen** offered a Reward of 500*l*. to any one that could discover the Offender.

Tho. Robinson of **Kentwell-Hall**, in **Com. Suff.** Esq; created a **Baronet**.

Wm. Maynard of **Waltingham**, in **Com. Essex**, Esq; created a **Baronet**.

Sir Thomas Linch being made

Governor of Jamaica, embargo'd for that Island.

Thomas Thynne, Esq; was shot in his Coach in **Pall-mall**, by some Assassins hired for that Purpose by **Count Kensingmark**; and the next Day **Captain Christopher Vratz**, **George Borosky**, and **John Stern** the Assassins were apprehended; and on the 19th **Count Kensingmark** himself was taken at **Gravesend** in a **Seaman's Habit**.

Sir Robert Napier of **Punknel**, in **Com. Dorset**, Knt. created a **Baronet**.

Count Pertingus, **Ambassador extraordinary** from **Savoy**, made his publick Entry, and on the 2d of **March** was admitted to his Audience.

Count Kensingmark and the three Assassins, **Vratz**, **Borosky**, and **Stern** tried at the **Old Bailey**; the three Assassins were convicted, but the Count being favoured by the Court was acquitted; **Vratz**, **Borosky**, and **Stern** were hanged in **Pall-mall** the 10th of **March**, and afterwards **Borosky** who shot **Mr. Thynne** was hanged in **Chains** near **Mile-End**.

The King and Court go down to **New-Market**; and the **Duke of York** arrived there from **Scotland** on the 11th.

A Peace concluded with the **Emperor of Morocco**.

1682.

The Duke of Albemarle elected **Chancellor** of the **University of Cambridge**, in the room of the **Duke of Monmouth**.

The Lord Mayor and **Aldermen** attend his Majesty upon his Return from **New-Market**, and congratulate the **Duke of York** on his late Arrival from **Scotland**.

Some factious Citizens having appointed a sort of **Thanksgiving** or **Festival**, in order to count their Number; an Order of Council issued to the **Lord**

Mayor, &c. to suppress any such Meeting, as an unlawful Assembly.

The Duke of York accepted of an Invitation from the **Artillery Company**, and dined with them at **Merchants Taylor's Hall**.

Ambassadors arrive from **Bantam** in the **East-Indies**.

The Duke of York embargo'd on board the **Glaucifer** Frigate for **Scotland**: On the 24th the **Glaucifer** struck upon the Sand called the **Leamon and Oar**, about sixteen Leagues from

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May.

from the Mouth of the *Hammer*, and was lost with most of the Ship's Crew and Passengers, only the Duke and some few that he took with him in the Pinnace were saved; among whom was Mr. *Churchill*, afterwards Duke of *Marlboro'*, for whose Preservation the Duke of *Tork* was extremely solicitous.

It is said that the sinking Mariners gave a Huzza when they saw the Duke in safety, and with joyful Acclamations went down to the Bottom of the deep.

The Duke of *Tork* arrived in *Scotland*: and having declared his Majesty's Pleasure to constitute the *Ld. Haddo*, Lord President of the Session, Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom; the Earl of *Queensbury*, Lord Treasurer; and the Earl of *Pertth*, Lord Justice General; he embarked again for *England* with the *Duchess* and the Princess *Ann*, in the *Happy Return*; and arrived in the River the 27th, being met at *Erith* by his Majesty in his Barge.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen congratulated his Royal Highness upon his Return and Escape; and the Night concluded with Bonfires, and other Demonstrations of Joy through the City.

An Order of Council issued, prohibiting Persons of Quality to converse with the Duke of *Monmouth*.

The Earl of *Shaftsbury* brings an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* against Mr. *Cradock*, for saying he was a Traytor; but upon the Defendant's Motion to have a Jury out of the Country, the Earl drop'd the Action.

Wilmore the Foreman of the Jury that returned the Bill against *Colledge ignoramus*, is convicted of kidnapping a Boy, and sending him to the *West-Indies*.

Nathaniel Thompson, *Wm. Pain*, and *John Farwell*, try'd and con-

victed of reflecting on the Justice of the Nation, in condemning *Green, Berry and Hill* for the Murder of *Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*, when he murder'd himself: They are fin'd 100*l.* a piece, and *Thompson* and *Farwell* sentenc'd to the Pillory.

The Corporation of *Exeter* surrenders their Charter.

The Sheriffs of *London*, *Fillingdon* and *Shure*, continuing the Poll for new Sheriffs in a riotous Manner, after the Common Hall was adjourned by the Lord Mayor, are committed to the Tower, but admitted to Bail the 30th Instant.

Cane James of *Christchurch*, in *Com. Essex*, Esq; created a Bart.

Cornelius Gans of *Holland* created a Bart.

Aaron Smith convicted of publishing seditious Libels, sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory, and pay a Fine of 500*l.*

The Under-Sheriff of *London*, Mr. *Goodenough*, fined a hundred Pounds for not altering the Panel of a Jury, at the Command of the Bench at *Hick's Hall*.

An Order of Council issued for beginning the Election of Sheriffs in *London* a-new; whereupon Mr. *Box* and Mr. *North* are chosen, to the Satisfaction of the Court.

The Princess *Charlotte Maria*, third Daughter of the Duke of *Tork* by his last *Duchess*, born; and dy'd in *October* following.

George Savil, Earl of *Halifax*, created Marquis of *Halifax*.

The Duke of *Lauderdale* died.

A new Charter granted to the Town of *Derby*.

The Earl of *Sunderland* called to the Privy-Council again.

A Testimonial from the University of *Salamanca*, shewing that *Tomas Oates* the Evidencer never received any Degree there.

The

20 Jun

The Marquis of Halifax made Lord Privy-Seal.

A new Charter granted to the Corporation of Maidstone in Kent.

Several Rioters were taken up and committed, for crying out *A Monmouth, a Monmouth*, and assaulting all Persons that would not join them; and an Order of Council issued against making Bonfires without Leave. And the City Magistrates rode about the City on the 17th of November, and prevented any tumultuous and riotous Assemblies, as had happened of late Years on that Day, on Pretence of burning the Pope, &c.

James Butler, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Ormond in Ireland, created Duke of Ormond of England.

The Envoy from the Czar of Muscovy admitted to his Audience.

Several hundred Houses burnt at Wapping.

Lawrence Hyde, Viscount Hyde of Kenselworth, and Baron of Wotton Bassett, created Earl of Rochester.

Prince Rupert died at his House in Spring Garden.

James Bertie, Lord Norris, eldest Son by the second Venter of Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, created Earl of Abington.

Edward Noddy, Viscount Cambrden, created Earl of Gainsborough.

Hen. Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, created Duke of Beaufort.

Horatio Townshend, Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, in Com. Norf. created Viscount Townshend of Raynham.

Coniers Darcy, Lord Darcy and Coniers, created Earl of Holderness.

Thomas Windsor, Lord Windsor, created Earl of Plymouth.

Prince Rupert buried in Hen. VII's Chappel, at Westminster.

Thomas Thynne, Barr. created Baron Thynne of Warminster, in Com.

Wilts, and Viscount Weymouth in Dorset.

Several Persons that were apprehended for the Riot the 5th of November, were convicted and sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory, and pay a Fine to the King.

An Order of Council against kidnapping and spiriting People away to the Plantations.

Wm. Hutton, Baron Hutton of Kirby, created Viscount Hutton.

Hensage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor of England, died; and Sir Francis North, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, is made Lord Keeper the 22d Instant.

Timothy Thornhill of the Island of Barbadoes; created a Barr.

Charles Bennet created Baron Ossulston of Ossulston, in Com. Middlesex.

Colonel George Legg created Baron of Dartmouth.

Colonel John Churchill created Baron Churchill of Aymouth, in Scotland.

Ralph Stawell, Esq; created Baron Stawell of Somerset, in Com. Somers.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury, having fled into Holland the last November, died at Amsterdam.

Sir Francis Pemberton, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Edmund Saunders, Serjeant at Law, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Monsieur Schmettau, Envoy extraordinary from the Elestor Palatine, admitted to his Audience.

The Earl of Sunderland made Secretary of State in the room of the Lord Conway.

Sir Edward Evelyn of Long Ditton, in Com. Surrey, created a Barr.

1682

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1682
24 Mar
The King and the D. of York being at Newcastle, a Fire broke out which consumed half the Town, and occasioned his Majesty's return to London, sooner than he intended.

7 Apr. The City of Norwich accept of a new Charter.

24 Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois cause Sir Wm. Pritchard, the Lord Mayor, Sheriff North, and several other Aldermen, to be arrested and detained till one the next Morning: whereupon the Lieutenant raise the Militia, and the Lord Mayor, &c. are released.

25 Mr. Serjeant Wilkins made one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

1 May A Patent was granted Robt. Fitzgerrard, Esq; for making Salt Water fresh.

8 Pilkington and Shute, the late Sheriffs, the Lord Grey of Werk, Alderman Cornish, and several of the principal Rioters, were try'd at Guildhall, for continuing the Poll for Sheriffs, after the Common Hall was adjourn'd, and assaulting the Lord Mayor, &c. They were convicted and fined, Pilkington 500 l. Shute 1000 Marks, the Lord Grey, Beibel and Cornish 1000 Marks, and the rest in lesser Sums.

22 The Common Council of London disclaim their being concerned in the arresting the Lord Mayor.

30 Count Zinzendorf, Envoy of Saxony, admitted to his Audience.

12 June The Court of King's Bench gave Judgment against the City, in the Quo Warranto brought against their Charter.

18 The City of London make their Submission to the King at Windsor, and comply with the Regulation: he was pleas'd to prescribe them; the principal whereof were, that if the King did not approve of

tended; whereby he escaped being assassinated at the Ryebanks, in his return, by Rumball; and the rest of the Republican Conspirators.

1683
the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, or other Officers of the City, he might nominate others.

The Plot or Conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty at the Ryebanks in Hertfordshire, was discovered.

A Proclamation issued for apprehending Colonel John Rumball, Richard Rumball Malher, Rich. Nelthorpe, Esq; Edw. Wade, Rich. Gurneough, Captain Waller, Wm. Thompson, James Barton and Wm. Hill, Conspirators in the Ryebanks Assassination Plot, and a Reward of 100 l. was offered for the apprehending any one of them.

A Proclamation was published for apprehending the Duke of Monmouth, Ferd Lord Grey of Werk, Sir Tho. Armstrong, and Robert Ferguson, who were fled from Justice, and 100 l. was offered for apprehending any of them.

The Lord Howard of Effingham, one of the Conspirators, came in and informed the Government, that the Earl of Essex, the Lord Russell, and others were concerned in the Conspiracy, whereupon they were apprehended.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of London, congratulated his Majesty and the Duke of York, upon the Discovery of the Ryebanks Plot; and Addresses came from all Parts of the Kingdom to the same Effect.

Captain Tho. Waller, convicted of High Treason, in conspiring the Death of his Majesty, and the Subversion of the Government, and providing Arms, &c. for that purpose.

Lord Russell was try'd and
convicted of High Treason; in
conspiring the Death of the King;
and to that End consulting and
concluding with other Traitors, to
raise a Rebellion; and to seize and
destroy the King's Guards. Wm.
Hewson and John Rouse were also
convicted; and with Walcot and
the Lord Russell receiv'd Sentence
of Death the 19th; but Captain
Hewson was acquitted.

The Earl of Essex cut his Throat
in the Tower.

Wm. Russell belegg'd by the Turks.

Walcot, Hewson and Rouse were ex-
ecuted at Tyburn; and confessed the
Treason of which they had been
convicted; only Walcot deny'd he
was so concerned in that Part
relating to the Assassination.

The Lord Russell was beheaded
in Lincoln Inn Fields; and in the
Paper he left behind him, tells the
World, he had several times heard
the seizing of the King's Guards
propos'd, but says he never con-
sented to it. Now whoever comes
into an Assembly more than once,
where Rebellion is propos'd, tho'
he says nothing, is in Law presum-
ed to Consent to it, and guilty
of High Treason; 'tis Misprision
if he does not discover it the first
time.

The Judgment and Decree of
the University of Oxford, pass'd in
Convocation, against the Doctrine
of Resistance, and other pernicious
Tenets.

His Majesty published a Decla-
ration, containing a Narrative of
the Bychase Plot; and Sunday the
9th of Sept. was appointed to be
observed as a Thanksgiving for
his Majesty's deliverance.

The Princess Anne was married
to Prince George of Denmark at
St. James's by the Bishop of Lon-
don in the Presence of the King
and Queen, and their Royal High-
nesses.

Thomas Lord of Litchfield, in
Comm. Dutton, Esq; created a Barr.
The Election of Sheriffs, having
been put off from Midsummer to this
Day, Peter Daniel was nominated
for one by the Lord Mayor and
confirmed, and Samuel Dashiwood,
Esq; was chosen for the other;
and Mr. Deputy Alworth was cho-
sen Chamberlain of the City in
the room of Sir Thomas Player,
who was removed.

The Siege of Vienna was rais'd
by the King of Poland and the
Duke of Lorraine, before which
City the Turks are said to have
lost 70000 Men.

Count Krutski, Envoy from
Poland, admitted to his Audience.

Sir Francis North, Lord Keeper,
created Baron Guilford in Surrey.

Sir Rich. Holloway, Sergeant at
Law, made one of the Justices of
the King's Bench.

The Envoy of Hannover admit-
ted to his Audience.

Sir George Jefferys, Barr. made
Lord Chief Justice of the King's
Bench.

Mr. Justice Jones made Lord
Chief Justice of the Common Pleas
in the room of Sir Francis Pender-
berton, who was displac'd.

The Judgment in the Case of
the Quo Warrants, being entered
up against the City of London;
his Majesty granted a Commission
to Sir Wm. Pritchard, the present
Lord Mayor; and Commissioners to
the Sheriffs, Daniel and Dashiwood,
to Exercise their respective Offices
during Pleasure; and Mr. Jenner
was made Recorder of the City in
the room of Sir Gen. Jefferys.

The King sent Commissions into
the City to sixteen of the ancient
Loyal Aldermen, and eight new
ones, to Act as Aldermen in the
several Wards.

Sir Tho. Walcot made one of the
Justices of the King's Bench.

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1683
28-08.
The King granted a Commission to Sir Henry Tulse, to Exercise the Office of Lord Mayor of London, during Pleasure; and he was sworn in the usual manner in Westminster Hall.

5 Nov.
The Mob were up, and assaulted the Sicur Caters, the Dutch Ambassador, and his Lady, in their Coach, and wounded the Lady: whereupon an Order of Council issued against the making Bonfires and throwing Squibs in the Streets of London.

Algermon Sidney, Esq; arraign'd at the King's Bench Bar, for High Treason, in conspiring the Death of his Majesty, and consulting with several other Traitors how to compass it, but more particularly for contriving a treasonable Libel, wherein he asserts, Power to be Originally in the People, and delegated by them to the Parliament, to whom the King was subject, and might be call'd to Account.

8
The Duke of York and Prince of Denmark accept of an Invitation from the Artillery Company, and are entertain'd at Merchant Taylors Hall.

20
Samuel Johnson, a Clergyman, convicted of writing a seditious Libel, call'd, Julian the Apostate, reflecting upon his Royal Highness the Duke of York, for which he is fin'd 500 Marks, and his Book burnt by the Hangman.

21
Algermon Sidney brought to his Trial; and convicted of High Treason. He was condemn'd the 16th, and on the 7th of December was beheaded on Tower-Hill, glorying that he died for the good Old Cause, in which he had been engaged from his Youth. He had been appointed one of the High Court of Justice that murdered King Charles the First, and tho' he did not sit there, was engaged in many other treasonable Actions,

for which he had been Pardon'd.

The Duke of Monmouth submits himself, and is admitted to his Majesty's Pardon: He signs a Paper, acknowledging his being concern'd in the late Conspiracy, except that part of it against the King's Life, and obtains his Pardon; but relapsing again, he was banish'd the Court the 7th of December, and went over into Holland.

John Wytham of Goldsbrough, in Com. Ebor. Esq; created a Bar.

Charles Bonclaw, Earl of Bedford, the King's natural Son by Mr. Eleanor Gwyn, created Duke of St. Albans.

A new Charter granted to the City of Wells.

The Lord Brandon Gerrard, Mr. Booth, Mr. Trenchard, Mr. Charlton, and Major Wildbore, who had been committed for the late Conspiracy, and afterwards bail'd, were now totally discharg'd.

Arthur Herbert, Esq; created Rear Admiral of England.

John Hamblan, Esq; try'd for a Misdemeanour, in conspiring and confederating with other Persons to make an Insurrection, &c. He was convicted and fin'd 4000 l. and to give Security for his good Behaviour during Life.

About the beginning of December began a very hard Frost, which continued to the 15th of February, without Intermision, insomuch that the Coaches run upon the Thames, from the Temple to Westminster, in Hillyar Term.

Deliverius Braddon and Hugh Spake were tried at the King's Bench Bar and convicted of a Misdemeanour, in conspiring to make the People believe that the Earl of Essex was murder'd by those who had the Custody of him; and endeavouring to suborn false Witnesses to prove it. Judgment was given against them

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them the following Term, and *Bradden* was fin'd 2000 l. and *Speke* 1000 l. and to give Security for their good Behaviour for Life.

John Darby, a Printer, also having been convicted of printing a Libel, call'd, *The Lord Russel's Speech*, made his Submission this Term, and was fin'd but 20 Marks.

The Earl of *Danby*, after several attempts to regain his Liberty, was at length bailed by the Judges of the King's Bench.

The Earl of *Powis*, the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, and the Lord *Bellasis*, who had been impeach'd for the Popish Plot, were likewise admitted to Bail; as was also the Earl of *Tyrone* in *Ireland*; but the Lord *Petre* died in the Tower about a Month before, professing his Innocence.

1684.

The Lord *Dartmouth* returned from *Tangier*, with the Garrison, Artillery and Stores, having blown up and demolish'd the Place, and spoiled the Harbour, by his Majesty's Orders.

The Castle of *Dublin* burnt.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq; made Secretary of State, in the room of Sir *Leolin Jenkins*, who resigned.

A Rule was made for the Execution of *James Holloway*, who had been outlaw'd on an Indictment for High Treason, on the 30th Instant, being one of the Conspirators in the *Rye House* Plot.

Langley Curtis having been convicted of printing a Libel, call'd, *The Lord Russel's Ghost*, or the *Nightwalkers of Bloomsbury*; containing reflections on the Government; was sentenc'd to pay 300 l. and stand in the Pillory.

George Calverton, Steward to the Earl of *Clare*, was convicted of speaking seditious Words against

Sir *Sam. Bernardiston*, Bart. was try'd and convicted of a Misdemeanour, in defaming and scandalizing the Government, by several Letters or Libels, asserting that the Plot, of which my Lord *Russel*, Colonel *Sidney*, &c. were convicted, was a Sham; he was fin'd 10000 l. and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life.

James Richards of *Bramley* House, in Com. *Suffex*, Esq; created a Bart.

The Dutch having fallen upon some Spanish Ships in the *Dotun*, the King issued a Proclamation for preserving the Neutrality of the Ports, Roads and Creeks, upon the English Coast, directing the Commanders of his Men of War to oppose the Aggressors.

the Government, and afterwards adjudg'd to pay a Fine of 100 l. and to stand in the Pillory.

Several Gentlemen having opposed the new Charter granted to the Town of *Nottingham*, an Information was exhibited against them, and they were convicted of a Riot in the Court of King's Bench.

The Duke of *York* having brought an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, against *John Dutton*, Esq; the last *Michaelmas* Term; he was try'd and convicted, among others, of the following Words, viz. *The Duke of York is a Papist; and I will be hang'd at my own Door, before such a damn'd Popish Rascal shall inherit the Crown, &c.* The Jury gave the Duke 10000 l. damages.

The Admiralty being in Commission, the King revoked the Commission, and committed the Care of the Admiralty to the Duke of *York* again.

Francis Smith, a Bookseller in *Cornhill*, was try'd and convicted for

1684
June

for publishing a seditious Libel, call'd, *The Rake's Progress*; containing the most villainous Reflections on the King, the Duke, and the whole Administration; he was adjudg'd to pay a Fine of 300 l. to stand in the pillory three times, and give Security for his good Behaviour during Life.

14

Sir Thomas Armstrong having been Outlaw'd, upon an Indictment for High Treason, as a Conspirator in the Rye-house Plot, was apprehended at Leyden in Holland, by Order of the States, and sent over in one of his Majesty's Yatches, and this Day being brought to the King's Bench Bar, a Rule was made for his Execution on the 20th, his Head was set up on Westminster Hall, between Cromwell's and Bradshaw's, and his Quarters on the City Gates.

18

Titus Oates having let Judgment go by default, in an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, brought against him by the Duke of York; the Jury upon a Writ of Enquiry, executed in the Court of King's Bench, gave the Duke 10000 l. damages. It was proved, that besides the calling the Duke Traitor, he had said, *He was a Son of a Whore, and a Rascal, and he hoped to live to see him hang'd.*

7 July

The Town of Plymouth accepts of a new Charter, as do several other Corporations, finding it acceptable to the Court.

23 Aug.

Dr. Francis Turner translated from the Bishoprick of Rochester to Ely.

25

The Earl of Radnor resigning his Place of President of the Council, was succeeded by the Earl of Rochester; Mr. Godolphin was made first Commissioner of the Treasury, and the Earl of Middleton succeeded him in his Post of Secretary of State.

8 Sept.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq; created Baron Godolphin of Riahn, in the County of Cornwall.

The Lord Chief Justice having persuaded the City of London, and several other Corporations, to surrender their Charters, waited on his Majesty with them at Winchester, and received an Assurance they should be treated with Advantage.

Sir George Chute of Hinshill, in Com. Kent, Esq; created a Bar.

Sir Robt. Dabwood of Northwood, in Com. Oxon. Esq; created a Bar.

Sir George Steers of Slyfield House, in Com. Surrey, created a Bar.

Sir Peter Vandepus and Sir Wm. Gosling appointed Sheriffs of London, by his Majesty.

Mr. Baron Street made one of the Justices of the Common-Place.

Sir Robt. Wright, Knt. made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Dr. Thomas Sprat consecrated Bishop of Rochester.

Sir Wm. Fritchard, the late Lord Mayor, having brought his Action against Thomas Papillon, for stretching him, and detaining him in Prison, having no just or probable Cause of Action, the Plaintiff had a Verdict, and the Jury gave him 10000 l. damages.

Mr. Thomas Roswell was tried for High Treason, in defaming his Majesty, and inciting the People to an Insurrection, in a Sermon he preach'd at a Conventicle at Rotherhithe, and was convicted; but there was no Judgment given against him, there being some Flaws in the Indictment, and he afterwards received a Pardon.

Dr. Peter Mew being translated from the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells, to that of Winchester, was confirmed.

Twenty five Corporations in Cornwall, and six in Devon, having surrender'd their Charters, they were presented to his Majesty by the Earl of Bath.

Richard Sands of Northham, in Com.

Col. *Robert Baillie* of *Terreswood*, convicted of High Treason at *Edinburgh*, in being concern'd in the Conspiracy with the Lords *Shaftesbury*, *Essex*, and *Russel*, to destroy the King, subvert the Government, &c. He was condemn'd, and executed the same afternoon.

The Government offer a Reward of 100 l. to any one that should apprehend Colonel *Henry Dampers*, the Author of a seditious Libel, concerning the Death of the Earl of *Essex*.

Sir Scroop How appearing in the Court of King's Bench, to answer an Information for defaming the the King and the Duke of *York*, he pleaded Guilty, and upon his

JAMES II, the third, but only surviving Son of King *Charles the first*, and Brother and Heir to King *Charles II*, succeeded to the Crown, and was proclaim'd with the usual Solemnity.

The same Day the King made a Speech in Council, wherein he assures them, he should endeavour to follow his Brother's Example, especially in his great Clemency and Tenderness to his People; that tho' he had been reported to be a Man of Arbitrary Power, he should invade no Man's Property, but endeavour to support the Government in Church and State, as it was by Law established.

A Proclamation issued, commanding all Officers, Civil and Military, to Exercise their respective Offices till further Orders.

Sir George Jefferys, Knt. and Bart. made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, *Sir Francis Wilkins*, Knt. 2d Justice, *Sir Rob. Holloway*, Knt. 3d Justice, and *Sir Tho. Wal-*

Submission was received into his Majesty's Favour.

Sir William Blacker of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, in Com. *Northumb.* Knt. created a Bart.

His Majesty was seiz'd with a fit of an Apoplexy.

A Declaration in Council of the hopes of his Majesty's Recovery.

Sir John Child of created a Bart.

Sir Wm. Soame of *Thurlow*, in Com. *Suff.* Knt. created a Bart.

His Majesty King *Charles II* died at *Whitehall*, in the 35th Year of his Age, and the 37th of his Reign, about 25 Years after his Restoration.

Bench. *Sir Thomas Jones*, Knt. was made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; *Sir Creswell Levin*, Knt. *Sir Job Charleson*, Knt. and *Sir Tho. Street*, Knt. Justices of the Common-Pleas.

Wm. Montague, Esq; Chief Baron of the Exchequer; *Sir Edw. Atkin*, *Sir Wm. Gregory*, *Sir Robt. Wright*, and *Sir Rich. May*, Barons of the Exchequer.

The King went publickly to Mass at *St. James's Chapel*.

A Proclamation issued for continuing the Payment and Collection of the Customs.

King *Charles* is buried privately (from the Painted Chamber at *Westminster*) in *Henry the VIIIth's Chappel*.

The Duke of *Ormonde* is constituted Lord Steward of the Household; the Earl of *Arlington* Lord Chamberlain; the Lord Viscount *Newport*, Treasurer; the Lord *Maynard*, Comptroller; and *Henry Savile*, Esq; Vice Chamberlain; in which Offices they had served the late King.

N The

1684
16 Feb.
13

The Earl of Rochester constituted Lord High Treasurer of England.

The Marquis of Halifax was made President of the Council; the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Beaufort, Lord President of Wales; and the Lord Godolphin, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen. Henry Buckley, Esq; was made Master of the Household, and Sir Stephen Fox eldest Clerk of the Green Cloth.

The King publishes two Papers, taken out of the late King's strong

Box, to manifest he died a Papist.

The Foreign Ambassadors in Town are admitted to their Audiences of Condolance and Congratulation; and Addresses to the same Effect arrive from all Parts of England.

A Proclamation issues, appointing Commissioners to adjust the respective Claims of those who were to assist at the Coronation, which was to be celebrated the 23d of April.

1685.

23 Apr

The King and Queen were crown'd at Westminster, by Archbishop Sancroft.

The Parliament of Scotland being opened the same Day, the King's Letter to them was read, and the Duke of Queensbury, his Majesty's High Commissioner, made a Speech, wherein he assures them of his Majesty's Resolution to maintain and protect the Government of the Church, as by Law establish'd, together with the People's Rights and Liberties; and recommends the suppressing that phanatical and irreclaimable Party, who had brought them to the brink of Ruin and Disgrace, and were no more Rebels against the King, than Enemies to Mankind.

The Lord Chancellor (the Earl of Perth) also made a Speech to the same Effect; whereupon the Parliament drew up an Address of Condolance and Congratulation to his Majesty, assuring him, they would shew themselves so exemplarily Loyal, as to raise his Honour and Greatness to the utmost of their Power, and promis'd they would leave nothing undone for extirpating Fanaticism.

Roger L'Estrange, Esq; received the honour of Knighthood in Confi-

deration of his Loyalty, and the eminent Services he had done the Crown.

Titus Oates having been indicted for Perjury, in swearing that himself and several other Jesuits were at a Treasonable Consult in London, the 24th of April 1678. He was brought to his Tryal at the King's Bench Bar, and it was proved by great Numbers of Witnesses of good Quality, that Oates was then at St. Omer in Flanders; whereupon the Jury having withdrawn about a quarter of an Hour, returned with this Verdict, That the Defendant was guilty of the Perjury wherof he was indicted.

Oates was brought to his Tryal on another Indictment of Perjury, in swearing that Wm. Ireland was at London on the 2d of December, 1678, when in truth he was not there at that time; and it being proved by the concurrent Testimony of great Numbers of Witnesses, as well Protestant as Papist, that Ireland was at that time an hundred Miles from London, Oates was also convicted upon this Indictment: and on the 26th, after Oates had moved several Exceptions to the Indictments, which were over-ruled, Mr. Justice Withens pronounced the following

following Sentence, viz. That the Defendant should pay 1000 Marks upon each Indictment; that he should be strip of his Canonical Habits; that he should stand in the Pillory before Westminster-Hall Gate on the Monday following for an Hour, with a Paper over his Head, declaring his Crime; but that, first, he should walk with it round all the Courts in the Hall.

On the second Indictment the Judgment was, That he should stand in the Pillory the Tuesday following, at the Royal Exchange; that the next Wednesday he should be whip'd from Aldgate to Newgate, and on the Friday following he should be whip'd from Newgate to Tyburn, by the Hands of the common Hangman; that the 9th of August every Year of his Life, he should stand in the Pillory before Westminster-Hall Gate; the 10th of August at Charing-Cross; and on the 11th over-against the Temple; and on the 2d of Sept. at the Royal Exchange; and on the 14th of April every Year at Tyburn.

The Elections of Members of Parliament are observed to be more Peaceable and Unanimous, than had been known.

Henry Jermin of Chevily, in Com. Camb. Esq; created Baron of Dover, in Com. Kent.

Sir George Jefferys, Bart. Lord Chief Justice of England, created Baron Jefferys of Wem, in Com. Salop.

John Lord Churchill of Aymouth in Scotland, created Baron Churchill of Sandridge in Com. Herts.

The Parliament of England met, and the King came to the House; but the Lord Keeper North acquainted them, that the King would defer his Speech till the Members had taken the Oaths; and directed the Commons to chuse their Speaker, who unanimously elected Sir

John Trevor for their Speaker, who was approved by his Majesty.

The Earl of Argyle landed in Scotland, with a Body of Troops, and raised a Rebellion there.

The King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he repeats the Declaration he had made in Council on his Accession, of his Resolution to protect the Church of England, and to maintain the People's Liberties and Properties; he desires the continuance of his Revenue during Life, as it was granted in the last Reign; and he acquainted them with Argyle's Rebellion in Scotland, and said, he did not doubt their Zeal in supporting his Government.

Both Houses waited on the King the same Day, with an Address of Thanks for his Speech; and the Commons unanimously voted his Majesty the same Revenue that had been granted King Charles II. for his Life; and each House resolved to assist his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes against the Earl of Argyle.

The Earl of Danby, the Earl of Powis, the Lord Arundel of Wardour, the Lord Bellasi, and the Earl of Tyrone, having petitioned the House of Peers, that their Bail might be discharged, which they had given in the Court of King's Bench for their Appearance; the House ordered them to be discharged, and a Bill was brought in for reverting the Attainder of the Ld. Visc. Stafford, but it never passed the Commons.

The Parliament of Scotland settled 260000 l. per Ann. on his Majesty during Life.

Thomas Dangerfield was convicted of writing a scandalous Libel, at the King's Bench Bar, called his Narrative; he was sentenced to stand twice in the Pillory, and be whip'd from Aldgate to Newgate

1685
30 May One Day, and from Newgate to Tyburn another Day, and to pay a Fine of 500 l.

The same Day Mr. Rich. Baxter was brought to his Tryal, for a scandalous Libel, call'd, *A Paraphrase on the New Testament*, reflecting on the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England; of which he was convicted, and adjudg'd to pay a Fine of 500 l. and give Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years.

1 June The Princess Anne of Denmark was brought to Bed of a Daughter, christen'd Mary, who died in Febr. 1686.

3 Dangerfield having received his Punishment of whipping the last Day as he was returning in a Coach from Tyburn to Newgate, Mr. Robt. Frances, a Barrister of Greys-Inn, met him at Greys-Inn Gate, and reproaching him with his Crimes, Dangerfield spit in his Face, whereupon Frances struck at him, or run him into the Eye with his Cane, and Dangerfield died some Hours after; and Mr. Frances was afterwards convicted and executed for murdering him.

30 May The King passed the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage, which was settled upon his Majesty during Life: whereupon he made a Speech to both Houses, and thank'd them for the readiness and chearfulness they had shewn in the Dispatch of it. He puts them in mind that further Supplies were necessary, for repairing the Navy, the Payment of the late King's Debts, and to suppress the Rebellion in Scotland; but whatever they gave, he said, should be managed with all good Husbandry.

11 Jun The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme in Dorsetshire, with about an hundred Followers, and Arms for 5000 more. He published a Declaration, reviling the King, and charging him with introducing Popery and Arbitrary Power.

His Majesty having sent a Message to both Houses, to acquaint them with the Duke of Monmouth's landing; they waited on his Majesty with an Address of Thanks for the Intelligence; offering to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, against the Duke of Monmouth, and all other Rebels and Traitors; and all other his Majesty's Enemies whatsoever: And a Bill of Attainder was brought in against the Duke of Monmouth, which received the Royal Assent the 16th Instant.

A Proclamation issued against the publishing the Duke of Monmouth's Declaration; and another offering a Reward of 500 l. to any one that should bring in the Body of the Duke of Monmouth, dead or alive.

The Earl of Argyll's Forces are dispers'd, and the Earl himself taken.

The Duke of Monmouth having increased his Forces to about 3000 Men, takes Possession of Taunton Dean.

The Duke is proclaimed King at Taunton.

The Duke of Monmouth publishes a Declaration, setting a Sum of Money on King James's Head; and another, declaring the Parliament of England a seditious Assembly.

Wm. Disne, Esq; convicted of printing the Duke of Monmouth's Declaration.

Sir John Sudbury of Eldon, in Com. Durham, Knt. created a Bart.

Rumbald the Malster, who contrived the assassinating his late Majesty, at his House, called the *Rye* in Hertfordshire, being taken among Argyll's Followers, is executed at Edinburgh.

The Duke of Argyll was beheaded at Edinburgh upon a former Sentence, that was pronounc'd against him for High Treason, after he had made

made his Escape out of Prison. The Scots Regiments sent to the King's Assistance, by the Prince of Orange, arrived.

The King having given the Royal Assent to several Bills of Supply, and some other Acts, the Parliament adjourned to the 4th of August.

The Duke of Monmouth is defeated by the Earl of Feversham and the Lord Churchill, at Sedgmore near Bridgewater: The Lord Grey was taken the next Day, and the Duke the 8th Instant.

The Duke writes a submissive Letter to the King, and procures Admission to his Presence, but could not obtain his Pardon.

The Duke was brought to a Scaffold on Tower-Hill and beheaded: He was attended by Dr. Loyd, Dr. Tenison, and Dr. Hooper at his Execution, who laboured to make him profess the Doctrine of Non-resistance, and confess his Crime in living in Adultery with the Lady Harriot Wentworth, but all to no purpose; he perswaded himself he was innocent, and said when he died, he was sure he should go to God: He was about 36 Years of Age when he was beheaded.

A Proclamation issued for the Lord Delamere to surrender himself.

A Thanksgiving was observed for the Victory over the Rebels.

The Earl of Stamford, the Lord Brandon, and the Lord Delamere were committed to the Tower; and a Proclamation issued, for George Speake, Francis Charlton, John Wildman, Colonel Danvers, and John Trenchard, Esq; to surrender themselves.

The Earl of Arlington died, and the Earl of Aylesbury is constituted Lord Chamberlain of the Household in his room.

The Parliament is adjourned to the 9th of November.

The French King congratulates his Majesty on the subduing the Rebels.

The Envoy of Spain is admitted to his Audience.

The Lord Chief Justice Jefferys being sent into the West with four other Judges to try the Rebel Prisoners, arrived at Winchester, where the Grand Jury found an Indictment of High Treason against Mrs. Alice Lisle, the Widow of Mr. Lisle, who was one of King Charles's Judges, and afterwards President of a High Court of Justice. She was convicted of harbouring one Hicks a Non-conformist Minister, and Nelthorpe, who were in Monmouth's Rebellion, and sentenced to be burnt; but the Punishment was changed to beheading, which was executed at Winchester the 2d of September. Mr. Echard says, the Jury brought in their Verdict three times, that the Prisoner was not guilty; but I find he was under a Mistake.

Sir Richard Bulstrode sent Ambassador to Brussels.

The Envoy of Portugal is admitted to his Audience.

The Lord Francis North, Baron of Guilford and Lord Keeper of the great Seal of England, died.

A Proclamation for apprehending the Earl of Macclesfield.

George Lord Jefferys, Baron of Wem, is constituted Lord High Chancellor of England.

Sir Edward Herbert is made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Sir Edward Lumwick made Chief Justice of Chester.

Sir Robert Wright, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, is made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir Thomas Walcot.

Sir Edward Nevil is made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Henry Cornish, Esq; Alderman of

1685.
8 Aug.

23

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5 Sept.

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11 Octo.

19

1685
A. 1. London, Mr. Ring, John Fennly, and Elizabeth Gann were try'd for High Treason, and convicted. Ring, Fennly and Gann of concealing and harbouring several Persons who were in *Monmouth's* Rebellion, Mr. Cornish as a Conspirator in the late Plot with the Lord Russell and others to subvert the Government, &c. Mrs. Gann was burnt, and Ring and Fennly hang'd and quarter'd at Tyburn, and Mr. Cornish was hang'd and quarter'd in *Cheapside*, on the 23d Instant.

20 The Earl of Aylesbury, Lord Chamberlain, died.

23 The Earl of Mulgrave made Lord Chamberlain.

30 Richard Nelthorpe and John Ayloffe standing out-lawed for High Treason, as being concerned in the *Rye-House* Plot against the late King, were also executed as Traytors, Nelthorpe before *Grays-Inn Gate*, and Ayloffe before the *Temple Gate*.

9 Nov.

The Parliament met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he told them that he had encreased his standing Forces, that the Kingdom might no longer be exposed to such wretched Attempts as had been lately made, and desired a Supply to maintain his Troops. He said he had employed some Officers who were not qualified according to the Test Act, of whose unquestionable Loyalty he was satisfied, and hoped this would breed no Difference between him and his People.

17 The Commons in their Address to his Majesty offer to indemnify the Reculant Officers for what was passed; but intimate their Desire that his Majesty would not continue any Reculants in Office for the future.

20 The Lords also being uneasy, and apprehending their Privileges infring'd by the Imprisonment of the

Earl of Stamford and the Lord Delamere, the King thought fit to prorogue the Parliament to the 10th of February, though the Commons had voted him a Supply of 700000 l.

The Lord Brandon, by the Name of Charles Gerrard, Esq; was try'd at the King's Bench Bar, and convicted of High Treason, in conspiring to raise a Rebellion, depose the late King, &c. He was condemned the 18th Instant, but afterwards pardoned.

The Earl of Sunderland, Principal Secretary of State, made President of the Council.

Charles Bateman, a Surgeon, was convicted of the Conspiracy against the late King, in which Sidney, &c. were concern'd. Sentence pass'd on him as a Traytor the 11th, and he was executed at Tyburn the 15th Instant.

The Ambassadors of Venice made their publick Entry, and were admitted to their Audience the 11th.

The Earl of Clarendon being appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, set out for that Kingdom, and the Privy Seal was put in Commission during his Absence.

Paul Jenkinson of *Walton*, in *Com. Derby*. Esq; created a Barr.

The Bishop of *Durham* made Dean of the Royal Chappel, and the Bishop of *Rockester* Clerk of the Closet.

John Hampden, Esq; being arraign'd for High Treason in conspiring against the late King, with the Lord Russell, &c. pleaded guilty, and was pardoned.

Catherine Sedley, only Child of Sir Charles Sedley, Barr. created Baroness of *Darlington*.

The Parliament prorogued by Proclamation to the 10th of May.

George Davies, Esq; Consul at *Naples*, created a Barr.

The

The Lord Delamere was try'd by his Peers for High Treason, in being concerned in the late Rebellion in the West, the Lord Chancellor being Lord High Steward; but Saxon the only positive Evidence appearing perjured, My Lord was acquitted.

James Waldgrave, Bart. created Lord Waldgrave of Chanton, in Com. Somerset.

Nicholas Sherburn, Son of Richard Sherburn of Stanzhurst, in Com. Lanc. created a Bart.

Robert Guildford of Hempstead Place, in Com. Kent, Esq; created a Bart.

Thomas Earl of Stamford admitted to Ball.

Sir Thomas Jenner, Recorder of London, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir Henry Bedingfield made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in the Place of Mr. Justice Leveson.

The King sends a Letter to the Archbishop to prohibit the Clergy to preach on controversial Points.

John Holt of Grays Inn, Esq; knighted, and made Recorder of London.

The King granted a general Pardon to his Subjects, in which many that had been in Rebellion were excepted; but the Earl of Stamford took the Benefit of it.

1686.

An Order of Council for regulating the Method of binding Apprentices to be sent to the Plantations.

Charles Blay of Grandborough, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.

Sir Thomas Fenti, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Wm. Montague, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir Job Charlton, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and Sir Edward Newil one of the Barons of the Exchequer, were removed. Sir Henry Bedingfield, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, was made Lord Chief Justice of the same Court. Sir Edward Atkins one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was made Lord Chief Baron.

Sir Edward Lutwich, Chief Justice of Chester, was made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; and Richard Heath, Esq; Serjeant at Law, was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer; Sir Job Charlton, on his Petition, was made Chief Justice of Chester.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of September.

Sir Christopher Milson, a Roman Catholick, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir John Perwiz made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

Sir Thomas Perwiz made Solicitor General, in the room of Henrige Finch, Esq;

Sir William Compton of Harpley, in Com. Gloucester. Kat. created a Bart.

A Complaint was made to his Majesty by the French Ambassador, of a scandalous Libel, intitled, *Les Plaintes des Protestants cruellement opprimés dans le Royaume de France.*

Sir Job Charlton of Ludford, in Com. Hereford. Kat. created a Bart.

The Princess Anne of Denmark delivered of a third Daughter at Windsor, christen'd Anne Sophia, died the February following.

Miles France having an Information exhibited against him for wilful Perjury in the Evidence he gave against Green, Bury, and Hill, at their Tryal for the Murder of Godfrey; He pleaded guilty, and

1686 the next Day, solemnly acknowledged his Offence: He was adjudg'd to pay a Fine of 100*l*. to stand three times in the Pillory, and be whipp'd from Newgate to Tyburn.

14 A Letter was sent by the King to the Bishop of London, to suspend Dr. John Sharp, for some unbecoming Reflections in his Sermons.

17 The Earl of Powis, the Lord Arundel of Wardour, the Lord Belafis, and the Lord Dover, all Roman Catholics, sworn of the Privy-Council.

Aug. The Ecclesiastical Commission granted in April last, was first opened. It was directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor Jefferys, the Bishops of Durham and Rochester, the Earl of Rochester, Lord High Treasurer, the Earl of Sunderland, President of the Council, and the Lord Chief Justice Herbert, any three of them, of whom the Lord Chancellor to be one, to make a Quorum: Of these, the Archbishop never acted, and the Bishop of Rochester soon declin'd the Service.

4 The Bishop of London being summoned by the High Commissioners, appeared before them.

16 Sir Nathaniel Johnson made Captain General of the Leeward Islands in America, upon the Death of Sir William Stapleton.

22 Dr. Thomas Cartwright nominated Bishop of Chester, and Dr. Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford. They were consecrated, together with Dr. Loyd, Bishop of St. Davids, at Lambeth, the 17th of October.

23 Buda the Capital City of Hungary taken by the Imperialists, after it had been in Possession of the Turks 145 Years.

31 The Bishop of London tenders a Plea to the Jurisdiction of the High Commission Court.

Comitia Spelman of the United Netherlands, created a Barony.

The Bishop of London is suspended from exercising his Episcopal Office, by the High Commission.

Colonel Richard Talbot having been created Earl of Tyrconnel in Ireland, was sworn of the Privy-Council in England; being a Roman Catholic.

Sir William Stevens having an Action brought against him by Sir Tho. Dupper, Gentleman-Usher to his Majesty, for the Fees of knighting; Sir William pleaded that his Knighthood was conferred upon him without his Consent; to which the Plaintiff demurred; and the Demurrer being argued this Day, the Court gave it for the Plaintiff.

Mr. Samuel Johnson, once Chaplain to the late Lord Russell, and who had been formerly convicted and punished for writing a Libel, called *Julian the Apostate*, was again convicted the last Trinity Term of writing a Pamphlet, entitled, *An Address to the English Protestants in King James's Army*; wherein he advises them not to be instrumental in introducing Popery and arbitrary Power. He was this Day adjudged to stand three times in the Pillory, to pay a Fine of 500 Marks, and to be whipp'd from Newgate to Tyburn; but before the Sentence was executed, viz. on the 20th Instant, he was brought before the High Commission, and formally degraded; and then delivered over as a meer Layman into the Hands of the Secular Officer, to undergo the Punishments aforesaid.

The same Day Judgment was given against Mr. Edward Wither, who had been convicted of justifying the Rebellion in Forty One, and the Murder of King Charles I; for which he was fined 1000 Marks.

George

George Speke, Esq., also, who had been convicted of a Riot, and of rescuing *John Tranchard, Esq.*, who was in the Hands of the Messengers for High Treason, was fined 12000 Marks.

The Earl of Castlemain sent Ambassador to the Pope.

The White Staff was taken from the Earl of Rochester, who was found not to be shaken in his Principles, but adhered steadily to the Protestant Interest; and on the 1st of January, *John Lord Bellasis*, *Sidney Lord Godolphin*, *Henry Lord Dover*, *Sir John Ernley* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Sir Stephen Fox* were made Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Treasurer. At the same time the Earl of Sunderland appeared so conformable to the King's Religion and arbitrary Measures, that he was in greater Favour than ever.

Count Caunitz, Envoy extraordinary from the Emperor, admitted to his Audience.

The Earl of Tyrconel made Lord Deputy of Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Clarendon, who was displaced.

The Earl of Tarmouth made Treasurer of the Household, and

the Lord Waldegrave Comptroller.

A Letter from the King was brought to the University of Cambridge, to admit *Alban Francis* a Benedictine Monk to the Degree of Master of Arts, without administering the usual Oath, which the University refused.

The King sends a Proclamation to Scotland for allowing Liberty of Conscience to all manner of Recusants there, with which the Scots comply.

The Parliament prorogued to the 28th of April.

Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour made Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Clarendon, who was displaced.

Sir William Humble of Kensington, Knt. created a Bart.

John Duck of Hoswell on the Hill, in Com. Durham, Esq; created a Bart.

James Fitz James, natural Son to King James II, by Mrs. Churchill, Sister to the late Duke of Marlborough, created Duke of Berwick, Earl of Tinmouth, and Baron of Bosworth.

William Earl of Powis created Viscount Montgomery, and Marquis of Powis.

1687.

The King published a Declaration allowing Liberty of Conscience to all his Subjects, suspending and dispensing with the Penal Laws and Tests, and even with the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy on Admission into Offices civil or military.

Addresses of Thanks for this Liberty were daily presented to his Majesty by the Dissenters, from all Parts of the Kingdom; neither Anabaptists, Quakers, Independants or Presbyterians delayed to make the highest Professions of Loyalty and Gratitude on this Occasion.

The Vice Chancellor and Senate of Cambridge are summon'd to appear before the Lords Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the Council Chamber, on the 21st of April, to answer what should be objected against them by his Majesty.

The King sends his Mandate to Magdalen College in Oxon. to elect *Mr. Anthony Farmer*, President.

An Order of Council for promoting the Collection for the Relief of the French Protestants.

Sir Robert Wright, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, was made

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made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Mr. Justice Powl, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench; and Mr. Baron Milton made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

16

George Duke of Buck; died at his House in Yorkshire.

22

Sir Robert Wright, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and Sir Edward Herbert made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Francis Withens, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, displaced.

27

It having been demanded of the Vice Chancellor and Senate of the University of Cambridge, why they did not admit Father Francis to his Degree, according to the King's Mandate: They put in their Answer to Day, That it was contrary to several Statutes, &c.

28

The Parliament was prorogued to the 22d of November.

Sir Richard Alleben, a Papist, was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench; and Mr. Serjeant Powl one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

5 May

A Proclamation issued for establishing the Manufacture of White Paper in England.

27

Sentence of Deprivation pass'd against Dr. John Peachell, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for his Contempt in not admitting Father Francis to a Degree, without taking the Oaths; and the Senate were reprimanded, and ordered to send up Copies of their Statutes.

28

The Vice President and Fellows of Magdalen College are tird to appear before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Whitehall, the 6th of June, to answer why they refused to comply with the King's Mandate, to elect Mr. Farmer their

President, and proceeded to elect Mr. John Hough.

The Duke of Berwick embarks in order to serve in the Imperial Army in Hungary.

Prince George of Denmark embarks for that Kingdom.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners declare the Election of Mr. Hough to be President of Magdalen College void; and that Dr. Aldworth be suspended from being Vice President, and Dr. Fairfax from his Fellowship, for their Contempt, in not electing Mr. Farmer.

A Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament.

Signior Ferdinando d'Adda, Archbishop of Amasia, being arrived in the Quality of Nuncio from the Pope, was admitted to an Audience of their Majesties at Windsor.

James Chapman Fuller, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; created a Barr.

His Majesty sent a second Mandate to Magdalen College, requiring them to chuse the Bishop of Oxford their President, which they refuse.

The King coming down to Oxford, threaten'd the Fellows of Magdalen College for their Contempt, in not electing the Bishop of Oxford their President. On the 16th of November following, Sentence of Expulsion was pronounc'd against the Fellows, by Visitors appointed by his Majesty to visit that College; and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners they were disabled to hold any Ecclesiastical Preferments.

William Pinfent of Brisford, in Com. Warr, Esq; created a Barr.

The Duke of Albemarle being made Governor of Jamaica, embark'd for that Island.

William Stych of Newbury, Esq; created a Barr.

The

The King, the Prince of Denmark, the Pope's Nuncio, the French Ambassador, and other Foreign Ministers with the great Officers of State, were entertained at the Lord Mayor's Feast, at Guildhall.

Father Edward Petre, the Jesuit, sworn of the Privy Council.

A Proclamation for restraining the Number and Abuses of Hackney Coaches.

A Proclamation appointing the 15th of January to be observ'd as a Thanksgiving for the Queen's being with Child, within the Bills of Mortality; and the 29th of January in the rest of the Churches of England.

The King sends a Letter to the States General, to demand the Return of the six English and Scots Regiments in their Service; with which the States refuse to comply.

Wilfred Lawson of Isell, in Com. Cumb. Esq. created a Bar.

The King issued another Declaration for Liberty of Conscience; in which the former Declaration of the 4th of April 1687, is recited.

An Order of Council was published, commanding the last Declaration of the 27th of April to be read in time of Divine Service, in all Churches and Chappels in London and Westminster, and ten Miles distance, upon the 20th and 27th Instant; and in all other Churches and Chappels in the Kingdom on the 3d and 10th of June; and that the Bishops should cause the said Declaration to be sent and distributed in their respective Dioceses, to be read accordingly.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of St. Asaph, Ely, Chester, Bath and Wells, Peterborough and Bristol, sign a Petition to his

The Marquis of Salmer, Envoy of Spain, admitted to his Audience.

The Duke of Berwick made Governor of Portsmouth.

A Proclamation for preventing and suppressing unlicens'd Books and Pamphlets.

A Proclamation prohibiting his Majesty's Subjects to enter into the Service of Foreign Princes or States: And another on the 14th, for recalling all those who went in the Service of the States General, by Sea or Land.

Sir Francis Ratcliff of Dilston, in Com. Northumb. Bart. created Baron of Tindale, Viscount Ratcliffe and Langley, and Earl of Derwentwater.

Exeter and several other Corporations having surrendr'd their Charters, accept new ones.

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Majesty to dispense with their distributing and reading the said Declaration.

The Bishops refusing to enter into Recognizances to appear in the Court of the King's Bench, to answer the Misdemeanor in framing and presenting the said Petition (or Libel, as 'twas call'd) are committed to the Tower, whither they were sent by Water.

A Proclamation issued for observing a Thanksgiving for the Birth of the Prince of Wales, on Sunday the 17th Instant in London and Westminster, and the Parts adjacent; and fourteen Days after in all other Parts of the Kingdom.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark arrived in Town from the Bath.

The seven Bishops were brought by Habeas Corpus from the Tower to the King's Bench Bar, and pleaded Not guilty to the Information exhibited

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1688. *June* hibiied against them: They were admitted to Bail on giving their own Recognizances, the Archbishop in 200 l. and the other Bishops in 100 l. each, to appear from Day to Day, till Legally discharged.

22 Monsieur Garstorf, Envoy of Denmark, admitted to his Audience.

23 Monsieur Zulestein, Envoy from the Prince of Orange, admitted to his Audience.

29 The seven Bishops came upon their Tryals in *Westminster-Hall*; and the next Morning the Jury brought in their Verdict that they were Not guilty, which occasioned unusual Rejoycings, not only in London, but in the Camp at *Hounslow-Heath*; and the King having ordered Mass to be said on Board the Fleet, the Priests were in Danger of being thrown over Board.

An Order of Council for inserting the Name of *James Prince of Wales* in the Prayers for the Royal Family.

A Proclamation also issued against Prophaneness and Debauchery.

Sir Richard Holloway and Sir John Powell, Justices of the King's Bench, are displaced, for giving their Opinions against the Court, in favour of the seven Bishops; and Sir Thomas Powell, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Sir Robert Baldock the King's Serjeant, are made Justices of the King's Bench in their rooms. Mr. Serjeant Ingleby and Mr. Serjeant Rotheram are made Barons of the Exchequer, and Sir Thomas Jenner one of the Barons of the Exchequer is made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

6 Jul. Sir John Trevor, Knt. Master of the Rolls, Christopher Vane, Esq; and Silas Taus, Esq; were sworn of the Privy-Council, as was Sir Thomas Strickland the 13th.

Sir William Williams of Gray Inn, Knt. Solicitor General, created a Bart.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners issued an Order to all Chancellors, Archdeacons, Commissaries, and Officials, to enquire in what Churches and Chapels his Majesty's Declaration was read, and to transmit an Account of them on the 16th of August following: Whereupon the Bishop of Rochester refus'd to act any longer in the Commission.

James Duke of Ormond died at Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, in the 79th Year of his Age.

Sir Henry Ashurst of Emmington, in Com. Oxon. Knt. created a Bart.

The King declares in Council his Resolution to call a Parliament, and Writs are issued accordingly for a Parliament to meet the 17th of November.

Sir John Shorter, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, died; and Sir John Eyles, Knt. was the next Day appointed to succeed him by his Majesty.

Sir Thomas Fitch of Eltham, in Com. Kent, Knt. created a Bart.

Count D'Avaux, the French Ambassador at the Hague, presents a Memorial to the States General upon their great Armament by Sea and Land; and declares that the first Act of Hostility committed by their Troops against the King of Great Britain, his Master would look upon as an absolute Rupture of Peace with him.

Lieutenant Colonel Beaumont, Captain Pasfon, and four Captains of the Duke of Berwick's Regiment, broke, forrefusing to recruit their Companies with Irish.

Colonel Broyle Skelton, the English Envoy, being look'd upon to be at the bottom of the French Memorial, is recalled and committed

ted to the Tower; but soon after made Lieutenant thereof.

John Morden of Blackheath, in Com. Kent, Esq; created a Bart.

The King published a Declaration, setting forth that he intended a Legal Establishment of Liberty of Conscience; that he would inviolably preserve the Church of England; and that he was contented, that the Roman Catholics should remain incapable of being Members of the House of Commons.

The King receives certain Intelligence, that the Preparations of the Dutch were intended against England.

The King declares he had authorized the Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties to restore the Deputy Lieutenants that were displaced; and given Directions to the Lord Chancellor, to put those Gentlemen into the Commission of the Peace again, who had been laid aside.

A Proclamation was published, giving an Account of the intended Invasion from Holland, and requiring all Persons to prepare for the Defence of their Country; and the Writs that had issued for calling a Parliament were revoked.

The same Day a Proclamation for a general Pardon was published.

The Bishop of London's Suspension was taken off.

The Prince of Orange publishes a Declaration, with the Reasons of his intended Expedition to England, viz. To facilitate the calling a free Parliament, and to Enquire into the Birth of the Prince of Wales.

The Charter of London was restored.

The King having desired the Advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, &c. Nine of my Lords the Bishops attended his Majesty with ten Article, or Propositions, as the best

means to restore his Affairs; the Substance of which was, that his Majesty would suffer the Law to take its Course, and call a Parliament.

The Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical is dissolved.

Popish Magistrates are displaced, and Protestants put in their Places.

A publick Form of Prayer composed by the Archbishop, to be used during the Apprehension of an Invasion.

An Order for restoring Magdalen College to its Rights.

The Prince of Wales christen'd in the Chappel of St. James's by the Name of James Francis Edward: his Holiness, represented by his Nuncio, Godfather; and the Queen Dowager Godmother.

John Narborough of Kynston, in Com. Kent, Esq; created a Bart.

The Depositions of forty Persons of Honour as to the Certainty of the Prince of Wales's Birth, of whom 23 were Protestants, were taken and enrolled in Chancery.

A Proclamation was published for restoring Corporations to their ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights and Franchises.

The Prince of Orange sets Sail from Holland, with about 50 Men of War, 300 Transports, and about 12000 Land Forces on Board, accompanied by the Marquis of Halifax, and several other English Gentlemen of Quality; but they are driven back by a Storm.

The Lord Viscount Preston is made Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Sunderland, who was found to have betrayed his Majesty's Councils to the Prince of Orange.

The Prince of Orange, with the Dutch Fleet, set Sail again, and on the 5th of November landed with his Forces at Torbay in Devonshire.

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The King demands of the Bishops, whether they insisted over the Prince of Orange, as he suggested in his Declaration, which some of them deny; but upon his demanding of them to sign an Abhorrence of the Invasion, they decline it. The Bishops of *Seeland* were prevail'd on to sign an Abhorrence of the Invasion.

A Proclamation issued against the publishing or disposing the Prince of Orange's Declaration.

The King publishes a Declaration, in Answer to the Suggestions in the Prince of Orange's Declaration.

The Prince of Orange arrives at *Exeter*.

An Association sign'd by the Gentlemen, who join'd the Prince of Orange at *Exeter*.

The Lord *Cornbury*, Son to the Earl of *Clarendon*, with almost three entire Regiments, went over to the Prince of Orange.

The Lord *Lovelace* taken at *Torrencester*, going over to the Prince of Orange.

Several Lords Spiritual and Temporal Petition the King to call a Parliament.

The same Day his Majesty set out for *Salisbury*, where he arrived the 19th Instant.

The King publishes a Proclamation of Pardon to all that had deserted him, provided they would quit the Prince of Orange's Service again.

The Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *Churchill*, with several other Persons of Quality, and a good Body of Troops, desert his Majesty at *Salisbury*.

In the King's return to *London*, the Prince of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Ormond*, and others, desert the King.

The King returned from *Salisbury* to *Whitehall*, where he found

the Princess *Anne* went away the Night before, after the Prince her Husband.

Colonel *Revil Skelton* made Lieutenant of the Tower.

The King issues Writs for the calling a Parliament to meet at *Westminster* the 14th of January.

The King sends the Marquis of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Derby*, and the Lord *Gadolphin*, to treat with the Prince, whereupon the Prince of Orange sent Refusals to his Majesty.

The Queen and the young Prince sent over to France.

The King takes Water at *Whitehall Stairs*, and embarks for France. He sends Orders to the Earl of *Feverham* to disband the Army.

A Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in and about *London* and *Westminster*, that they would apply to the Prince of Orange to procure a free Parliament, and for securing the publick Peace.

An Alarm of a general Massacre intended throughout England by the Irish Troops.

The Mob demolish and plunder several Mass-houses, and the Houses of the Roman Catholics in *London*, and particularly the Spanish Ambassador's.

The Lord Chancellor *Jessens* taken at *Wapping*, and sent Prisoner to the Tower.

An Order of the Prince of Orange, and another of the Lords in *London*, for re-assembling the disbanded Troops under their proper Officers.

The King being driven back by contrary Winds to *Down*, is taken for a Jesuit, and abused by the Rabble.

By the Invitation of the Lords at *London*, the King returned to *Whitehall*, and was received with the most joyful Acclamations of the people.

The

The same Night the King published an Order of Council against Tumults and the demolishing and plundering of Houses, and other Disorders; which was the last Royal Act he executed in England.

The Prince of Orange's Forces took possession of all the Posts about Whitehall and St. James's, and then the Prince sent an Order at Midnight, for the King to remove from Whitehall, which the King submitted to, and went to Rochester under a Dutch Guard.

The Prince arrived at St. James's, where he received the Congratulations of the Nobility and Persons of Quality.

The Aldermen and Common Council of London attended the Prince to congratulate his Arrival.

Most of the Lords and Persons of Quality signed the Engagement, or Association, that was drawn up at Exeter, to stand by the Prince.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal about Town Assembled in the House of Lords at Westminster.

The King embark'd for France again, leaving a Paper behind him dated the 22d, containing the Reasons of his withdrawing.

The Prince having received Intelligence of the King's departure, published an Order, requiring all those who had served as Members in any of the Parliaments held in the Reign of King Charles II, to meet him at St. James's the 26th Instant, together with the Aldermen and Common Council of London.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled at Westminster, and address the Prince of Orange, to send circular Letters to the several Counties, Universities, Cities and Boroughs, to send Members to represent them, to meet and sit at Westminster the 22d of January.

They also address the Prince of

Orange to take upon him the Administration of publick Affairs both Civil and Military, and the Disposal of the publick Revenue, till the meeting of the intended Convention, on the 22d of January.

Those who had been Members of Parliament in the Reign of King Charles II, and the Aldermen and Common Council of London, attended the Prince of Orange at St. James's; to whom the Prince made a Speech, desiring them to advise him how to pursue the Ends of his Declaration, in calling a Parliament, and restoring the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom.

This Assembly of the Commons and Citizens address the Prince of Orange, to summon a Convention, to meet the 22d of January, as the Lords had done.

The Prince returned an Answer to the Lords, that he would Endeavour to secure the Peace of the Nation, and issue his Letters for the assembling the Convention, as they desired, and apply the Revenue to the publick Uses, &c. He returned the same Answer also to the Commons and Citizens.

The Prince received the Sacrament at St. James's Chappel, from the Bishop of London, to remove any apprehensions of a design to alter the Discipline of the Establishment Church.

The same Day he issued a Declaration, authorizing all Officers and Magistrates (except Papists) to continue to Act in their respective Offices and Places, till the meeting of the Convention.

The Prince of Orange issued his Declaration, for the better collecting of the publick Revenue.

An Order was issued by the Prince of Orange, for withdrawing his Troops out of the respective Cities and Boroughs of England, at the time of electing the Members

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6 Jan. Dr. Seth Ward, Bp. of Sarum, died.

8 An Order was published by the Prince of Orange, that none of his Forces of what Nation soever should Quarter in any private Houle without the Owner's Consent.

The Prince of Orange assembled the Scots Nobility and Gentry, residing in London, and desired their Advice for securing their Religion and Liberties: whereupon the Scots propose the calling of a Convention in that Kingdom, to meet the 14th of March following, and that the Prince would take upon him the Administration of the Government of that Kingdom in the mean time.

10 The Prince sent a Letter to the City of London, to desire the Loan of 200000 l. which they complied with, and raised in four Days time, Sir Samuel Dashwood subscribing 60000 l. himself.

16 A Declaration was published by the Prince, for the payment of the Seamen's Wages, and on the 19th another for the payment of the Land Forces.

The Archbishop, and seven other Bishops, sign the Association.

22 The Convention being assembled at Westminster, the Marquis of Halifax was chosen Speaker by the upper House, and Henry Powle, Esq; by the the lower House; after which a Letter was presented them, by the Prince of Orange, wherein he recommends to them the Settlement of the Kingdom, the condition of the Protestants in Ireland, and above all, Dispatch and Unanimity in their Resolutions.

Both Houses address the Prince, and return him Thanks for delivering them from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and his Care in the Administration of the publick Affairs, and desire him to continue it, and that he would take particular care of the State of Ireland;

The Commons resolved, That King James II having endeavour'd to subvert the Constitution, by breaking the Original Contract between King and People, and by the Advice of Jesuits and other wicked Persons, having violated the Fundamental Laws, and withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom, hath Abdicated the Government, and that the Throne is thereby Vacant; and Mr. Hampden carried this Resolution up to the Lords.

A Thanksgiving was observed in London and Westminster, and the parts adjacent, for the Deliverance by the Prince of Orange; and on the 14th of February all over the rest of England.

The Lords send back the above-said Resolution of the Commons, with Amendments, viz. instead of the word Abdicated they put Deserted; and omitted the words, And that the Throne is thereby Vacant; which occasioned long and warm Debates between the two Houses; but at length the Lords agreed to the Resolution without any Amendment.

The Princess of Orange arrived at Whitehall from Holland.

Both Houses attended the Prince and Princess of Orange with a Declaration, asserting the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and they Resolve, That William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, be, and be declared King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, To hold to them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivour of them; and that the sole and full Exercise of the Royal Power be only in, and executed by the said Prince of Orange, in the Names of the Prince and Princess during their joint Lives, Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of the Princess, Remainder to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body; remainder to the Heirs of Body of the the Prince of Orange. WIL-

WILLIAM and MARY, Prince and Princess of Orange, were proclaim'd King and Queen with the usual Solemnity.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen were appointed to be of the Privy-Council, viz. His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Earl of Danby (Lord President of the Council) George Marquis of Hallifax (Lord Privy Seal) Henry Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal of England) Charles Marquis of Winchester, Robert Earl of Lindsey (Lord great Chamberlain of England) William Earl of Devonshire (Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household) Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex (Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household) Aubrey Earl of Oxford, Charles Earl of Shrewsbury (his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State) William Earl of Bedford, John Earl of Bath, Charles Earl of Macclesfield, Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Thomas Viscount Falconberg, Charles Viscount Mordaunt, Francis Viscount Newport (Treasurer of his Majesty's Household) Richard Viscount Lumley, Henry Lord Bishop of London, Philip Lord Wharton, Ralph Lord Montague, Henry Lord Delamere, John Lord Churchill, Mr. Bentinck (Groom of the Stole to his Majesty) Mr. Henry Sidney, Sir Robt. Howard, Knt. Sir Henry Capel, Knt. Mr. Henry Powle (Speaker of the House of Commons) Mr. Edw. Russel, Mr. Hugh Bosciawen. To whom were added on Feb. the 20th, Thomas Wharton, Esq; and Sir John Lowther of Lowther, Bart. (Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.) Mons. D'Averquerque was made Master of the Horse to the King, Marshal de Schomberg Master of the Ordnance, the Lord Montague

Master of the great Wardrobe, the Bishop of London Dean of the Chappel, the Lord Lovelace Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Oxford, the Lords Mordant, Lumley and Churchill; and Mr. Sidney, Gentlemen of the King's Bed Chamber; the Earl of Wiltshire Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, John Howe, Esq; Vice Chamberlain, Mr. Villiers Great Master of the Horse, and the Countess of Darby first Lady of the Bed Chamber, and Groom of the Stole to her Majesty. The Seals were given (in Commission) to Sir John Maynard, Anthony Keck, and William Rawlinson, Esqrs, the two last of whom were Knighted by his Majesty. The Offices of High Admiral and Lord Treasurer were also put into Commission; of the first were Admiral Herbert, the Earl of Carbery, Sir Michael Wharton, Sir Tho. Lee, Sir John Chicheley, Sir John Lowther, and Mr. Sacheverel. The Commissioners of the Treasury were, the Lord Mordant, the Lord Delamere, the Lord Godolphin, Mr. Hambden, and Sir Henry Capel. The Earl of Nottingham was prevail'd upon to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

A Proclamation by King William and Queen Mary, for continuing all inferior civil Officers in their respective Offices and Places.

An Order of Council for altering the Prayers for the Royal Family.

King William made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, recommending to them Dispatch in settling the Affairs of the Kingdom, and particularly in providing for Ireland.

King William passed an Act to prevent Disputes, concerning the

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Assembling

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assembling and sitting of the present Parliament.

27

Admiral *Herbert* sent with 30 Men of War, to cruise on the *Irish* Coast.

1 Mar.

King *William* sends a Message to the Lords, that he had caused several Persons to be apprehended that were conspiring against his Government: And he sent another Message to the Commons at the same time, desiring them to take off the Duty of *Hearth Money*, which was look'd upon as a mighty popular Act at that time.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Gloucester*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Peterborough*, refuse to take the Oaths to King *William*.

2

King *William* ordered 60 Men of War to be fitted out, and several new Regiments raised.

5

King *William* having acquainted the Parliament that King *James* was sailed from *Brest* with a Body of *French* Troops, in order to land in *Ireland*; both Houses agreed on an Address that they would stand by King *William* with their Lives and Fortunes, in supporting his Alliances abroad, in reducing *Ireland*, and in Defence of the Protestant Religion, and Laws of the Kingdom.

8

King *William* in his Answer to this Address, recommends their giving timely Assistance to the *Dutch*, and repaying them the Charges of his Expedition; the sending 20000 Men to *Ireland*, and equipping a Fleet that might make them Masters at Sea, and the settling a Revenue upon himself.

Dr. *Gilbert Burnet* elected Bishop of *Sarum*, and consecrated the 11th Instant.

King *James* landed at *Kingsale* in *Ireland*, with the *French* Troops.

The Royal Scots Regiment of Horse quarter'd at *Abingdon*, and great Part of *Dunbarton's* Regiment declare for King *James*, and march for *Scotland*; but are overtaken and reduced by the *Dutch* Troops under *Ginkle*.

A Letter from King *William* to the Convention of *Scotland* read in that Assembly.

An Act for granting a present Aid to their Majesties; and another Act for impowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such Persons as he should find just Cause to suspect were conspiring against his Government; and an Act for annulling the Attainder of the late Lord *Russel*, received the Royal Assent. After which King *William* made a Speech, and intimated his Desire that the Dissenters might be admitted into Places of Trust and Profit, and that new Oaths might be framed for their Satisfaction; but the Houses rejected the Proposal.

King *William* appoints Sheriffs in all Counties of *England*; and on the 20th Instant, he appointed Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties.

The Convention of *Scotland* sent an Answer to King *William's* Letter, congratulating his Success, and thanking him for taking the Administration of the Government upon him.

1689.

3 Apr.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for reviving of Actions and Process lately depending in the Courts of *Westminster*, and discontinued by the not holding of *Hillary*

Term, &c. And another Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. And on the 9th of April, the Royal Assent was given to an Act for establishing the Coronation Oath;

1689 April,	Oath; and to other Acts for naturalizing Prince George of Denmark, and settling his Precedency, and for naturalizing Count Schomberg, and others.	House, to congratulate them on their Coronation.	1689 April
9	Prince George of Denmark was created Baron of Oakingham, Earl of Kendal, and Duke of Cumberland, with Precedency of all Dukes by Act of Parliament.	Jonathan Lord Bishop of Bristol being translated to Exeter, was confirmed.	13
	Charles Powlett, Marquis of Winchester, was created Duke of Bolton; William Bentinck, Esq; Groom of the Stole, was created Baron of Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock, and Earl of Portland; Thomas Lord Viscount Falconberg, created Earl of Falconberg; Charles Lord Viscount Mordaunt, created Earl of Monmouth; Ralph Lord Montague of Boughton, created Viscount Montthermer, and Earl of Montague; John Lord Churchill of Sandridge, created Earl of Marlborough; Henry Sidney, Esq; younger Brother of Philip Earl of Leiceſter, created Baron of Milton, and Viscount Sidney of Shepey in Kent.	A Medal of Gold of 3 l. Value is given to every Member of the Commons.	16
	Hugh Lord Cholmondley in Ireland made Baron Cholmondley of Nantwich in Cheshire.	The Lord Chancellor Jefferys dy'd in the Tower, and was buried there.	18
	Thomas Osborn, Earl of Danby, created Marquis of Carmarthen.	The House of Lords address K. William, that he would maintain and support the Church of England, and summon the Convocation.	19
10	Frederick de Schomberg Marshal of France, &c. created Duke of Schomberg, Marquis of Harwich, Earl of Brentford, and Baron Teyet.	King James lays Siege to Londonderry.	20
11	King William and Queen Mary were crown'd at Westminster by the Bishop of London; and Dr. Burnet preached the Coronation Sermon.	King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for abrogating the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths; and to another for taking away the Revenue arising by Hearth-Money, and four other Acts.	24
	The same Day they were proclaimed at Edinburgh, the Convention there having declared the Throne vacant, and voted the Prince and Princess of Orange King and Queen, according to the Precedent England had set them.	The Commons address his Majesty to declare War against France, and promise to stand by him.	26
12	The House of Commons attended their Majesties in the Banqueting	King William issued a Declaration inviting the French Protestants to transport themselves into England; and at the same time issued a Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of French Goods.	
		King James met the Parliament of Ireland, at Dublin.	29
		A Proclamation issued for recalling English Seamen out of the Service of Foreign Princes and States; and another prohibiting Seamen to desert the King's Service, on Pain of Death.	
		A Bill for raising Money by a Poll for reducing Ireland, with two others, receiv'd the Royal Assent.	1 May.
		A Fight happen'd between Admiral Herbert, and a Squadron of French, in Bantry Bay, neither Side acquiring any great Advantage.	

29
4 May. Sir John Holt, Serjeant at Law, was constituted Lord Chief Justice, &c.

7 War was declared against France.

Disputes arise between the Houses on an additional Poll-Bill, concerning the taxing the Peers.

11 The Royal Assent is given to an Act for disarming Papists; and to another for annulling the Attainder of *Algernon Sidney*; and some other Acts.

The Deputies from the Convention of *Scotland* made a formal Offer of that Crown to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the Banqueting House.

15 Bishop *Burnet* published his Pastoral Letter, wherein he makes King *William* and Queen *Mary* to have a Right to the Crown by Conquest.

16 King *William* went to *Portsmouth*, and dined on Board the *Elizabeth*, with Admiral *Herbert*: where he knighted Captain *Asby* and Capt. *Shovell*, and distributed Rewards among the Seamen for their good Service at *Bantry Bay*.

22 The Corps of the late Duke of *Albemarle* brought from *Jamaica*, where his Grace had been Governor; and on the 30th his Dutcheſs arrived in *England*.

23 A Proclamation for a Fast to be kept about *London* the 5th of *June*; and on the 19th in other Parts in *England*.

24 The Royal Assent was given to the Act commonly called the *Toleration*, for indemnifying Protestant Dissenters from the Penalties of certain Laws; and to another for annulling the Attainder of Mrs. *Alice Lisle*, condemned for harbouring some that were in *Monmouth's* Rebellion.

29 Arthur *Herbert*, Esq; Vice Admiral of *England*, created Baron of *Torbay*, and Earl of *Torrington*.

30 The Duke of *Somerset* is installed Chancellor of *Cambridge*.

A Bill was brought in for reversing the Judgments against *Titus Oates* for Perjury; but it would not pass; However, King *William* pardoned him, and settled a Pension of 300*l.* per Annum upon him, which he and his Wife enjoy'd as long as they lived, which was many Years after.

John Ashburnham, Esq; created Baron *Ashburnham* of *Ashburnham Hall*, in *Com. Suff.*

Ambassadors from the States General admitted to their Audience.

Thirty Men of War arrive from *Holland* to act in Conjunction with the *English Fleet*.

Resolved by the Commons that the Judgment given against Mr. *Samuel Johnson* in the King's Bench, in 1686, was illegal and cruel, and a Bill was brought in to reverse it.

King *William* gave Mr. *Johnson* 300*l.* per Annum out of the Post-Office, and 1000*l.* in Money; and bestowed a Place of 100*l.* per Ann. upon his Son.

The Duke of *Gordon* surrenders *Edinburgh Castle* to King *William's* Troops.

Fourscore Clergymen and upwards came in a Body to *Westminster-Hall*, to take the Oaths to King *William*.

King *James* coins Brass Money in *Ireland*, and sets the Value of Silver upon it.

King *William* gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting his Majesty an Aid of twelve Pence in the Pound; an Act for putting the Great Seal into Commission; an Act for reversing the Attainder of *Alderman Cornish*, and to several other Acts.

A Proclamation issued for apprehending Sir *Adam Blair*, Dr. *Robert Grey*, &c. for dispersing King *James's* Declaration.

The

The Envoy of Sweden admitted to his Audience.

Charles Lord Dursley, and Robert Viscount Lisle, being called by Writ to the House of Peers, took their Places.

An Engagement happened between the Lord Dundee, General for King James in Scotland, and General Mackay, wherein Mackay was routed; but the Lord Dundee being killed in the Action, King James's Interest declined in Scotland, and his Friends were never able to make any considerable Opposition afterwards.

Hender Malsworth of Spring-Garden, created a Bart.

The Parliament of Ireland having attainted the Duke of Ormond, the Archbishops, and seven Bishops, and many more of the Protestant Nobility and Gentry, was prorogu'd to the 12th of January.

An Act for abolishing Episcopacy in Scotland, received the Royal Assent.

The Spanish Ambassador is admitted to his Audience.

The Princess Anne deliver'd of a Son, Christen'd William, and afterwards created Duke of Gloucester.

King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for an additional Duty of Excise upon Beer and Ale. An Act for taking away the Court holden before the President and Council of the Marches of Wales. An Act to vest in the two Universities the Presentations of Benefices belonging to Papists, and to several other Acts.

Major General Kirk throws Relief into Londonderry, the Town being reduced to a starving Condition, and bravely defended by Dr. Walker for above 3 Months after the Governor Dundee had deserted that Command.

The Garrison of Iniskilling, commanded by Gustavus Hamilton, defeat a Body of Irish, under the Command of General Macarty, taking him Prisoner, with all his Artillery, Arms and Baggage.

The French and Irish raise the Siege of Londonderry.

Pope Innocent the 11th died. He was call'd the Protestant Pope, from his adhering to the Confederates against France.

Duke Schomberg set Sail for Ireland with 10000 Land Forces, and arrived the next Day in the Bay of Carrick-fergus.

An Engagement in the Low Countries, between Prince Waldeck General of the English and Dutch, and Marshal D'Humières, General of the French, but nothing decisive.

An Address of the Lords for paying the Servants of King Charles II, the Arrears of their Wages.

An Act for payment of the States the Charges of King William's Expedition, amounting to 600000 l.

Carrick-fergus in Ireland, surrender'd to Duke Schomberg, after 4 Days Siege.

Dr. Walker, who so bravely defended Londonderry, received a Reward of 5000 l. from King William.

Mentz in Germany surrender'd to the Imperialists.

The English Parliament met, and adjourn'd to October the 15th.

Colonel Loyd, who commanded the Iniskillingers, defeats a great Body of the Irish, under the Command of O Kelly, whom he made Prisoner, with 40 other Officers.

A Conspiracy discover'd in Duke Schomberg's Camp, carried on by the French Papists, who had list'd themselves in the Regiments of the French Refugees in the English Service. Du Plessis a Captain, and 5 more are Executed, and 150 of them sent to Holland.

1689
30 July

31

2 Aug.

12

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16

20

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6 Sept.

20

35

28

1689
Oct. The English Army suffers very much by the Bloody Flux in *Ireland*; Sir Edward Dering of Kent, Sir Thomas Gower, and Abundance of other Officers and Soldiers were swept away.

Cardinal Ottoboni, a Venetian, was elected Pope, and took upon him the Name of Alexander the 8th.

The Duke of Brandenburg took John in Germany.

A Commission is issued to Dr. Lamplugh Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, &c. for reviewing and altering the Liturgy, in favour of the Dissenters.

Dr. Edw. Stillingfleet consecrated Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Simon Patrick Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Gilbert Ironside Bishop of Bristol, at Fulham, by the Bishops of London, St. Asaph and Rochester.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Gloucester, Ely, Norwich, Bath and Wells, and Peterborough, are suspended *ab Officio*, for not taking the Oaths.

The Parliament met, and the King demands further Supplies, and proposes an Act of Indemnity.

The Marquis of Halifax desires to be excused from acting as Speaker in the House of Lords any longer; and Sir Robert Atkins, Lord Chief Baron, is appointed Speaker in his room.

King William accepts his Freedom in the Grocer's Company.

The Earl of Peterborough, and the Earl of Salisbury, voted to be impeach'd of High Treason, by the Commons, for departing from their Allegiance, and being reconciled to the Church of Rome; also that Sir Edward Hales and Obadiah Walker be committed to the Tower; and on the 28th, the Earl of Castlemain was remanded to the Tower for the same Reason.

The King and Queen go to the Lord Mayor's Feast at Guildhall.

Provision and Ammunition transported to the English Army in *Ireland*, exempted from paying Duty by the King's Declaration.

The Commons resolved on an Address to King William, for a Proclamation for apprehending Colonel Ludlow, one of the Murderers of King Charles the First, and a Proclamation was issued accordingly the 14th, but he was returned to *Holland* first, with the Dutch Ambassadors.

On the Petition of Dr. Walker, the Commons resolved to address his Majesty, to distribute 10000 l. among the Widows and Orphans of those who died in the Siege of Londonderry; and on the 19th Dr. Walker received the Thanks of the House, and was desired to give it to all those who had served under him at Londonderry.

An Order of the Lord Mayor, &c. offering 500 l. Reward for discovery of the Persons who defac'd King William's Picture in Guildhall.

The Convocation met, the Bishop of London President, and the Lower House chose Dr. John Prolocutor.

John Ramsden of Byrom, in Corn. Ebor. Esq; created a Bart.

A Commission was executed by their Majesties, authorizing the Convocation to enter upon Business, and particularly to consider of Alterations to be made in the Liturgy and Canons, &c. But the Lower House not being disposed to make any Alterations, the matter was drop'd.

King William passed an Act, granting an Aid of two Shillings in the Pound for one Year. Another Act for declaring the Rights of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown, and some other private Acts.

The Lord Griffin committed, for sending Intelligence to France, but afterwards admitted to Bail.

The Lord Viscount Preston committed, for offering a Patent to the House of Lords, whereby he was created a Baron of England, after King James's going to France; but upon his Submission he is discharged.

The Commons address King William, to make a Provision of 50000 l. per Ann. for the Prince and Princess of Denmark.

An Act for granting an additional Aid of 12 Pence in the Pound for one Year; and another Act for charging Duties upon Coffee, Tea and Chocolate.

An Act passed for an additional Poll Tax; another to prevent vexatious Suits against such as acted in Order to bring in King William, and several private Acts; after which King William made a Speech thanking the Parliament for the great Supplies they had given him, and telling them that he had already ventured his Life for the Preservation of their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and he designed to venture his Person again this Spring in Ireland; and then the Parliament was prorogued to the 2d of April.

A Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another to meet on the 20th of March,

Sir William Robinson of Newby,

in Com. Ebor. Knt. created a Bart.

William Cheney, Esq; Sir John Knatchbull, Bart. and Sir William Poltney, Knt. made Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal.

A Fast appointed for the Success of the Forces in Ireland, on the 12th of March, and afterwards on the 3d Wednesday in every Month.

The Count de Lauzin, and the Marquis de Lery, land in Ireland with 5000 French.

John Lowther of Lowther, Bart. Vice Chamberlain of the Household, Rich. Hampden, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Tho. Pelham, Esq; and Sir Stephen Fox made Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The second Parliament of this Reign met, and the Commons having elected Sir John Trevor their Speaker, he was presented and approved the next Day, when King William made a Speech to both Houses, acquainted them, that he continued his Intention of going to Ireland, and desires their Assistance in that War, and the Settlement of his Revenue, which he proposes to Anticipate and borrow Money upon; he recommends their passing an Act of Indemnity, and a Union with Scotland; and tells them, he should leave the Administration of the Government in his Absence, to the Queen, and desires they would give Dispatch to the publick Business.

1690.

Richard Lumley, Viscount Lumley, created Earl of Scarborough in the County of York. Henry Booth, Lord Delamere, created Earl of Warrington in Com. Lanc. Henry Lord Grey of Ruthyn, created Visc. Longueville.

Sir Wm. Hussy, Knt. appointed Ambassador to Turkey.

The Lord Willoughby of Eresby, called by Writ to the House of Peers.

King William gave the Royal Assent to a Bill, for granting to their Majesties for their Lives, and the Life of the Survivour of them, certain Duties upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors. To another

1690 Aft for raising Money by a Poll, and several private Afts.

2 May An Aft for granting to their Majesties Tonnage and Poundage, and other sums of Money payable upon Merchandizes exported and imported; another Aft for enabling the Sale of Goods distrained for Rent, and several private Afts received the Royal Assent.

11 Charlemont in Ireland surpriz'd and taken by the English.

20 An Aft for the Exercise of the Government by her Majesty during the King's Absence; An Aft for reversing the Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* against the City of London, and for restoring that City to its ancient Rights and Privileges; An Aft to declare the Right and Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the *Cinque Ports*: An Aft for the encouraging and establishing the Manufacture of White Paper in this Kingdom, and several other Afts, received the Royal Assent.

23 An Aft for the King and Queen's most Gracious, General and free Pardon, received the Royal Assent (out of which were excepted, *Wm. Marquis of Powis, Robert Earl of Sunderland*, and thirty three others.) Then the Parliament was adjourn'd to the 7th of July.

30 A Proclamation for apprehending several Lancashire Gentlemen, and others, who were charged to have received Commissions from King James II, and conspired to make an Insurrection in his favour.

3 June Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the Commons, Sir Wm. Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchins, were sworn Commissioners of the Great Seal.

11 King William embark'd at Highlake for Ireland, and arrived at Carrick-fergus the 14th Instant, being attended by Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond,

the Earls of Oxford, Manchester and Scarborough, Mr. Boyle, and several other Persons of Quality.

King James set out from Dublin, for the Army.

Queen Mary published a Proclamation, for all Papists to depart ten Miles from London and Westminster; and another to confine them within five Miles of their dwellings.

King William reviewed his Army, and they are said to have amounted to 36000 Men.

As King William was viewing the posture of the Enemy who lay encamp'd on the other side of the Boyne, he receiv'd a slight Hurt on the Shoulder, by a Shot from a Field-piece.

The French defeated the English and Dutch Fleets, commanded by the Earl of Torrington, off of Beachy.

A Battle was fought between King James and King William, upon the Banks of the Boyne. The Irish Foot wou'd not stand a Charge, so that the Son gain'd an easy Victory over his Father; however the French and Swiss made an orderly Retreat, and King James retired to Dublin, and having observed there was no dependance upon the Irish Troops in their own Country, he embarked at Waterford for France. In this Battle Duke Schomberg was killed by an accidental Shot (as 'tis thought) from his own Men, the Bullet entering at his Neck; Dr. Walker, who defended Londonderry so bravely, was also kill'd in this Engagement.

The Duke of Ormond took Possession of Dublin, and on the 6th King William made his triumphant Entry into that City.

The French, after their Victory at Sea, hovered about upon the Coasts, as if they intended a Descent, which put the Kingdom into

a great Consternation; the Militia were every where raised, and the City of London offered to pay a considerable Body of Troops, besides the Militia.

A Proclamation issued for all Seamen and Mariners to render themselves to their Majesties Service, in order to Mann out a more powerful Fleet; and the Dutch ordered out thirteen Capital Ships, and six Frigates to join their Fleet.

Droghedagh surrenders to King William.

A Proclamation issued in England for apprehending Edward Henry Earl of Litchfield, Thomas Earl of Aylesbury, William Lord Montgomery, Roger Earl of Castlemain, Richard Viscount Preston, Henry Lord Bellasis, Sir Edw. Hales, Sir Robt. Thorold, Sir Robt. Hamilton, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, Col. Edw. Sackville, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Richardson, Major Thomas Soaper, Capt. David Loyd, Wm. Penn, Esq; Edward Elliot, Esq; Marmaduke Langdale, Esq; and Edward Ratter, being look'd upon as disaffected to King William, and to correspond with the French, and encourage an Invasion.

A Proclamation issued for putting off the Assizes, on account of the French Invasion.

The French landed some Troops in Torbay, and burnt Tinnmouth, which encreased the Consternation of the Williamites.

Waterford surrender'd to King William, before it was formally besieg'd.

King William's Forces under Lieutenant General Douglas raise the Siege of Athlone, for want of heavy Cannon.

The Parliament of England prorogu'd to the 18th of August.

King William sits down before Limerick.

Admiral Torrington is removed

from his Command, and Sir Rich. Haddock, Henry Killegrew, Esq; and Sir John Ashby, are made joint Admirals of the Fleet.

Colonel Sarsfield attacks King William's Train of Artillery, and destroys all their Carriages and Ammunition.

The Parliament further prorogu'd to the 8th of September.

The Duke of Savoy is defeated by the French, under Mons. Catinat, near Salaffes.

King William is forced to raise the Siege of Limerick.

King William and Prince George embark'd for England, and the 6th arriv'd at Kingroad near Bristol, and the 10th Instant came to Kensington.

A Proclamation issued for the Parliament to meet the 2d of Oct. to do Business.

Viscount Sidney, and Thomas Coningsby, Esq; sworn Lords Justices of Ireland.

The Earl of Marlbro' arrived with a strong Squadron before Cork, and being joined by the Duke of Wirtemburgh, laid Siege to the Town, which surrender'd upon Articles the 28th Instant.

The Duke of Grafton being a Voluntier at this Siege, as he was advancing at an Attack, was mortally wounded.

A Proclamation issued for observing the 19th Instant as a Day of Thanksgiving in England, for the Successes in Ireland, and particular Prayers were appointed to be used on that Day, and on every Wednesday and Friday during the War with France.

The Parliament of England met, and King William made a Speech to both Houses, desiring further Supplies; and acquainted them, that the Reason Ireland was not yet reduced, was, because the Supplies were not given in time last Year,

1690
Octob. Year, and does not forget again to remind them of the great Hazards he had run to serve them.

6 The Lords present an Address to his Majesty, magnifying his Courage and Conduct, and other Virtues; and the Day following the Queen's Administration in his Absence is made another Subject of their Admiration.

9 The Commons also in an Address, take Notice of his Majesty's too freely exposing to all dangers, *that invaluable Life*; and promis'd to assist him to the utmost of their power: and in another Address, her Majesty's Goodness, Wisdom and Courage in the King's Absence, is no less admired.

The same Day the Commons voted an Army of 69000 Men, and a Supply of 4 Millions and upwards.

15 The Princess of Denmark was deliver'd of a Daughter, which was Christened *Mary*, but died soon after.

King'sale taken by the late Earl of Marlbro'.

2 Nov. Monf. *de la Tour*, Envoy of Savoy, admitted to his Audience.

8 *Belgrade* re-taken by the Turks.

14 Capt. *James Campbell*, Brother to the Earl of *Argyle*, by the Assistance of *Archibald Montgomery*, and Sir *John Johnston*, seiz'd and forcibly married Mrs. *Mary Wharton*, a rich Heiress of 13 Years of Age, for which Sir *John Johnston* was afterwards hang'd; and an Act of Parliament passed, for making void the Marriage between Capt. *Campbell* and Mrs. *Wharton*.

6 Dec. Col. *John Cutts* created Baron of *Gouran* in Ireland.

19 Admiral *Torrington* tryed on Board the *Kent*, for Cowardice and Treachery, and acquitted; but King *William* took his Commission from him the next Day.

24 The Commons voted a Supply of 570000 *l.* for building 17 third Rate Ships.

Henry Lord Viscount Sidney, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, recalled, and made one of the principal Secretaries of State in England.

The King having pass'd the Bills of Supply, and several other Acts, acquainted the Parliament that he was going to the Congress in Holland, and directed them to adjourn to the 31st of March next.

King *William* went over to Holland, attended by the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Ormond, the Earls of Devonshire, Dorset and Effen, Nottingham, Scarborough, Selkirk, the Bishop of London, and many other Persons of Quality, and on the 21st arrived at the Hague.

At this Congress of the Princes of Germany, the Imperial, English, Italian, Spanish and Dutch Ministers, a Declaration was drawn up, wherein they solemnly protest before God, that their Intentions were never to make Peace with *Louis XIV.* until he had made Reparation to the Holy See for whatever he had acted against it, and till he had annulled and made void all those infamous Proceedings against the Holy Father *Innocent XI.* 2. Nor until he had restored to each Party all he had taken since the Peace of *Munster*. 3. Nor till he had restored to the Protestants of France all their Possessions and Goods, and an entire Liberty of Conscience. 4. Nor till the Estates of the Kingdom of France be established in their ancient Liberties, so that the Clergy, the Nobility, and the third Estate may enjoy their ancient and lawful Privileges. Nor till their Kings for the future shall be obliged to call together the said Estates, when they desire any Supply, without whom they should not raise any Money, on any pretence whatsoever;

ever; and till the Parliaments of that Kingdom, and all other his Subjects, were restored to their just Rights, &c. And the Confederates invited the Subjects of France to join with them in this Undertaking, for restoring them to their Rights and Liberties; threatening Ruin and Devastation to those that refuse.

Sir Rich. Graham, Bart. Viscount Preston, John Ashton, and Edmund Elliot, Gent. were arraign'd at the Old-Bailey, for High Treason, for that on the 29th of December last they consulted and conspired to raise a Rebellion against King William and Queen Mary, and to procure the French King to invade this Kingdom; and to that End, composed several treasonable Letters and Instructions, to inform the French King of the Force and Condition of the English Fleet, and the Harbour of Portsmouth, and how the same might be taken and seiz'd, &c. that they procured several Bills of Exchange for the payment of Money to the Enemy, and hired a Ship to transport themselves, with the said Letters, Instructions and Bills of Exchange to France, and were actually on Board sailing thither with them, in order to accomplish their said Treasons.

N. B. These Gentlemen were taken the 31st of December last, over-against Gravesend, in a Smack they had hired to carry them to France, with the Papers and Bills mention'd in the Indictment, the

Government being apprized of the Design.

The Lord Preston was try'd and convicted; and on the 19th Mr. Ashton was convicted, and they were both condemn'd: Mr. Ashton was hang'd at Tyburn the 28th Instant, but not quarter'd; the Lord Preston on promising to make further Discoveries was pardoned.

Elliot was never brought to his Tryal, either because there was not sufficient Evidence against him, or he had discovered the design to the Government.

Pope Alexander the 8th died, having reigned about 15 Months.

Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, depriv'd, for not taking the Oaths to King William.

Dr. Tho. Kenn, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely; Dr. Robt. Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; Dr. William Loyd, Bishop of Norwich, were also deprived the same Day.

Queen Mary issued a Proclamation, for apprehending Dr. Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, Wm. Penn and James Graham, Esq; for corresponding with the French, and endeavouring to procure an Invasion of this Kingdom.

King William set out from the Hague for the Netherlands.

The French King laid Siege to Mons in Person; whereupon King William ordered the Confederate Army to assemble.

1691.

King William puts himself at the head of the Confederate Army in the Netherlands, in order to relieve Mons.

Mons surrender'd to the French; whereupon King William return'd to the Hague, and from

thence came to England, where he arrived the 13th Instant, N. S.

A Proclamation for putting the Laws in Execution against dissatisfied Persons; and another for a Fast the third Wednesday of every Month, for the Success of the War.

King

1690

17 Jan.

30

1 Feb.

12 Mar.

15

9 Apr.
O. S.

- 1691
1 May King William set out for Holland again, and arrived at the Hague the 3d Inst.
- 31 Dr. John Tillotson Dean of St. Pauls, consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury; and succeeded by Dr. Sherlock, Master of the Temple, in the Deanery of St. Pauls.
- 4 June Baltimore in Ireland surrender'd to General Ginkle.
- 22 Ashlone was besieg'd and taken by Storm, the first of July, by Ginkle.
- 3 July Dr. Simon Patrick translated from Chichester to Ely confirm'd.
- 5 Dr. John Sharpe, Archbishop of York; Dr. John Moor, Bishop of Norwich; Dr. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Rich. Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, consecrated at St. Mary le Bow, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 9 Queen Mary sends a Letter to the Justices of Middlesex, for promoting the Reformation of Manners.
- 12 Cardinal Pignatelli elected Pope, takes upon him the Name of Innocent the 12th.
- 13 The Battle of Agrim fought in Ireland, where St. Ruth, the French General, being killed in the beginning of the Action, the Irish were defeated, and General Ginkle obtain'd a complete Victory.
- 23 Galloway surrenders to Ginkle.
- 14 Aug The Earl of Tyrconnel died at Limerick.
- 19 The Imperialists under the Command of Prince Lewis of Baden, defeat the Turks at Salankemen, and Cupergli the Grand Vizier is kill'd in the Action.
- 25 Limerick besieg'd.
- 30 Dr. Rich. Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. Robt. Grove, Bishop of Chichester; Dr. John Hall, Bishop of Bristol, consecrated at Bow Church.
- 3 Sept. The Major Generals Kirk, Dowglas and Mackay, made Lieutenant
- Generals, and Brigadier Trelawney is made Major General.
- The Lord Dartmouth sent to the Tower, being suspected of a Correspondence with King James; he died there soon after of an Apoplexy.
- King William leaves the Camp in Flanders, and goes to Lee.
- The Duke of Luxemburg fell upon the Rear of the Confederate Army, and put them in some Confusion, cutting off above 1000 Men.
- Limerick surrender'd, with the Castles of Ross and Clars, and all other Places and Castles that were in Possession of the Irish, which put an End to the War in Ireland.
- King William arrived at Kensington from Holland.
- The Parliament of England met, and the King desires Supplies, and tells them, there is a Necessity of keeping in Pay an Army of sixty five thousand Men, and a good Fleet at Sea.
- The two Houses address his Majesty, and Congratulate him upon his safe Return, and his Successes in Ireland, and promise to assist him to the utmost of their Power in the War with France.
- Sir Edw. Nevil, a Baron of the Exchequer, made one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas.
- William Harbord, Esq; appointed Ambassador to Turkey, upon the decease of Sir William Hussy, the former Ambassador at the Port.
- John Powel, Esq; Serjeant at Law, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.
- Dr. Thomas Tenison nominated Bishop of Lincoln, on the Death of Dr. Barlow, consecrated Jan. 10.
- A Thanksgiving observed for his Majesty's safe return, and the Reduction of Ireland; whereby he was establish'd in the full Possession of the three Kingdoms.

James

James Edwards of the City of *Tork*, Esq; created a Bart.

Montmelian surrender'd to the *French*, whereby they became Masters of the whole Dutchy of *Savoey*.

King *William* gave the Royal Assent to an Act, for granting an Aid of 165,1752*l*. To another for granting Impositions upon Beer and Ale; and to another for ascertaining the Tithes of Hemp and Flax; after which the King made a Speech, pressing them to be expeditious in raising him further Supplies.

The Philosophical *Robert Boyle*, Esq; died. He left a Sum of Money for a Monthly Sermon against Atheism, now called *Boyle's Lecture*.

Wm. Fuller, who pretended to prove the Prince of *Wales* spurious, and to give Evidence of a Plot to the Parliament, is voted by the Commons to be a notorious Cheat, Impostor and false Accuser.

Sir John Duddleston of *Bristol*, in Com. *Somerset*. Knt. created a Bart.

A Proclamation issued against Vice and Prophaness.

Sir Edw. Andros, Knt. made Governour of *Virginia*; and *Benj. Fletcher*, Esq; of *New York*.

General *Ginkle* created Earl of *Athlone*, in the County of *Rescommon*, and Baron of *Agrim*, in Com.

Galloway in *Ireland*.

King *William* came to the House and gave the Royal Assent to a Poll Bill; to an Act for taking away Clergy from several offences; an Act against corresponding with his Majesty's Enemies; an Act for the more effectual discovery of Deer Stealers; and an Act for Relief of Creditors against fraudulent Devices, and to several other Acts; after which he thank'd the Commons, for the great Supplies they had given him, acquainted them with his Intentions of going beyond Sea, and directed them to adjourn to the 12th of *April*.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke made Lord Privy-Seal, and he was succeeded as Commissioner of the Admiralty by *Charles Lord Cornwallis*.

Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. and *Charles Montague*, Esq; were made Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the room of *Sir John Lowther*, Vice Chamberlain of the Household, and *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; who resigned.

Henry Lord Viscount Sidney, principal Secretary of State, resigned that Office, and was constituted Lieutenant General and General Governour of *Ireland*.

King *William* embarked for *Holland*, where he arrived the next Day.

1691
24 Feb.

March

1692.

Queen *Mary* issues a Proclamation for a Monthly Fast.

The Queen Dowager having committed the care of her Palace and Servants to the Earl of *Faversham*, set out for *Portugal*, her Native Country, by the way of *France*.

King *James* sent a Letter into *England*, directed to several Lords and Commoners, &c. notifying the Queen's being with Child, and

requiring them to be Witnesses to the Labour, that they might have no Colour to pretend they were imposed upon again.

Wm. Farmer, Bart. created Baron of *Limpster*, in Com. *Hereford*.

The Parliament was prorog'd to the 24th of *May*.

A Proclamation issued for the Parliament to meet the 24th Inst. Queen *Mary* receiving Intelligence of an Invasion intended by *France*, and

12 Apr

5 May

- 1692
May 5 land on the 9th another Proclamation issued for apprehending the Earl of *Litchfield*, the Lord *Griffin*, and other disaffected Persons.
- 15 *Namur* invested by the French King in Person.
- 16 An Address came from the Officers of the Fleet to Queen *Mary*, to assure her of their Loyalty.
- A Proclamation for the further proroguing the Parliament to the 1st of June.
- 2 Sir *Thomas Trevor* made Solicitor General.
- 19 The English and Dutch Fleets commanded by Admiral *Russell*, engaged the French Fleet under Admiral *Jourville*; the French were entirely defeated and driven to their own Coasts; and at *Hogur* and other Places, no less than 21 of their largest Men of War were destroy'd; within two or three Days after the Battle; among the rest, the French Admiral the *Rising Sun* was set on Fire within sight of the Army that was assembled to have made a Descent upon England.
- 5 June The Town of *Namur* surrender'd.
- 20 Jul. The Castle of *Namur* surrender'd to the French.
- 23 John *Wentworth* of *North Embsal*, Esq; in Com. *Essex*, created a Bart.
- 3 Aug. The Battle of *Steinkink* was fought: the Confederates were commanded by King *William* in Person, and the French by the Duke of *Luxembourg*; the English were forced to retreat with the loss of several thousand brave Officers and Soldiers, which misfortune was attributed to Count *Salmes*, the Dutch General, who it is said, refused to obey King *William's* Orders, in supporting the English; but there is little stress to be laid upon this Report, because Count *Salmes* was never called to Account for it, which he would infallibly have

been, if it had been true. Among those that were killed of the English, were Lieutenant General *Markey*, Sir *John Lining*, Sir *Robert Douglas*, and the Earl of *Argyll*.

The Chevalier *de Millevois*, one of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Domesticks, was hang'd, for giving the French Intelligence of King *William's* Motions.

The Chevalier *de Granville* was also hang'd in *Flanders*, for conspiring to Assassinate King *William*.

An Earthquake happen'd in England, the People were in many Places sensible of the Motion, but it did not last above a Minute, and was attended with no ill Accident.

A Proclamation against Libelling the Government.

King *William* left the Army, and returned to *Holland*, leaving the Command to the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Dr. *Wm. Lloyd* translated from *St. Asaph* to *Cowwry*, confirm'd.

King *William* return'd to England, and the 10th of November was appointed to be observed as a Thanksgiving for his safe Return.

King *William* and Queen *Mary* accept of an Invitation to the Lord Mayor's Feast at *Guildhall*.

The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and King *William* made a Speech, wherein he tells the Commons, there was an absolute Necessity for their raising at least as great Supplies as they did the last Year; that he had no particular Interests of his own, but what was in common with theirs, and as he had done, so he should continue to expose his Life in their Service.

The Negroes in *Barbadoes* conspire to destroy their Masters the English, for which many of them are executed.

Thanks

Thanks given to Admiral *Russell* by the Commons, for his Courage and Conduct in the late Engagement with the French off *la Hogue*.

The Commons vote above five Millions for the Charges of the War the ensuing Year.

Sir *John Trevor*, Knt. made Master of the Rolls, on the decease of *Henry Powle*, Esq;

The Towns of *Flushing* and *Duyn* made in *Flushing* surrender'd to the French.

An Act passed for granting to his Majesty four Shillings in the Pound upon Land, to be raised in one Year, which was the first time so great a Charge was ever laid upon Lands.

A Complaint being made to the Commons of a Pamphlet, endeavouring to shew that King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Right to the Subjects Allegiance was founded upon Conquest; this, with Bishop *Burnet's* Pastoral Letter which advanced the same Notions, was burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman.

King *William* gave the Royal Assent to an Act for levying Duties of Excise upon Ale and Beer, for securing recompences to those who should advance 100000*l.* towards the War; and to another Act for taking special Bails in the Country.

Admiral *Russell* was laid aside, and *Henry Killigrew*, Esq; Sir *Ralph Delaval*, and Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, made joint Admirals of the Fleet, *George Rooke*, Esq; appointed Vice Admiral of the Red, the Lord *Berkley* Vice Admiral of the Blue, Colonel *Aylmer* Rear Admiral of the Red, and Capt. *David Mitchell* Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Charles Lord Mordaunt tried by his peers, for the Murder of *William Mountfort*, the Player, and acquitted.

Robert Young tried at the King's Bench Bar, for Forgery and Subornation of Perjury, in counterfeiting the Hands of several Noblemen, to an Association against King *William*, particularly of the Bishop of *Rochester's*, who was taken up upon it; *Young* was convicted, and sentenc'd to stand three times in the Pillory, and pay a Fine of 1000*l.*

The Marquis de *Caxares*, Ambassador of Spain, admitted to his Audience.

Edward Leighton of *Walsingham*, in Com. *Salop.* Esq; created a Baron.

The King gave the Royal Assent to an Act, for preventing Suits against such as acted in their Majesties Service, for the Defence of the Kingdom; an Act for delivering Declarations to Prisoners; an Act to prevent malicious Informations in the King's Bench, and for the more easie Reversal of Outlawries; an Act to prevent Frauds by clandestine Mortgages; an Act to make Parishioners of a Church united Contributors to the Repairs and Ornaments of the Church to whom the Union is made; an Act for regulating Proceedings in the Crown Office; an Act for the better discovery of Judgments in the Courts at *Westminster*, and an Act for continuing the Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France, and for the encouragement of Privateers, and to several other Acts.

After which the King made a Speech, and thank'd the Commons for the large Supplies they had given, promising they should be well apply'd, and tells them he is going abroad, and shall continue to Expose his Person in their Service; and then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 2d of May.

Sir

1692
23 Mar

Sir John Somers, Attorney General, is constituted Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and Sir John Trenchard principal Secretary of State.

Sir John Lowther, Bart. Henry Priestman, Esq; Anthony Lord Vis-

count Faulkland, Robt. Austin, Esq; Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Henry Killigrew, Esq; and Sir Ralph Delaval were appointed Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

1693.

31 Mar

K. William embark'd at Gravesend, and on April the ad arrived in Holland.

Pasch.

Sir Edward Ward made Attorney General.

14 Apr

A Proclamation for a Fast on the second Wednesday in every Month.

The Lord Cutts made Governor of the Isle of Wight.

2 May

The Parliament prorogued to the 19th of September.

The Lord Colchester made Major General.

18

The French invested Heidelberg, and took it about four Days after, and entirely destroyed the Town, as they had before destroyed Spire, Mannheim, Frankendale, and other Towns in the Palatinate.

29

Roses in Catalonia surrender'd to the French.

16 Jun

Admiral Rook with three and twenty Men of War, having the Turkey Fleet under his Convoy, was attack'd off Cape Saint Vincent by the whole French Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Tourville; twelve English and Dutch Men of War, and above fourscore Merchant Men were taken or destroyed by the French.

8 July

Huy in the Low Countries invested, and surrender'd to the French five Days after.

11

The Lord Capel, Sir Cyril Wych, and William Duncomb, Esq; constituted Lords Justices of Ireland.

19

The Confederate Army commanded by King William, was entirely defeated by the French, under the Command of Luxenburgh at Landen, Count Solmes the Dutch

General had his Leg shot off by a Canon Bullet, and was taken Prisoner, and the Duke of Ormond was wounded and taken Prisoner. On the other Side, the Duke of Berwick was taken Prisoner by the English. The Numbers of the killed and wounded are variously reported; by some it is said, there were not less than 30000 killed on both Sides; and the Confederates being entirely routed, the Loss must be much greater on their Side, than on the French.

The Lord Viscount Sidney made Master of the Ordnance.

Mr. Anthony Wood censured at Oxford for reflecting on the late E. of Clarendon; and his Book entitled *Athena Oxoniensis*, Vol. II. was burnt, and himself expelled that University.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 3d of October.

Charleroy was invested by the French, and taken the 1st of October.

The French under the Command of Monsieur Catnat defeated the Confederates under the Command of the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene at Marsiglia, near Turin. Duke Schomberg, who commanded the Troops of England, was mortally wounded and taken Prisoner. This was the first Battle where the Foot charged with Bayonets at the end of their loaded Muskets, so which Stratagem the Success of the French in this Battle is attributed.

The Parliament prorogued to the 26th Instant.

The

The Parliament prorogued to the 7th of November. King William arrived at Harwich from Holland.

A Proclamation for a Thanksgiving for the Preservation of King William and his safe Return, to be observed the 12th Instant within the Bills of Mortality, and the 26th in other Parts of England.

Admiral Russell again appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

The Parliament of England met, and King William made a Speech, wherein having mentioned the Defeats the Confederates had met with at Land, and the Misfortunes and Losses at Sea; he imputes the first to the superior Numbers of the Enemy, and assures them the other should be enquired into. He acquainted them also that there was a necessity of increasing their Forces by Sea and Land, and desired suitable Supplies.

St. Maloes bombarded by a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Captain Bembour.

The Earl of Abingdon constituted Lord Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent, upon the decease of the Lord Lovelace.

The Duke of Norfolk recovered 100 Marks Damages in the King's Bench against Mr. Fetsmain for lying with the Dutchess.

Dr. William Sancroft, late Archbishop of Canterbury, died, in the 77th Year of his Age.

The Lord Viscount Galloway appointed to Command the English Troops in Piedmont, which the late Duke of Schemberg commanded.

A Libel, entitled *A clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinitie*, order'd to be burnt by the common Hangman.

The Commons resolve to augment the English Troops to upwards of eighty thousand Men.

Colonel Francis Nicholson made Governor of Maryland.

The Duke of St. Albans made Captain of the Band of Pensioners.

Prince Lewis of Baden arrived in England.

Charles Butler Earl of Arrian, Viscount Tirlough, and Baron Butler of Clogherham in Ireland, created Lord Butler of Wexham, in Com. Huntingdon.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid of four Shillings in the Pound: An Act to repeal the 34th of Henry VIII, which limited the Number of Justices of Peace in Wales; and another Act was tender'd to his Majesty touching free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, to which the Royal Assent was refused; whereupon the Commons voted, That whoever advised the King not to give the Royal Assent to that Bill, was an Enemy to their Majesties and the Kingdom.

A Charge of High Treason being preferred in the House of Commons, by the Earl of Bellemont, against the Lord Canningby and Sir Charles Porter, late Lords Justices of Ireland; it was resolved that there was not sufficient Grounds to found an Indictment of High Treason upon.

The Royal Assent was given to a Bill for supplying the deficiency of a former Act, for granting a Duty of Excise upon Beer and Ale.

In Dublin above an hundred Men were killed, by the blowing up of a Magazine of 218 Barrels of Gunpowder.

The Commons resolved that the Lord Falkland, a Member of that House, by begging and receiving 2000 £. of his Majesty, contrary to the ordinary Method of issuing and bestowing the King's Money, was guilty of a high Misdemeanor and

1693.
22 Dec.

30

31

Jan.

25 Jan.

29

8 Febr.

17

1693 Breach of Trust, and that he be
Febr. committed to the Tower.

18 Sir Francis Wheeler with three
Men of War, and several Merchant
Ships, were cast away in a Storm
to the eastward of Gibraltar.

19 Peregrine Bertie, Esq; made Vice
Chamberlain to his Majesty.

23 Samuel Eyres, Serjeant at Law,
made one of the Judges of the
King's Bench, on the decease of
Mr. Justice Dolben.

3 Mar. Henry Dutton Colt of the City of
Westminster, Esq; created a Baro-
net.

4 Charles Earl of Shrewsbury made
principal Secretary of State, in the
room of the Earl of Nottingham.

23 The Royal Assent was given to
an Act for granting certain Rates
and Duties upon Salt, and upon

16 Apr A Bill for raising Money by a
Quarterly Poll received the Royal
Assent.

20 John Smith of Isleworth, in Com.
Middl. Esq; created a Barr.

25 The Royal Assent was given to
an Act for granting several Duties
upon Tonnage of Ships, and upon
Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for
securing certain Recompences and
Advantages to such Persons as
should voluntarily advance the Sum
of fifteen hundred thousand Pounds.
An Act for granting several Duties
upon Vellom, Parchment, and Pa-
per. An Act for licensing and re-
gulating Hackney Coaches. An
Act for building good and defen-
sible Ships. An Act for the better
Discipline of the Navy Royal,
and to several other Acts. After
which the King thanked the Com-
mons for the great Supplies they
had given him; and then the Par-
liament was prorogued to the 13th
of September.

Charles Earl of Shrewsbury created
Marquis of Alton, and Duke of
Shrewsbury.

Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for
securing certain Recompences and
Advantages to such Persons as should
voluntarily advance 1000000*l*. An
Act for Relief of the Orphans and
other Creditors of the City of
London. An Act for taking away
the Process for the *Capitur fine*, in
the Courts at Westminster. An Act
to repeal the Act of the 10 Ed-
ward III, for finding Sureties by
him that hath a Pardon for Felony.
An Act to prevent Delays at the
Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and
to several other Acts. After which
the King made a Speech to in-
duce them to hasten the other Bills
of Supply, and put them in mind
of the Debt due for transport Service
to Ireland.

9 4. John Earl of Mulgrave created
Marquis of Normanby.

Henry Herbert of Ribisford, in
Com. Woreest. Esq; created Baron
of Cherbury, in Com. Salop.

Thomas Lord Marquis of Carmar-
then, then President of the Council,
created Duke of Leeds.

William Earl of Bedford created
Marquis of Tavestock, and Duke of
Bedford.

William Earl of Devon, Lord
Steward of the Household, created
Marquis of Harrington, and Duke
of Devon.

John Holles, Earl of Clare, created
Marquis of Clare, and Duke of
Newcastle.

Francis Lord Viscount Newport,
Treasurer of the Household, created
Earl of Bradford, in Com. Salop.

Edw. Russel, Esq; Sir John Low-
ther of Whitehaven, Barr. Henry
Priestman, Esq; Robert Austin, Esq;
Sir Robert Rich, Barr. Sir George
Rook, and Sir John Houbton, Knts.
Lords Commissioners of the Ad-
miralty.

Charles

Charles Montague, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Sidney Lord Godolphin; *Sir Stephen Fox*, Knt. *Charles Montague*, Esq; *Sir William Trumball*, Knt and *John Smith*, Esq; constituted Lords of the Treasury.

King *William* embark'd for Holland.

The Lord Viscount *Sidney*, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Master General of the Ordnance, created Earl of *Romney*, in Com. Kent.

Admiral *Russell* destroyed a French Man of War, and 35 Merchant Men, in *Bertram Bay*.

The Spaniards in *Catalonia* defeated by the French under the Marquis of *Nonailles*; who on the 8th of June also took *Palamos* by Storm.

The Duke of *Savoy*, at the Instance of *England* and *Holland*, issued a Declaration, allowing the *Vandois* the free Exercise of their Religion.

The English Fleet, with a Body of Land Forces on Board, came before *Brest*, and General *Talmash* landed with the first six hundred Men, where they found such Batteries and Intrenchments, and other Preparations made to receive them, that they thought fit immediately to retire to the Ships; but the Tide going out, the flat-bottom'd Boats stuck upon the Ouse, and were not able to get off. Most of those that landed were killed or wounded; and amongst the rest General *Talmash* himself was mortally wounded, and died at his Return to *Portsmouth*.

Gironne in *Catalonia* surrender'd to the French, having been invested the 18th before.

The Lord *Berkley* bombarded *Diep*, and on the 16th *Havre de Grace*, while Admiral *Russell* with

the Grand Fleet went to the Mediterranean to protect the Spanish Coasts from the Insults of *Tourville*.

A Proclamation was issued, offering a Reward of 400*l.* for the taking of Colonel *John Parker*, who had been committed to the Tower for High Treason, in conspiring against King *William*, and had made his Escape the 11th Instant; several other Persons were committed for the said Conspiracy.

A Fire happen'd at *Warwick*, which burnt down the great Church, and most part of the Town.

The Parliament prorogued to the 25th of October, and afterwards to the 12th of November.

The Confederates laid Siege to *Huy*, which surrender'd the 17th Instant.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel attempted to burn the Forts that defend *Dunkirk* towards the Sea, by some new invented Machines; but he did not meet with that Success as was expected from them.

King *William* gave the Command of the *Coldstream* Regiment of Guards, which the late General *Talmash* commanded, to the Lord *Cutts*.

King *William* arriv'd at *Canterbury* from *Holland*.

The Parliament met, and King *William* made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them that their Affairs were in a better posture both by Sea and Land, than when he parted with them, for that this Year a Stop had been put to the Progress of the French Arms; and he earnestly recommended to them the furnishing him with further Supplies, as the only means to procure an advantageous Peace; and he again recommends the discharging the Debt for transport Service to *Ireland*.

1694
July.

14 Aug.

3 Sept.

6

9

14 Oct.

9 Nov.

12

1694
21 Nov. A Thanksgiving for King William's safe Return, &c. appointed to be observed the 15th of December.

22 Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, died at Lambeth, in the 65th Year of his Age.

30 The Commons vote a Supply of four Millions seven hundred thousand Pounds and upwards, for the Maintenance of the Sea and Land Forces for the Year ensuing.

Queen Mary taken ill of the Small-Pox at Kensington.

King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting to their Majesties Tonnage and Poundage; and to another Act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments.

John Thomas of Wenvoe, in Com. Glamorgan. Esq; created a Bart. Queen Mary died.

WILLIAM III.

1 Dec. The Lords waited upon King William with an Address of Condolence, upon the Death of his Queen; wherein they promise to assist him against all his Enemies. The Commons the same Day attended his Majesty with an Address to the same Effect, which was followed with Addresses from other Parts of the Kingdom.

16 Jan. Dr. Tho. Tenison translated from Lincoln to Canterbury confirmed.

Febr.

Several Gentlemen of Lancashire who had been committed and try'd at Manchester, for conspiring against the Government, and been acquitted for want of Evidence against them, complained to the Parliament of their being unreasonably and maliciously prosecuted: But both the Lords and Commons resolved that the Government had sufficient Cause to prosecute those Gentlemen; and the Commons also order'd Mr. Standish of Standish Hall in Lancashire to be taken into Custody.

11 King William came to the House of Peers (tho' his Queen was not buried) and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting four Shillings in the Pound; An Act to exempt Apothecaries from serving Offices, or upon Juries: And to an

Act for rebuilding the Town of Warwick.

Injunctions issued by King William for restoring the Discipline of the Church.

The Officers and Soldiers in England demanding and extorting Subistence Money of the Houses where they were quarter'd, for want of their Pay, a Complaint was made to the Commons, and several Agents and Officers were called before them; and there appearing great Corruption amongst them, Tracy Pasnesfort, Agent of Colonel Hastings's Regiment, was sent to the Tower; and on the 4th of March the Commons drew up a Representation against the Agents of the Army, detaining the Soldiers Pay, and making them give extravagant Premiums for advancing their Money; and also against Colonel Hastings, for compelling his Officers to take their Cloaths of him at extravagant Rates: whereupon Hastings was cashiered, and his Regiment given to Sir John Jacob, his Lieutenant Colonel.

Queen Mary was buried from Whitehall, (where she had lain in State) in Henry VIII's Chapel: Her Funeral Sermon was preached by Archbishop Tenison. The Great Bell

Bell in every Church in England was order'd to toll three Hours that Day.

The Princess Anne was taken into favour.

Mr. James Cragg, one of the Contractors for Cloathing the Army, committed to the Tower by the Commons, for refusing to produce his Books, or be examined.

Dr. James Gardner consecrated Bishop of Lincoln.

A Declaration issued, for the better Discipline of the Army, and the due payment of their Quarters, and to prohibit the Soldiers to demand or extort Subsistence Money of the Inn-keepers.

Mr. Bird, an Attorney, brought upon his Knees by the Commons, for bribing their Members.

There appearing almost an universal Corruption and Bribery in all Degrees of Men, and the Commons being informed of vast Sums advanced by the East-India Comp.

and the Chamber of London, among their Members, for facilitating some Bills relating to those Bodies; a Committee was appointed to enquire into the truth of the Facts: and Sir John Trevor, the Speaker of the Commons, was found to have received a thousand Guineas of the City of London, on passing the Orphans Bill: whereupon he was voted Guilty of a high Misdemeanour, and expelled the House.

Paul Foley, Esq; was chosen Speaker of the Commons, in the room of Sir John Trevor, and the next Day approved by the King.

Resolved by the Commons, that whoever should discover any Money or other Gratuity given to any Member of the House, for matters transacted in the House relating to the Orphans Bill, or the East-India Company, should have the Indemnity of the House for such Guile.

1695.

Resolved by the Commons, that Mr. Hungerford, a Member of that House, was guilty of an High Crime and Misdemeanour, in receiving twenty Guineas for his Pains and Service, as Chairman of the Committee to whom the Orphans Bill was committed, and that he be expelled the House. And ordered that Sir John Cook, a Member of the House, and Governor of the East-India Company, having refused to give an Account of the Money of the East-India Company by him distributed in Bribes, be committed to the Tower, and a Bill brought in to oblige him to give such Account.

King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act, for enabling such

Persons as have Estates for Life in Annuities, payable by several former Acts therein mention'd, to purchase and obtain further or more certain Interest; in such Annuities; and in default thereof, for admitting other Persons to purchase or obtain the same, for raising Money for carrying on the War against France. An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births and Burials, and upon Batchellors and Widowers, for the term of five Years, for the carrying on the War against France with vigour. An Act for granting to his Majesty several additional Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Spices, towards satisfaction

1695
April

of the Debts due for transport Service for the Reduction of *Ireland*. An Act for appointing and enabling Commissioners to Examine, Take and State the publick Accounts. An Act for the more effectual suppressing prophane Cursing and Swearing. An Act for continuing two former Acts, for punishing Officers and Soldiers who shall Mutiny, or desert his Majesty's Service; and for punishing of false Musters, and for payment of Quarters for one Year. An Act for explaining and regulating several Doubts, Duties and Penalties in the late Act for granting several Duties upon Vellum, Parchment and Paper, and for ascertaining the admeasurements of the Tonnage of Ships. An Act for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1695, and for repealing the Statute of the 2d and 3d Years of King *Edward IV*, intituled an Act against shooting with hail Shot. An Act to Indemnify *Sir Thomas Cook* from Actions which he might be liable to, by reason of his discovering to whom he paid and distributed several Sums of Money therein mention'd to be received out of the Treasure of the *East-India Company*, or for any prosecution for such distribution; and to five other private Acts.

After which, the King press'd them to dispatch the other Bills before them, because the Season of the Year was so far advanced that he must put an End to the Sessions.

The Commons having address'd King *William*, that he wou'd take Care for the future, that this Kingdom be put upon an equal Foot and Proportion with the Allies, in bearing the Charge of the War; the King's Answer was reported, viz. That in this, as in every thing

else, he should always endeavour to have a due Regard to the Interest and Honour of this Nation.

Sir Thomas Cook being examin'd by a Committee of both Houses, confess'd the distributing about seventy thousand Pounds, in behalf of the *East-India Company*, among the Friends of certain Courtiers and Commoners, but would not acknowledge, that he knew that either the Ministers, or Senators themselves had received any of it.

However the Commonsthought they had sufficient Evidence to ground an Impeachment on against the Duke of *Leeds*, and were proceeding to Impeach *Sir John Trevor*, *Mr. Guy*, and others, for Bribery; but the Court, in order to *Shreen* them, and prevent any further malicious Discoveries, procur'd the Parliament to be prorogued; and so all further Enquiries into this notorious Bribery and Corruption were prevented; and only *Cook*, *Firebrast*, *Bates* and *Craggs* were imprison'd, to satisfy the Clamours of the People; the last of whom lived to plunder his Country in a more eminent Degree. Happy had it been for the Nation, if he had been hang'd then.

King *William* gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting certain Duties upon Glass Wares, Stone and Earthen Bottles, Coals and Culm. An Act of a General and free Pardon. This was a singular Comfort to all such Gentlemen as were in Danger of being prosecuted for Bribery and Extortion, and selling their Country. An Act to prevent Counterfeiting and Clipping the Coin. An Act for imprisoning *Sir Thomas Cook*, *Sir Basil Firebrast*, *Charles Bates*, Esq; and *James Craggs*, Esq;

After which the King thank'd them

them for the Supplies, and told them, he could not possibly permit them to sit any longer, because the Season called him abroad; and then the Parliament was prorog'd to the 18th of June.

The King declared the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; Sir *John Somers*, Lord Keeper; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Priy-Seal; *Wm.* Duke of *Devon*, Lord Steward of the Household; *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Secretary of State; *Charles* Earl of *Dorset*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household; and *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, first Commissioner of Treasury; Lords Justices.

Sir *John Trumbald* was made Secretary of State, in the room of Sir *John Trenchard*, deceased.

Henry Lord *Capel* was declared Lord Deputy of *Ireland*.

A Proclamation for apprehending *John Robart*, Servant to the Duke of *Leeds*, who was charged with receiving 5000 Guineas for promoting Charters for the *East-India* Company; but he was known to be fled to *Holland* before the Proclamation issued.

The Parliament of *Scotland* met, the Marquis of *Tweedale* being his Majesty's High Commissioner. In this Parliament the Massacre at *Glencoe* was enquir'd into; it seems in the Year 1692 King *William* published a Proclamation, inviting the *Highlanders*, who were in King *James's* Interest, to come in and lay down their Arms, before the first of Jan. 1692-3, and they shou'd have his Majesty's Pardon: whereupon *Mac-Jan* *Mac-Donald*, Laird of *Glencoe*, one of the most considerable Clans in the North of *Scotland*, came to *Inverlochy* with his Followers, a little before the time was expir'd, and offer'd to surrender to Colonel *Hill*, the Governor of the Fort there; but Colonel *Hill* told him, he must ap-

ply himself to the Civil Magistrate: whereupon he went to *Inverary*, the Chief Town in *Argyleshire*, and submitted himself to the Sheriff of the County, the time prescrib'd by the Proclamation for their coming in being then elaps'd one Day; however the Sheriff taking notice of his offer to surrender to Col. *Hill* before the time expir'd, thought fit to accept his submission; and the Laird and his Followers having taken the Oaths, return'd home, in confidence they shou'd have the Advantage of the promis'd Indemnity.

Soon after part of the Earl of *Argyle's* Regiment came and quarter'd at *Glencoe*; and on the 12th of *February* the Commanding Officer receiv'd Orders, that at five the next Morning he should fall upon the *Glencoe* Rebels (as they were call'd) and destroy them every Soul; and particularly that they should not let the old Fox, or his Cubs, (*viz.* the Laird and his Family) escape their Swords: Accordingly on the 13th of *February* in the Morning, before it was Light, a dreadful Slaughter was made of the Inhabitants of *Glencoe*; most of them were murder'd in their Beds, their Houses plunder'd, and then set on Fire, and their Cattle driven away: Old *Mac-Donald* was awak'd with the Shrieks of his Family; but before he could get his Cloaths on, he was cut in Pieces.

This barbarous Fact made a great Noise all over *Europe*; and was look'd upon as a Reflection on the King himself: whereupon Commissioners were order'd to enquire into it. Captain *Campbell*, who commanded in *Glencoe*, produc'd his Orders from *Dunraison*, the Major of the Regiment; the Major produc'd his Orders from Colonel *James Hamilton*; and he

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It seems receiv'd his Orders from the Master of Stairs, Secretary of State; but *Hamilton* did not appear when he was summon'd before the Parliament: And the Parliament were contented with voting it a Barbarous Murder, and that the Secretary of State had exceeded the Instructions he received from his Majesty: However no Body was punish'd for the Fact; and Bishop *Kennersells* us, the King's Honour was vindicated by that Parliament: and surely every one must think it reasonable, that the Odium should be thrown rather upon the Secretary, than the Prince; for it is an establish'd Maxim, *That Kings can do no Wrong.*

10

William de Nassau, *Signeur de Zullestein*, Master of the Robes to King *William*, created Baron of *Enfield*, Viscount *Tunbridge*, and Earl of *Roehford*.

11

Ford Lord Grey of Werk created Viscount *Glandale*, and Earl of *Tankerville*.

12

King *William* embarked at *Gravesend*, and the 14th arrived in *Holland*.

23

A Proclamation for observing a Fast on the 19th of *June*; for the Success of King *William's* Forces.

8 June

Sir Edward Ward, Attorney-General, made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

11

Sir Tho. Trevor sworn Attorney-General.

1 July

Mr. Hawles of *Lincolns-Inn* made Solicitor-General.

3

The Town and Castle of *Namur* invested by the Confederates.

5

The Lord *Berkley*, with a Squadron of English and Dutch, bombarded *St. Malo's*, *Granville*, and other Towns upon the French Coasts.

9

Casal surrender'd to the Duke of *Savoy*.

27

At a general Attack at *Namur*

Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Governour of the Bank of England, being persuaded by King *William* to go with him into the Trenches, and be Witness of the Bravery of the Confederate Troops, was killed by a Cannon Shot as he stood by the King.

Dixmude surrender'd to the French, and eight Battallions of the Confederates were made Prisoners of War.

The Garrison of *Deinse*, consisting of five or six Battallions, surrender themselves Prisoners of War to Marshal *Villeroy*.

The Town of *Namur* taken by the Confederates.

Marshal *Villeroy* began to Bombard *Brussels*, and continued it for two whole Days and Nights, destroying above 2500 Houses in the Heart of the City, besides Churches and other publick Buildings. This was said to be done by way of retaliation for the Towns the English had bombarded on the Coast of France.

Colonel *Selwin*, and the Lord *Hamilton*, made Brigadiers of Foot.

The Castle of *Namur* capitulated, and on the 17th the Garrison marched out, when Marshal *Boufflers* was arrested, to procure Satisfaction of the French King for the Garrisons of *Dixmude* and *Deinse*, whom he detain'd Prisoners contrary to the Cartel. *Boufflers* was carried to *Maestricht*, but soon after released on his Paroll of Honour given, that the Garrisons of *Deinse* and *Dixmude* should be sent back. The Confederates did not lose less than 12000 Men before *Namur*.

A Thanksgiving was observ'd in England for the Surrender of *Namur*.

King *William* arrived from *Holland*.

A Proclamation issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and

and for calling another to meet the 22d of November; and in the mean time the King went to Newmarket, where he was complimented by the University of Cambridge; he afterwards made a Tour through several Counties; and on the 10th of November came to Oxford, where a magnificent Entertainment was provided for him, but he refused to sit down and Eat with them, suppos'd to be discouraged by an Idle Letter drop'd in the Street, intimating a design to Poison him; however that matter was, 'tis certain he immediately took Coach for Windsor, giving as a Reason of his short stay, and not visiting the Colleges, *That he intend'd this as a Visit of Kindness, not of Curiosity, having seen the University before.*

Sir Thomas Eglishy, one of the Justices of the Common-Plas, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir George Eyres, deceas'd.

Sir John Petrel, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, made a Justice of the Common-Plas.

Sir Lancelot Pown, Serjeant at Law, made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Admiral Russell having been with the Grand Fleet almost two Years in the Mediterranean, return'd to England.

The new Parliament met, and the Commons being directed to choose a Speaker, they elected Paul Foley, Esq; who was approved by the King the next Day; after which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he takes Notice, that he enter'd into the War with France by the Advice of his last Parliament, and he did not doubt but the Zeal of this, for the common Safety, would oblige them to be unanimously zealous in the prosecution of it; he took notice of the Bravery of the Eng-

lish Troops, which he said answer'd their highest Character in any Age, and that without them it was impossible to put a Stop to the Ambition and Greatness of France. That he thought it a great Misfortune, that from the beginning of his Reign, he had been forced to ask so many, and such large Aids of his People, and yet they must be of Opinion with him, that at least as great Supplies were now requisite to be provided, as were given the last Session.

Then he mentions the Deficiencies of former Taxes, and recommends the Condition of the French Protestants to them, and the remedying the ill State of the Coin, and lastly desires they would give dispatch to all Business, that he might be early in the Field next Campaign.

A Fellow of University College in Oxford, affirming in a Sermon (as Dr. Sherlock had before) that there were three infinite distinct Minds and Substances in the Trinity; this Opinion was censured by a Decree of the Convocation at Oxford, as Impious and Heretical.

The Commons address'd his Majesty, congratulating him on the Successes of the last Campaign, and assuring him they would support his Government against all his Enemies, Foreign and Domestic, and effectually assist him in the prosecution of the War.

The Lords also presented an Address to the same Effect.

The late Governour of Dixmude, John Anthony Ellmbergher, having been condemn'd by a Council of War the 4th Instant, for delivering up that Town to the French, without making any Defence, was this Day beheaded; and Francis Offart, late Governour of Deinse, was condemn'd to be cashier'd with Infamy, and imprison'd, for delivering

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up that Town, tho' it is generally held that the Place was not tenable.

A Proclamation was issued at the Instance of the Commons, for observing the 11th of *December*, and 13th, as a Fast, for a Blessing on the Consultations of the Parliament.

The Commons call in all written Protections, and declare them void in Law; and that no Person shall be taken into Custody for breach of Privilege, before the matter be first examined.

They vote a Supply of five Millions, twenty four Thousand, eight Hundred, fifty three Pounds.

10 Dec.

The Commons resolved, that all clip'd Money be recoined according to the establish'd Standard, and that a Day be appointed for bringing it in; and address'd his Majesty to issue a Proclamation for that purpose, with which he complied.

17

Both Houses address'd the King against an Act of Parliament pass'd in *Scotland*, for erecting a Company to Trade to *Africa* and the *East-Indies*; to which the King answered, that he had been ill served in *Scotland*, but he hoped some Remedies might be found out to prevent the Inconveniences that might arise by that Act.

31

The Commons resolved to raise a Supply of 1200000 l. for supplying the deficiency of the clip'd Money, by a Tax on Windows.

10 Jan.

The Lord George Hamilton created Earl of *Orkney* in *Scotland*.

John Lord Murray, eldest Son to the Marquis of *Arhol*, made one of the principal Secretaries of State in *Scotland*.

16

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of 200 l. for apprehending Mr. *Robt. Fielding*, for challenging, assaulting and wounding Sir *Henry Dutton Colt*, a Justice of Peace, for

doing his duty in the Execution of his Office.

King *William* gave the Royal Assent to an Act for enlarging the times to come in and purchase certain Annuities, and for continuing the duties on Low Wines, &c. An Act for regulating of Tryals in Cases of Treason and Misdemeanour of Treason. An Act for remedying the ill State of the Coin. An Act for preventing Charge and Expence in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament; and to several private Acts.

King *William* having granted to the Earl of *Portland*, the Manors of *Denby*, *Bromfield* and *Tale*, being five Parts in six of a whole County, and which was part of the Principality of *Wales*; the Commons address'd him to revoke this Exorbitant Grant: whereupon the King said he would find some other way to shew his Favour to that Earl.

The Commons resolved, that the Directors of the Company of *Scotland* trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, administering and taking here in this Kingdom an Oath *de Fidelity*, and under colour of a Scotch Act of Parliament stiling themselves a Company, and acting as such, and raising Moneys in this Kingdom for carrying on the said Company, were guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanour; and that the Lord *Belhaven*, *William Paterson*, and the rest of the Directors of the *Scott* Company, be impeach'd of the said High Crimes and Misdemeanours.

The Royal Sovereign, the first Man of War that was built in *England* of those large Dimensions, set on Fire by accident in the River *Thames*, and burnt.

Roderick Mackenzie endeavouring to suppress the Evidence he had given, concerning the *Scott East-India*

India Company, was ordered into Custody, but made his Escape; whereupon the King, at the Instance of the Commons, issued a Proclamation for apprehending him.

The King gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting four Shillings in the Pound; An Act to prevent false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament; an Act for the more easy recovery of small Tythes; and to several private Acts.

An Injunction by King William against Disputes concerning the Trinity, occasion'd by the Controversy between Dr. South and Dr. Sherlock, on that Subject.

A Conspiracy was discover'd by Mr. Pendergrafs, to raise an Insurrection in England, in favour of King James, which was to be supported by a French Invasion; and some of the Conspirators were charged with a design of attacking King William's Guards, as he came from hunting near Richmond, and either to take him Prisoner or kill him; from whence this Conspiracy obtain'd the Name of the Assassination Plot.

The Earl of Aylesbury sent to the Tower.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of 1000 l. for discovering and apprehending the Duke of Berwick (suppos'd to be in England at this time) Sir George Barclay, Major Lowick, George Porter, Cardel Goodman, Sir Wm. Parkins, or any other of the Conspirators.

King William having passed an Act for taking, examining and stating the publick Accounts, made a Speech to both Houses, and acquainted them, that he had received several concurring Informations of a Design to Assassinate him; and that at the same time the Enemy were very forward in their Preparations for an Invasion.

That he had therefore ordered a Fleet to be fitted out, and sent for a Body of Troops for their Security; and that several of the Conspirators were in Custody, and care taken to apprehend the rest; and he did not doubt of their readiness and zeal to do every thing they judged proper for their common Safety.

The same Evening both Houses attended King William with an address, congratulating his Escape, and declaring their Detestation and Abhorrence of so villainous and barbarous a Design: They entreated his Majesty to take more than ordinary Care of his Person, and assured him of their Assistance to defend his Person and support his Government, against the late King James, and all other his Enemies; declaring that in case his Majesty came to any violent Death, they would revenge it upon his Enemies and their Adherents.

The Members spent 3 Days in framing and subscribing an Association; wherein they declare, that King William is Rightfull and Lawfull King of these Realms; and mutually engage to stand by and assist each other in the defence of his Majesty, against King James and his Adherents; and in case King William should come to a violent Death, they oblige themselves to Unite and Associate, in revenging it upon his Enemies, and in supporting the Succession of the Crown, according to the Act 1 William and Mary.

King James came to Calais, in order to have embark'd with a Body of Troops for England; but Admiral Russell having assembled a superiour Fleet of Men of War, and appearing before Dunkirk, and the Duke of Wirtemberg having transported 20 Battallions of the Confederate Forces to England, his

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24 Feb.

25, 26
& 27.

2 Mar.

1695 his hopes of a sudden Restoration were disappointed.

7 Mar. King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for continuing several Duties upon Wine, Vinegar, Tobacco and East-India Goods; an Act for impowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such Persons as he shou'd find cause to suspect were conspiring against his Government; an Act for taking off the Obligation and Encouragement for coining of Guineas for a certain time. [N. B. Guineas went at the rate of thirty Shillings at the time of calling in the Clipp Money.] An Act for the Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt, and to several private Acts.

11 Robert Charnock, Edward King, and Thomas Keys try'd and convicted of High Treason, in compassing and imagining the Death of King William, by Assassination, &c. executed at Tyburn the 18th of March.

7 Apr. Mr. Collier, Mr. Snatt, and Mr. Cook were presented in the King's Bench for absolving Sir John Friend and Sir William Parkins; and on the 8th Mr. Snatt and Mr. Cook were committed to Newgate.

10 King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting several Duties upon Houses, for making good the Deficiency of the clipp Money. An Act for an additional Duty upon French Goods. An Act for the continuing, meeting and sitting of a Parliament, in case of the Death or Demise of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. An Act for further regulating Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and for preventing irregular Proceedings in the Return Officers. An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation

A Proclamation for a Thanksgiving to be observed, for King William's Preservation, and disappointing the intended Invasion, on the 16th of Apr. 1695.

Fifteen thousand Pounds voted for relief of the French Protestants.

A Proclamation offering a Reward of 100 l. for apprehending the Lord Montgomery and Sir John Fenwick.

Sir John Friend tryed and convicted of High Treason, in conspiring the King's Death, and inciting an Insurrection and Invasion.

Sir Wm. Parkins indicted and convicted of High Treason, in promoting the Assassination of King William, and inciting a Rebellion and Invasion. Sir John Friend and Sir Wm. Parkins were executed at Tyburn the 1d of Apr. 1695, where Mr. Collier gave them Absolution.

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Trade. An Act for encouraging the bringing Plate into the Mint to be coined, and for the further remedying the ill State of the Coin. An Act for requiring the Practisers of the Law to take the Oaths, and subscribe the Declaration therein mentioned; and to several other Acts.

Richard Blackham of London, Esq; created a Bart.

Ambrose Rookwood, Major Robert Lowick, and Charles Cranburn try'd and convicted of High Treason, as Conspirators in the Assassination Plot; they were executed at Tyburn the 19th Instant. These were the first Prisoners that had the Benefit of the Act for regulating Tryals, which allows Council, &c.

King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for laying several Duties

Duties upon Low Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction, and for preventing the Frauds and Abuses of Brewers, Distillers, and other Persons chargeable with the Duties of Excise. An Act for continuing to his Majesty certain Duties upon Salt, Glass Wares, Stone and Earthen Bottles; and for granting several Duties upon Tobacco Pipes, and other earthen Wares, for carrying on the War against France, and for establishing a national Land Bank, and for taking off the Duties upon Tonnage of Ships, and upon Coals. An Act for the enforcing the Laws which restrain Marriages either without License or Banns, and for the better registering Marriages, Births and Burials. An Act for the better Security of his Majesty's Person and Government. An Act for the more effectual preventing the Exportation of Wool, and for encouraging the Importation thereof from Ireland. An Act for encouraging the Linnen Manufacture of Ireland, and bringing Flax and Hemp into, and making of Sail-Cloth in this Kingdom. An Act for taking away the Custom of Wales, which hinders Persons from disposing their personal Estates by their Wills. An Act for the Ease of Jurors, and better regulating Juries. An Act for the better repairing and amending the Highways, and Explanation of the Laws relating thereunto. An Act for Encouragement of charitable Gifts and Dispositions. An Act for the better Encouragement of the Greenland Trade. An Act that the solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form; and to two other Acts.

After which the King made a Speech to both Houses, acknow-

ledging their Kindness in the great Zeal and Concern they had shewn for his Person and Government, and the Supplies they had provided him; and said that the Necessity of Affairs requiring his Presence abroad, he hoped they would be assisting to those he should leave in the Administration of the Government. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 18th of June.

The Venetian Ambassadors made their publick Entry, and had their Audience the first of May.

The King appointed the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Keeper Somers; Thomas Earl of Pembroke, Privy Seal; William Duke of Devon, Lord Steward of the Household; Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, Secretary of State; Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Lord Chamberlain of the Household; and Sidney Lord Godolphin, first Commissioner of the Treasury; Lords Justices.

Thomas Wheate of Glimpton, in Com. Oxon. Esq; created a Baronet.

Sir John Thomson, Baronet, created Baron of Haversham, in Com. Bucks.

King William embarked at Margate, and landed in Holland the 7th Instant.

Captain Donalow and one Clancy committed to Newgate, for endeavouring to persuade Capt. Porter, who had made himself an Evidence in the Assassination Plot, to go over to France. They had given Porter 600 l. in Money and Bills, and a Promise of 1000 l. per Annum; but he betrayed them to the Messengers.

Mr. Port. Cook, Son of Sir Miles Cook, was try'd for High Treason as a Conspirator in the late Plot, and convicted; but afterwards pardoned, not being charged with any direct

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April.
27.

28

1 May

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1696 direct Design against King William's Life.

May. 23. Proclamation for a Fast to be observ'd the 26th of June, for the Success of the Campaign.

28. Sir John Lowther of Lowther, Bart. created Baron Lowther, and Viscount Lonsdale.

Oliver Ayscombe of Lyford, in Com. Berke. Esq; created a Bart.

11 Jun. The Lord Curiss, Brigadier Stuart, Brigadier Levison, Brigadier Earle, Colonel Collier, and Monsieur de Tongue made Major Generals; and the Prince of Wirtemberg, Colonel Cunningham, Col. Ingoldsby, Col. Fairfax, Col. Trelawney, Col. Maitland, and Col. Tiffin made Brigadiers General.

Sir John Fenwick, against whom a Proclamation was issued, as a Conspirator in the late Plot, was taken at New Romney in Kent.

2 July. Sir John Turtton, a Baron of the Exchequer, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in the room of Mr. Justice Gregory deceased.

A Truce agreed on between the French King and the Duke of Savoy for a Month.

5. The English Fleet under Sir George Berkley bombard St. Martins in the Isle of Rhee, Olonne, and several other Places upon the French Coast.

24. The Duke of Gloucester being this Day seven Years of Age, was installed Knight of the Garter at Windsor.

29 Aug. The Duke of Savoy made a separate Peace with France, and the Confederate Army retreated into the Dutchy of Milan.

18 Sep. Mr. Serjeant Blencoe made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

6 Oct. King William returned from Holland, neither the Confederates or the French having attempted one Siege, or enter'd upon any considerable Action this Campaign.

The Reason given for the Inactivity of the English, was the great Searcity of Money in England, upon the recoining the Silver this Year; and 'tis very certain that both Armies this Campaign half subsisted themselves by the Plunder of the miserable Inhabitants of those Countries which were the Seat of War.

The Neutrality of Italy agreed on between France and the Confederates.

John Clansfey, who had been informed against by Capt. Porter, was try'd and convicted of a Misdemeanor, in tampering with Porter to go over to France, or suppress his Evidence against the Earl of Aylesbury, the Lord Montgomery, and Sir John Fenwick. He was sentenced to pay a Fine of 300 Marks, to stand three times in the Pillory, and find Sureties for his good Behaviour for a Year.

The Parliament met, and King William made a Speech to both Houses, and said he thought it a great Happiness that this Year had passed without any Disadvantage abroad or Disorders at home, considering the Deficiencies of the last Year's Funds, and the Difficulties upon the recoining the Money.

He acquainted them that some Overtures of Peace had been made, but thought the only way of treating with France, was with Swords in their Hands, and therefore desired the same Supplies that were voted last Year, That they would make good the Deficiencies of former Funds, provide for the Civil List and the French Protestants, and find out some way of restoring publick Credit; and lastly recommended to them Unanimity and Dispatch in what he had proposed to their Consideration.

The Commons attended the King with an Address, assuring him

him that they should not be amused or diverted by any Offers of Peace from assisting him in the Prosecution of the War: In Answer to which the King told them, that the Continuance of their Zeal and Affection, was *The Thing of the World* he valued most, and that he should make the Good and Safety of the Nation the principal Care of his Life.

The Lords attended the King with an affectionate Address, of the same Purport with that of the Commons.

A Pamphlet, entitled *An Account of the Proceedings of the Commons, in relation to the recoinning the clipped Money, and falling the Price of Guineas*, was order'd to be burnt by the Common Hangman; and his Majesty was addressed to issue a Proclamation, offering 500*l.* for the Discovery of the Author: and the 10th of December a Proclamation issued for apprehending one *Grascomb*, who handed it to the Press.

A Proclamation was issued, offering a Reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending *Cardel Goodman*, a Witness of a late Plot, who had withdrawn himself.

The Commons voted a Supply of upwards of five Millions, for the Charges of the ensuing Year, for the maintaining forty thousand Seamen, and eighty seven thousand Landmen, &c.

N. B. *The Land Bank that had been established by Act of Parliament last Year, and was to have raised two Millions and a half, did not produce any Thing, which reduced the Government to very great Straits.*

Captain *Thomas Vaughan*, Commander of the *Royal Clencarty*, was try'd and convicted of High Treason, in that being a Subject of King *William's* (an *Irishman*) he had accepted a Commission from the

French King, and cruised upon the Subjects of *England*, with an Intent to take and spoil them upon the High Seas, &c.

The *William Packet Boat* going from *Holland* to *Ireland* with some Passengers, among whom was *Brigadier Fitz Patrick*, was cast away in *Dublin Bay*, and only the Master and a Boy saved.

N. B. *About this time Bank Notes were discounted at twenty per Cent. and Government Tallies at forty, fifty, and sixty per Cent. which was no small Inducement to the Court to listen to Proposals of Peace. Nor were the French in a better Condition, which made them equally pliable.*

Sir John Fenwick had been indicted for High Treason, as concerned in the late Conspiracy against King *William*; but there being but one Witness against him, he could not be convicted in the Courts of Law: Whereupon this Day a Bill was brought into the House of Commons to attain him of High Treason without allowing him a Tryal. This occasion'd long Debates in the House of Commons: the Party that was for the Bill alledging the Provocation *Sir John* had given, by charging several Whigg Gentlemen as Conspirators with him; and by this Stratagem preventing his being brought to Tryal, till his Friends had tampered with one of the Witnesses, and sent him out of the way; and those that were against it, urging the Danger of the Precedent; for tho' they admitted *Sir John* to be guilty, yet it might happen hereafter that innocent Men might be deprived of their Lives by future Parliaments when there wanted legal Evidence to convict them in a Court of Law; and the Subject could never enjoy any Security, if Acts of Attainder were encouraged when the Person was in Prison, and the Government in

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in no apparent Danger from his Power or Interest, as they did not apprehend it was in this Case. However the Party that was for the Bill carry'd it, 109 against 110. In the House of Lords also this Bill occasion'd warm Debates; but it was carry'd at length, sixty eight being for it, and sixty one against it.

19

King William appointed Thomas Earl of Pembroke Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Viscount Villars, and Sir Joseph Williamson his Plenipotentiaries to treat of Peace with France.

25

The Commons resolved that a Supply be granted to make good the Deficiencies of Parliamentary Funds. Which Deficiencies were then computed to amount to upwards of five Millions Sterling.

5 Dec.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for the Importing and coining Guineas and half Guineas. An Act for the further remedying the ill State of the Coin; and an Act for explaining an Act of last Session for laying Duties on Low Wines, &c. and for preventing Frauds and Abuses of Brewers, Distillers, &c. in the Duties of Excise.

13

Dr. John Williams consecrated Bishop of Chichester.

Exchequer Notes issued amounting to two Millions.

10 Jan

A Proclamation issued, requiring all Receivers and Collectors of the publick Taxes to take hammer'd Silver Money, at five Shillings and eight Pence an Ounce.

11

King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act to attaint Sir John Fenwick, Bart. of High Treason. And to an Act to attaint such of the Persons concerned in the Assassination Plot as were fled, if they did not render themselves to Justice; and for continuing several other of the Conspirators in Custody.

Sir John Fenwick beheaded on Tower-Hill.

King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting an Aid, as well by a Land Tax, as by several Subsidies and other Duties payable for one Year.

The Lord Viscount Galloway, and John Methuen, Esq; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, constituted Lord Justices of that Kingdom.

Arnold Joseph Van Keppel created Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Barry, and Baron Ashford in Kent.

The Earl of Aylesbury, who had been committed to the Tower upon Suspicion of his being concerned in the late Plot, was admitted to Bail.

Edward Mansel of Trimsarke, in Com. Caerm. Esq; created a Bart.

The Lord John Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, died; he had commanded the English Fleet in the Channel; in several Expeditions during this War.

King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting several Duties upon Paper, Vellum, and Parchment, to encourage the bringing of Plate and hammer'd Money into the Mint to be coined. An Act for continuing certain Additional Impositions upon several Goods and Merchandizes. An Act to enable the Returns of Juries as formerly, until the first of November. An Act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious Suits. An Act to restore the Markets at Blackwell-Hall to the Clothiers, and for regulating the Factors there; and to several private Acts.

A Proclamation issued for a Fast to be observed on the 28th of April, for imploring a Blessing on King William and his Dominions.

1697

1697.

1697

Mar

William Hodges of *in* Com. *Middles.* Esq; created a Barr.

Apr.

Sir John Buckworth of *Sheen*, in Com. *Surrey*, Knt. created a Baronet.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for making good the deficiencies of several Funds therein mention'd, and for enlarging the Capital Stock of the *Bank of England*, and for raising the publick Credit; an Act for repealing of a Clause in a former Act, relating to Party Guiles, and for the better preventing Frauds and Abuses of Brewers and others chargeable with the Duties of Excise; an Act for enlarging common Highways; an Act for continuing several former Acts for punishing Officers and Soldiers who shall mutiny or desert his Majesty's Service, and for punishing false Musters, and for payment of Quarters for one Year longer; an Act for the compleating, building, and adorning the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul, London*; and for repairing the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter, Westminster*; an Act for relief of Creditors, by making Compositions with their Debtors, in case two Thirds in Number and Value do agree; an Act for paving and regulating the *Hay-Market*, in the Parishes of *St. Martin in the Fields*, and *St. James*, within the Liberty of *Westminster*; and to several other private Acts.

The Earl of *Craven* died in the 89th Year of his Age.

Sir Thomas Mompesson, *Sir Charles Cottrel, Jun.* and *James Tyrrel, Esq;* appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Privy-Seal, in the absence of the Earl of *Pembroke* in *Holland*.

Charles Earl of Manchester ap-

pointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Republick of *Venice*; *Sir James Rushout*, Barr. Ambassador to *Turkey*; and *Sir Lambert Blackwell* Envoy to *Tuscany*, who was knighted on this Occasion.

Tumults of the Weavers in *London*, on account of Calicoes and other *Indian Manufactures* imported: They had very near seiz'd the Treasure at the *East India House*.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for laying a Duty upon Leather, for the Term of three Years; and making other Provision for answering the Deficiencies, as well of the late Duties upon Coals and Culm, as for paying the Annuities upon the Lottery, and for Lives charged on the Tonnage of Ships, and the Duties upon Salt. An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Sweets, Cyder, and Peiry, as well towards carrying on the War against *France*, as for the necessary Expence of his Majesty's Household, and other Occasions. An Act for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, for a farther Provision for Payment of the Interest of the transport Debt for the reducing of *Ireland*. An Act for granting to his Majesty a farther Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage upon Merchandizes imported, for the Term of two Years and three Quarters; and an additional Land Tax for one Year, for carrying on the War against *France*. An Act for the lessening the Duty upon Tin and Pewter exported, and granting an Equivalent for the same by a Duty upon Drugs. An Act to make perpetual and more effectual an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent Delays at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace. An Act to enforce the Act for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen. An Act

April.

16

1697.
April

Act for explaining and enforcing the Act for Paving and Cleansing the Streets within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and Weekly Bills of Mortality, and Streets adjoining thereunto, and for widening the Street at the South end of London Bridge. An Act for the farther Encouragement of the Manufacture of Lustrings and Alamodes within this Realm, and for the better preventing the Importation of the same. An Act for the easier obtaining partitions of Lands in Coparcenary, Joynt Tenancy and Tenancy in Common. An Act for supplying some defects in the Laws for the relief of the Poor of this Kingdom. An Act to restrain the Number and ill practices of Brokers and Stock-jobbers. An Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the Current Coin of this Kingdom. An Act for the more effectual relief of Creditors in cases of Escapes, and for preventing Abuses in Prisons and pretended privileged places; and to several private Acts.

After which the King made a Speech, returning the Houses thanks for what they had done, which he said had been carried with great Prudence, Temper, and Affection, that they had surmounted mighty Difficulties, and brought things to such a conclusion, that they might hope to carry on the War with Success, if the Enemy did not think it his Interest to agree to an honourable Peace.

17 April

Charles the Second, King of Sweden, died in the 42d Year of his Age, and the 27th of his Reign.

19

The Earl of Sunderland was made Lord Chamberlain of the Household upon the resignation of the Earl of Dorset, and admitted

of the Privy-Council, and seemed to have now as great an influence in King William's Court as he formerly had in his late Master King James's.

Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper, was constituted Lord Chancellor of England; he was also created Baron of Evesham in the County of Worcester.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Pembroke Privy-Seal, the Duke of Devon, Lord Steward, the Duke of Shrewsbury Secretary of State, the Earl of Sunderland Lord-Chamberlain, the Earl of Dorset, the Earl of Romney, and Admiral Edward Russell, appointed Lords Justices during the King's Absence in Holland.

Goodwin Wharton, Esq; made one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the room of Colonel Austin deceased.

King William embarked at Margate, and landed in Holland the next day.

Thomas Lord Coventry of Alleshburgh created Viscount Dethurff and Earl of Coventry.

The Earl of Stamford constituted Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster; the Lord Wharton created Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all the Forests, Chases and Parks on this side Trent.

The Conferences between the Plenipotentiaries for Treating of a general Peace were opened at Ryswick, Monsieur Lesinrot the Swedish Ambassador Mediator.

Ralph Grey, Esq; appointed Governor of Barbadoes.

Aeth in Flanders invested by the French under the Command of Monsieur Catinat.

Admiral Edward Russell created Baron Russell of Shingy in Com. Kent, Viscount Barfleur in Normandy, and Earl of Orford in Essex.

The

1697
May
26
The Earl of Rivers made Lieutenant-General, and Brigadier Linsley Major-General.

Atth surrendered to the French.

The French made themselves Masters of Cartagena, and Admiral Pointe brought away with him to France the Value of Twelve Millions of Crowns, according to the Spanish Account.

June
5.
Barcelona invested by the French, commanded by the Duke of Vendôme; the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt the Governor made a brave Defence, but was forced to surrender the Town the 5th of August.

William Lowther of Mark in Com. Esq; created a Baronet.

The Elector of Saxony chosen King of Poland; but the French Faction insisted with some reason that the Prince of Conti was first duly Elected.

Sir Henry Tichborne of Beaulieu in Ireland Knt. created a Baronet.

The Earl of Portland and Marshal Boufflers adjust the differences between King William and the French King, near Brussels, without the privity of any of the Allies who were treating at Ryswick.

The Imperialists under the Command of Prince Eugene of Savoy obtain a signal Victory over the Turks at Zenta upon the Banks of the Theysse; the Grand Vizier and upwards of twenty thousand of his Men being killed in the Action.

The Prince of Conti embarks at Dunkirk for Poland.

The Peace was signed at Ryswick between France, England, Spain, and Holland, and ratified by King William at Loo the 15th.

By the Treaty between France and Spain, France was to restore to the King of Spain, Barcelona,

1697
Sept.
Rosas, Girona, and all he had possessed himself of this War in Catalonia; as also Luxembourg, Mons, Charleroy, and all other Towns he had possess'd himself of in the Low Countries or in Atheries.

In the Treaty between England and France there was little material, unless the French King's engaging not to disturb King William in the enjoyment of the British Dominions. As for any Articles in favour of the French Protestants, or any other Protestants, whose protection was made one inducement of entering into the War, not one Word was stipulated in their behalf, tho' they did not fail to present Memorial after Memorial to the Protestant Princes in the Confederacy: The settling King William upon the British Throne was looked upon as a sufficient Equivalent, and the Protestants by this Treaty were put upon a worse foot than they were before.

It is to be observed also that King William concluded this Peace without the Concurrence of the Emperor and Empire, and left them to contend with France alone, and this upon much the same reason that induced Queen Anne to Sign the Peace at Utrecht without their Concurrence, namely, that she found so long as the Burthen of the War was born by Britain, the Germans never would consent to a Peace.

Edward Lord Viscount Villars, one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Peace, created Earl of Jersey.

The Prince of Conti despairing of Success in his Attempts on the Crown of Poland, set Sail from Dantzick for France again.

Peace with France proclaimed at London.

1697
20 Oct. The Peace was signed between the Empire and France.

O. S. The same day the Duke of Burgundy was married to the Princess of Savoy.

2 Nov. A Proclamation for apprehending his Majesties Subjects who should return from France without Licence.

11 A Proclamation issued for apprehending the Duke of Berwick, Sir George Bayley and several others who were Attainted of High Treason, and supposed then to be in England.

13 King William Embarked for England, and made a Triumphant Entry into London the 16th.

17 A Proclamation for a Thanksgiving to be observed on the second of December for the Peace with France.

The Parliament prorogued by Proclamation to the 3d of December.

3 Dec. The Parliament of England met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he acquaints them with the Peace, but said he was sorry they would not at first find much relief by it, because the last Year's Funds had fallen short and must be made good; that there was a Debt on account of the Fleet and Army, and the Revenues of the Crown were so anticipated that he could not support the Civil List. On the other hand he told them their Naval Force was encreased near double since his Accession, which was much for the Interest and Reputation of England; but still it was his Opinion that England could not be safe without a standing Army in their present Circumstances, and hoped the Commons would provide the necessary Supplies.

He said he was infinitely delighted with the proofs he received of his Subjects Affection, and as-

sured them he had no Interest separate from theirs: That now he should have Leisure to rectify the Abuses that had crept into the Administration during the War, and to discourage Prophaneness and Immorality; that he should apply himself to promote Trade and advance their Happiness, and as he had hazarded every thing to rescue their Religion, Laws and Liberties, so he should place the Glory of his Reign in preserving them, and leaving them so to Posterity.

James Vernon, Esq; made Secretary of State on the Resignation of Mr. Secretary Trumball.

The Commons attended King William with an Address, Congratulating him upon the Peace, which they said had confirmed them in the possession of their Rights and Liberties, and so fully completed the Glorious work of their Deliverance. The Lords Congratulated his Majesty on the same occasion.

The Commons resolved, that all the Land Forces of this Kingdom that have been raised since the 29th of Sept. 1696, should be paid off and disbanded.

Richard Farrington of Chichester, Esq; created a Baronet.

Resolved that ten Thousand Men are necessary for a Summer and Winter Guard at Sea for the Year 1698.

Resolved that in a just Sense and Acknowledgment of what great things his Majesty has done for these Kingdoms, a Sum not exceeding Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds be granted to his Majesty during Life, for the support of the Civil List.

The Earl of Sunderland resigned his Office of Lord-Chamberlain, apprehending his being called to Account by the Commons.

The

1697
Decem. The Duke of St. Albans was sent into France to Compliment that King and the Dauphins on the Marriage of the Duke of Burgundy with the Princess of Savoy.

Jan. A Fire happened at Whitehall which entirely destroyed that Palace, except the Banqueting house.

II The Czar of Muscovy came into England.

14 The Royal Assent was given to an Act to prevent the further Currency of any Hammered Silver Coin of this Kingdom, and for ReCoining such as is now in being, and for making our new Exchequer Bills where the former Bills are or shall be filled up by Indorsements. An Act against corresponding with the late King James and his Adherents. An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Counter and others for the late horrid Conspiracy to Assassinate the Person of his Sacred Majesty; and to several other Acts.

14 Resolved that a Sum not exceeding Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Pounds be granted for maintaining Guards and Garrisons for the Year 1698.

The Earl of Portland being sent Ambassador to France arrived at

Paris the 21st. Mr. Matthew Prior, who was the English Secretary at the Treaty of Peace at Ryswick, was Secretary to this Embassy.

Ernest Augustus Duke of Hannover, Bishop of Osnaburg, and one of the Electors of the Empire, died. He was Father of his present Majesty King George, who succeeded to his Dukedom and Electorate.

An Address of the Commons for a Proclamation against Immorality and Prophaneness, and for suppressing all pernicious Books and Pamphlets containing Doctrines against the holy Trinity, and other Fundamental Articles of Faith, and for punishing the Authors and Publishers; and a Proclamation was issued accordingly the 24th Instant.

A Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was about this time erected, as a Society for Reformation of Manners had been some little time before, which were countenanced by great Numbers of the Nobility, Judges and Gentry.

The Earl of Portland made his publick Entry into Paris with extraordinary Magnificence.

Thomas Tipping of Wheatfield in Com. Oxon. created a Baronet.

1698.

1698
Arch
25
Apr. Sir John Germain of Westm. Knt. created a Baronet.

The Royal Assent was given to a Bill for granting 1484015 l. for disbanding Forces, paying Seamen, &c. Another Act for explaining an Act of the last Sessions, Intituled, An Act for supplying some defects in the Laws for the relief of the Poor of this Kingdom. And to an Act for dissolving the Marriage between Charles Earl of Macclesfield and Anne his Wife, and to illegitimate the Children of the said Anne. N. B. The Earl having neglected to Cohabit with his Lady

several Years, she thought fit to admit another to her Bed, and had two Children, whereupon this Act was obtained; but the Earl having been in a great measure the occasion of his Lady's going astray, she had her whole Fortune returned her by the Act.

The Earl of Jersey appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of France.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting to his Majesty several Duties upon Coals and Culm. An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate,

1698
May

Chocolate, and Spices, towards satisfaction of the Debt due for transport Service for the Reduction of Ireland. An Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting, Clipping, and other diminishing the Coin of this Kingdom. An Act for determining differences by Arbitration. An Act for the better payment of inland Bills of Exchange. An Act to Naturalize the Children of such Officers and Soldiers, and others the Natural born Subjects of this Realm, who have been born abroad during the War, the Parents of such Children having been in the Service of this Government. An Act to repeal an Act made in the Nine and Twentieth Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act to restrain the excessive making of Malt, and to discharge and vacate Orders made by Justices of Peace by virtue thereof for restraining Malsters from making of Malt; and to as other private Acts.

16

The Count de Tallard, Ambassador from France, made his publick Entry into London, and on the 19th Instant was admitted to his Audience.

21

A Complaint being made to the Commons of a Book, intituled, *The Case of Ireland's being bound by Acts of Parliament in England* (written by William Molyneux of Dublin, Esq;) which denied the dependance of Ireland on England, as to their being bound by English Acts of Parliament; they address'd his Majesty, asserting the Dependance and Subordination of Ireland to the Kingdom of England.

10 June

The Lords presented an Address to King William, desiring him to discourage the Woollen Manufacture in Ireland, and promote that of Linnen.

18

The Earl of Portland returned

from his Embassy in France.

The Earl of Marlbro' was declared Governor to the Duke of Gloucester, and the Bishop of Salisbury Preceptor to his Highness.

The Commons having impeached John Gaudet and others, for importing French Lustings, they confessed the Facts, and this day the Commons demanding Judgment against them at the Lords Bar, they were condemned in very great Fines.

King William gave the Royal Assent to an Act for raising a Sum not exceeding two Millions upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities after the rate of Eight Pounds per Cent. per Annum, and for settling the Trade to the East Indies. An Act for paying to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, further Duties upon Stamp Vellum, Parchment and Paper. An Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid by a Quarterly Poll for One Year. An Act for granting to his Majesty a further Subsidy upon Tonnage and Poundage, towards raising the Yearly Sum of Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Service of his Majesty's Household, and other Uses therein mentioned. An Act for increasing his Majesty's Duties upon Lustings and Alamodes. An Act for supplying to the use of his Majesty's Navy and Ordnance the Overplus of the Money and Stores which were provided for the Building Seven and Twenty Ships of War. An Act for enlarging the time for purchasing certain Estates or Interests in several Annuities therein mentioned. An Act for the better and more orderly payment of the Lottery Tickets now payable out of certain additional Duties of Excise, and of other Annuities lately payable out of the Tonnage Duties. An Act for Licensing

Hawkers,

Hawkers, and Pedlars, for a further provision of Interest for the transport debt for the reducing of Ireland. An Act for taking away half the Duties lately imposed on Glass Wares, and the whole Duties lately laid on Stone and Earthen Wares, and Tobacco Pipes: and for granting (in lieu thereof) new Duties upon Whale Fins and Scotch Linnen. An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the charging, collecting and paying the Duties upon Marriages, Births, Burials, Batchelors and Widowers. An Act for the better preventing the Embezzlement of his Majesty's Stores of War, and preventing Cheats, Frauds and Abuses in paying Seamen's Wages. An Act for the more effectual suppressing Blasphemy and Prophaneness. An Act to settle the Trade to Africa. An Act for the better encouragement of the Royal Lustring Company, and the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of Lustrings and Alamodes. An Act for the increase and preservation of Timber in the New Forest in the County of Southampton. An Act to stop the Coining of Half-Pence and Farthings for One Year. An Act for the Exporting Watches, and Sword Hilt, and other Manufactures of Silver. An Act for settling and adjusting the Proportions of Fine Silver and Silk for the better making of Silver and Gold Thread, and to prevent the Abuses of the Wyer Drawers. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety Eight, although the Months pay formerly advanced be not repaid. An Act for enlarging the time for Registering Ships, pursuant to the Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade. An Act for the Explana-

tion and better Execution of former Acts made against Transportation of Wool, Fullers Earth and Scowring Clay. An Act to repeal the Act made the last Session of Parliament, Intituled an Act for relief of Creditors by making Compositions with their Debtors in case two thirds in number and value do agree; and to twenty other private Acts.

After which the King made a Speech to both Houses, giving them Thanks for all the great things they had done, viz. The Uniting the Kingdom by the Association, the remedying the Corruption of the Coin, the restoring publick Credit, discharging the National Debts, and settling his own Revenue; and then they were prorogued to the second of August.

A Proclamation issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another to meet the 24th of August.

King William declared in Council his Intentions of going to Holland, and appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor Somers, the Earl of Pembroke Privy-Seal, the Duke of Devon Steward of the Household, the Earls of Dorset, Marlbro', Romney and Oxford, and Charles Montague, Esq; first Commissioner of the Treasury, to be Lords Justices in his Absence.

Thomas Powell of Broadway in Com. Carn. Esq; created a Baronet.

King William embarked at Margate, and landed the next day in Holland.

Samuel Clark of Snailwell in Com. Cambr. Esq; created a Baronet.

Sir Basil Firebrass of London, Knt. created a Baronet.

1698 The Treaty of Partition of the Spanish Monarchy concluded in Holland, between the Ministers of France, England, &c. *Granham, Viscount Beltes, and Baron of Alford in Com. Lincoln.*

19. Jan. O. S. King William Embarked for England, and arrived at Margate the 3d Instant.

3 William Norris of Speake in Com. Lanc. Esq; Ambassador to the Great Mogul, created a Baronet.

The New Parliament met, and the Commons being directed to chuse a Speaker, they elected Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. who was approved by the King the 9th, after which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he recommends to them the keeping up a considerable force by Sea and Land, and the making some further progress in discharging the National Debts, the employing the Poor, the advancement of Trade, and the discouraging Vice and Prophaneness; but never mention'd one word of the Partition Treaty.

John Archdale a Quaker was elected a Member of this Parliament for the Borough of Chipping Wicomb, in Com. Bucks, but upon his refusing to take the Oaths, a new Writ was issued to Wicomb to chuse another Burgess.

16 The Commons resolved that all the Land-Forces of England in English pay exceeding Seven Thousand Men, (and those consisting of his Majesty's natural born Subjects) be forthwith paid off and disbanded; they also voted that all the Forces in Ireland exceeding Twelve Thousand should be disbanded, and Fifteen Thousand Seamen were voted for the Sea-Service.

24 Henry de Auverquerque, Eldest Son of Henry de Nassau de Auverquerque, Master of the Horse to King William, created Earl of

Granham, Viscount Beltes, and Baron of Alford in Com. Lincoln.

A Peace concluded between the Emperor and Poland on one side, and the Turk on the other, at Carlowitz, by the mediation of the Lord Pager and Mr. Collier the English and Dutch Ministers, and the next Month a Peace was concluded between the Venetians and the Turks.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty for disbanding the Army. An Act to prevent the making or selling of Buttons made of Cloth, Serge, Druggery or other Stuffs, and an Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn, &c. for a Year (by reason of the present Scarcity;) after which his Majesty made a Speech, acquainting the Houses with the danger he apprehended in breaking such a Number of Troops, and said he thought himself unkindly used in having his Dutch Guards removed; however to prevent all Distrust and Jealousies in his People he should comply with them even in this.

An Order sent to the Play-Houses, that they should Act nothing contrary to Religion and good Manners.

John Rogers of Plymouth, in Com. Devon. Esq; created a Bart.

An Address of the Commons, that his Majesty would issue a Proclamation for removing Papists, and other disaffected Persons from London, and the parts adjacent.

King William sent the Commons the following Message, written with his own Hand.

W. R.

His Majesty is pleased to let the House know, that the necessary Preparations are made for transporting the Guards who came with

with him into *England*, and that he intends to send them away immediately; unless out of Consideration to him, the House be dispos'd to find a way for continuing them longer in his Service, which his Majesty would take very kindly.

The Commons attended the King with an Address, containing the Reasons why they could not comply with his Message; wherein they tell him, that they do not think the keeping up foreign Troops consistent with the Constitution, and that nothing would contribute more to establish an entire Confidence between his Majesty and his People, than the entrust-

ing his Person with his own Subjects, who had so eminently signaliz'd themselves on all occasions, during the late long and expensive War.

The same Day the Royal Assent was given to an Act, to prohibit the excessive distilling of Spirits and Low Wines from Corn, and against the Exporting of Beer and Ale, and to prevent Frauds in Distillers; an Act to enlarge the Trade of *Russia*; an Act for preventing irregular proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in making the Returns of Members chosen to serve in Parliament; and to several other private Acts.

1699.

Dr. *Edw. Stillingfleet*, Bishop of *Worcester*, died, at his House in *Park-Street, Westminster*.

The Earl of *Warwick* was tried before the House of Peers, for the Murder of Captain *Richard Coote*, in a Duel, where three fought of a Side, half drunk, and in the Dark, in *Leicester Fields*; but his Lordship was acquitted.

Charles Lord Mohun was tried for the same Murder and acquitted.

The Commons address'd his Majesty for a redress of the Mismanagement of the Navy; which he promis'd to take the best care he could in.

John Stanley of Granger Gorman in *Ireland*, Esq; created a Bart.

The Scots settle a Colony at the *Isthmus of Darien* in *America*.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of one Million four hundred eighty four Thousand and fifteen Pounds, one Shilling, eleven Pence three Farthings, for disbanding the Army, providing for the Navy, and for other necessary occasions; an Act for laying further

Duties upon Sweets, and for lessening the Duties as well upon Vinegar, as upon certain Low Wines, and Whale Fins, and the Duties upon Brandy imported, and for the more easy raising the Duties upon Leather, and for charging Cinders, and for permitting the Importation of Pearl Ashes, and for preventing abuses in the Brewing of Beer and Ale, and Frauds in the Importation of Tobacco; an Act for the more full and effectual charging the duties upon Rock Salt; an Act to encourage the Trade to *Newfoundland*; an Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of *Ireland* and *England* into foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures of the Kingdom of *England*; an Act for limiting certain Times within which Writs of Error shall be brought, for the reversing Fines, common Recoveries, and ancient Judgment; an Act for the better apprehending, prosecuting and punishing of Felons, that commit Burglary, House-breaking, or Robbery

4 May

1699
4 May

bery in Shops, Warehouses, Coach-houses, or Stables, or that steal Horses; an Act for making *Billingstons* a free Market for Sale of Fish; an Act for the continuing the Act for the more easie Recovery of small Tythes; an Act for suppressing of Lotteries; an Act for taking off the remaining Duties upon Glass Wares; an Act to enable posthumous Children to take Estates, as if born in their Father's Life time; an Act to enable such Officers and Soldiers as have been in his Majesty's Service during the late War, to exercise Trades, and for Officers to account with their Soldiers; an Act for the continuing the Imprisonment of Counter and others, for the late horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his sacred Majesty; an Act for settling Augmentations on certain Vicaridges for ever; and to several other private Acts.

After the passing those Acts; the King made a Speech, wherein he shows himself a little piqu'd at the Proceedings of the House this Session, and reflects on their having sat so many Months, and done so little to his Satisfaction; and then the Parliament was prorog'd to the first of June.

12 *Edmund Denton* of *Hillerson*, in *Com. Bucks*, Esq; created a Bart.

14 The Earl of *Ferley* constituted principal Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

18 *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* declared Lord President of the Council.

John Viscount *Lonsdale* made Lord Privy Seal.

20 *Christopher Codrington*, Esq; Fellow of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, made Captain General and Governor of the *Caribbee* Islands, in the room of his Father Colonel *Codrington* deceased.

31 The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of

Pembroke, the Lord *Lonsdale*, the Duke of *Devon*, the Earl of *Bridgewater*, the Earl of *Marble*, the Earl of *Ferby* and Mr. *Mortagne*, appointed Lords Justices during King *William's* Absence.

The King embarked at *Margate*, and landed the next Day in *Holland*.

Mr. *Hill* sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*, to congratulate him upon the Birth of the Prince of *Piedmont*.

King *William* puts in his Claim to the Principality of *Neuchatel*, bordering upon *Switzerland*, upon the Prince of *Conti's* procuring a Decree of the Parliament of *Paris* in his Favour.

Peter Vanderbrand of *Holland*, Esq; created a Bart.

Christopher Vane created Lord *Barnard* of *Barnard-Castle*, in *Com. Durham*.

Spencer Cowper, Esq; tried at *Hertford* Assizes, for the Murder of Mrs. *Sarah Stout*, and acquitted.

Christian V. King of *Denmark*, died, in the 53d Year of his Age, and was succeeded by his Son *Fredrick* the 4th.

Dr. *Wm. Talbot* consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*.

King *William* returned from *Holland*.

Charles Duke of *Shrewsbury* was made Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

The Parliament of *England* met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he recommends the repairing the Navy, and the Fortifications of the several Harbours. He puts them in mind also of supplying the deficiencies of former Funds and discharging the National Debts, particularly a great Debt that was owing to Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and recommended the making a Provision for the Poor.

The

The Commons in their Address say, 'tis their great Misfortune, that after having so amply provided for the Security of his Majesty and his Government, any Jealousy had been raised of their Duty and Affections, and desired his Majesty would shew his Displeasure towards those who should presume to misrepresent their Proceedings to him, and said they should use their utmost care to discourage all false Rumours and Reports reflecting on his Majesty, and tending to create Misunderstandings between him and his Subjects.

The King answered, that no Person had ever dared to go about to misrepresent their Proceedings; and if any had, they would have felt the highest Marks of his displeasure; and he promis'd them that no Actions of his should give a just Ground for any Misunderstanding between him and his People.

Wm. Brown of London, Esq; created a Bart.

Richard Anguish alias Allen of Somerly Town, in Com. Suff. Esq; created a Bart.

The Commons enquiring into the forfeited Estates in Ireland, found that 49517 Acres of those Lands had been granted to the Earl of Romney; 108633 Acres to the Earl of Albemarle; 135820 Acres to the Earl of Portland; 26480 Acres to the Earl of Arslone; 36148 Acres to the Earl of Galloway; and 95649 Acres, being the private Estate of King James, and worth 25995 l. per Ann. to the Lady Elizabeth Villars, Countess of Orkney, a the-Favourite of King William's.

The Commons resolved to bring in a Bill of Resumption, to apply all the forfeited Estates and Interests in Ireland, and all Grants thereof, and of the Revenues of

the Crown there, since the 12th of Feb. 1692, to the use of the publick.

Richard Newman of Fishhead Magdalen, in Com. Dorset, created a Bart.

Resolved that the advising, procuring and passing of the said Grants of the forfeited and other Estates in Ireland, had been the occasion of contracting great Debts upon the Nation, and levying heavy Taxes on the People: That the advising and passing the said Grants was highly reflecting on the King's Honour; and that the Officers and Instruments concern'd in the procuring and passing these Grants had highly failed in the performance of their Trust and Duty.

The Commons resolved also, that seven thousand Men be the complement for the Sea Service, for the Year 1700; and that 300000 l. be granted his Majesty for Guards and Garrisons; and that half Pay be allowed to the disbanded Officers not provided for.

Dr. Wm. Lloyd translated from the Bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry to Worcester, vacant by the Death of Dr. Skillingfleet.

Mr. Wm. Stevens, Rector of Sutton in Surrey, preach'd before the Commons, and asserted, That all Power was originally derived from the People, and excused the Murder of King Charles the First: whereupon the House was so far from returning him Thanks, that they resolved, That for the future no Person be recommended to preach before this House, who is under the Dignity of a Dean of the Church, or hath not taken his Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

A Proclamation for banishing all Popish Priests and Jesuits; and another for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and other disaffected Persons.

The

1699
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19

18 Jan.

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8 Feb.

1699
9 Feb.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for taking away the Bounty Money for exporting Corn till Michaelmas next.

It appearing that many Dissenters, and Men of mean Estates, were in Commission of the Peace about this time; the Commons address'd the King that Men of Quality and Estates might be put in Commission.

11

A Proclamation requiring all Persons in Popish Seminaries to return home.

13

The Lords address the King against the Re-establishment of the Scots Colony at Darien: whereupon his Majesty takes occasion again to propose an Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

The Commons Resolved, that a Book, intituled *An Enquiry into the Causes of the Miscarriages of the Scots Colony at Darien*, was a false, scandalous and traiterous Libel, and ordered it to be burnt by the Hangman; and a Proclamation was issued for apprehending the Author.

21

The Commons waited on the King with their Resolutions, in

relation to the *Irish* Forfeitures; in answer to which, his Majesty told them, He thought himself obliged in Justice to reward those who had served well, and particularly in the Reduction of *Ireland*, out of the Estates forfeited to him there; and that their lessening the National Debts, and restoring the publick Credit, he thought would best contribute to the Honour, Interest and Safety of the Kingdom.

The Commons resolved, that whoever advised his Majesty to return this Answer, had used their utmost Endeavour to create a Misunderstanding and Jealousy between the King and his People.

A second Treaty of Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, was concluded, whereby Arch-Duke *Charles* was to have *Spain*, and most of the rest of the *Spanish* Dominions, except *Naples*, and *Sicily*, which were assign'd to the Dauphine. This Alteration was occasioned by the Death of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, who died the 8th of Feb. 1690. N. S.

Martin Westcombe of *Com. Dorset*, Esq; Consul at *Cadiz*, created a Barr.

1700.

25 Mar

The Scots Nation petitioned the King to call a Parliament in that Kingdom, in order to Re-establish the Affairs of their *African* and *East-India* Company, which they apprehended laboured under very great Hardships both at Home and Abroad: whereupon the King promis'd them their Parliament should meet the 14th of May.

8 Apr.

The Commons ordered their Resolutions and Addresses in relation to the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, to be printed; and resolved further,

That the procuring or passing

Exorbitant Grants, by any Member now of the Privy-Council, or by any other that had been a Privy-Counsellor, in this or any other former Reign, to his use or benefit, was a high Crime and Misdemeanor; and ordered a List of the Privy-Council to be laid before the House.

The Commons having rack'd the Land Tax Bill and the Resumption of the *Irish* Forfeitures together, occasion'd several Conferences between the two Houses; but at length the Lords yielded to the Commons by his Majesty's direct-

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direction, Money being very much wanted.

The Commons resolved, that an Address be made to his Majesty that no Person who was not a Native of his Dominions, except the Prince of Denmark, be admitted to his Majesty's Councils in England, or Ireland; but to prevent the presenting this Address, the King went to the House on the 11th Instant, and prorog'd the Parliament to the 23d of May.

11

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by Sale of the forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland, and by a Land Tax in England, for the several Purposes therein mention'd; an Act for laying further Duties upon wrought Silks, Muslins, and some other Commodities of the East-Indies, and for enlarging the Time for purchasing certain reversionary Annuities therein mention'd; an Act for the more effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom; an Act for ascertaining the Measures for retailing Ale and Beer; an Act to enable his Majesty's natural-born Subjects to inherit the Estate of their Ancestors, either Lineal or Collateral, notwithstanding their Father or Mother were Aliens; an Act for preventing of frivolous and vexatious Suits in the Principality of Wales, and the Counties Palatine; an Act for the further preventing the growth of Popery; an Act for the more effectual Punishment of Vagrants, and sending them whither by Law they ought to be sent; an Act to prevent disputes that may arise by Officers and Members of Corporations having neglected to sign the Association, and taking the Oaths in due time; an Act to punish Governors of Plantations in

1700
Apr.

this Kingdom, for Crimes committed by them in the Plantations; an Act for the more effectual suppression of Piracy; an Act to repeal an Act made in the ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, an Act for rendering the Laws more effectual for the preventing the Importation of foreign Bone-Lace, Loom-Lace, Needlework, Point and Cutwork, three Months after the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufacture in Flanders shall be taken off; an Act for the better ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax; an Act to enable Justices of the Peace to build and repair Goals in their respective Counties; an Act for continuing several Laws therein mention'd, and for explaining the Act entitled an Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of Ireland and England into foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures of the Kingdom of England; an Act for the better Explanation and better Execution of former Acts made touching Watermen and Wherry-men rowing on the River of Thames, and for the better ordering and governing the said Watermen, Wherry-men and Lightermen upon the said River, between Gravesend and Windsor; an Act for taking away the Duties upon the Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Grain, Bread, Biskets and Meal exported; an Act for the appointing Commissioners to take, examine and determine the Debts due to the Army, Navy, and for transport Service, and also an Account of the Prizes taken during the late War; an Act to dissolve the Duke of Norfolk's Marriage with the Lady Mary Mordant, and to enable him to marry again; and to several other private Acts.

John

1700
11 Apr
21 May

John Sherwood of *Okely* in Com. Staff; Esq; created a Bart.

The Great Seal being taken from the Lord Somers, Sir Nathan Wright was made Lord Keeper.

The Parliament of Scotland met, and a Vote was proposed, That the Colony of *Caledonia* in *Darien* was a legal and rightful Settlement, and that the Parliament would maintain and support it: whereupon the High Commissioner adjourn'd them from time to time to prevent the Question being put, of which the Scots complain in a National Address to King William.

24 Jan

Edward Earl of Jersey was constituted Lord Chamberlain; and the Earl of Romney Groom of the Stole.

27

King William declared in Council his design of going to *Holland*; and appointed the Archbishop of *Cambray*; the Lord Keeper, Sir Nathan Wright; the Earl of Pembroke, Lord President; the Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*, Lord Privy-Seal; the Duke of Devon, Lord Steward; John Earl of *Bridge Water*, first Commissioner of the Admiralty; John Earl of *Marlbro'*, Governor to the Duke of Gloucester, and Ford Earl of *Tankerville*, first Commissioner of the Treasury, Lords Justices in his Absence.

5 July

The King embark'd at *Margate*, and arriv'd in *Holland* the next Day.

20

An Alliance having been enter'd into between the Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland* and the Czar of *Muscovy*, against the young King of *Sweden*; and his Enemies falling upon him on all Sides; a Squadron of English and Dutch Men of War were sent to his Assistance, who entered the *Baltick* about this time: whereupon the Danes retired to their Harbours; and on the 18th of August a Peace was concluded between *Sweden* and

Denmark, exclusive of *Muscovy* and *Poland*.

The Duke of Gloucester, the only surviving Child of the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, died, in the 11th Year of his Age, at *Windsor*.

The English Parliament prorog'd to the 12th of September.

The Duke of Gloucester was interred on the South Side of Henry the VIIIth's Chappel.

The Parliament further prorog'd to the 24th of October.

The Earl of Rochester being made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arrived at *Dublin*.

King William returned to England.

Pope Innocent XII died, in the 36th Year of his Age.

The Parliament of Scotland met, and having receiv'd Advice of the loss of *Darien*, since their last meeting, they fell into great heats.

The long expected Death of Charles II, King of Spain, happen'd; he dy'd in the 39th Year of his Age, and the 36th of his Reign; and having been provok'd by the Partition of his Dominions by the English and Dutch, he made his Will the preceding Month, and dispos'd of his Crown to Philip Duke of Anjou, second Son to the Dauphin of France; and in case he died without Issue, or the Crown of France descend to him, then Spain to pass to the Duke of Berry, his younger Brother; and in case he died, &c. or France descend to the Duke of Berry, then Spain to go to the Archduke Charles, the Emperor's second Son; and on failure of Issue of the Archduke Charles, then to the Duke of Savoy without any Partition or dismembring of the Monarchy.

Ford Earl of Tankerville made Lord Privy-Seal.

Sir Charles Hedges in de Principal Secretary of State.

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The Duke of Anjou was declared King of Spain, by the Count of France, without any regard to the Partition Treaty.

23
Cardinal Albani elected Pope, by the Name of Clement XI.

24
Philip Duke of Anjou proclaimed King at Madrid, against which the Emperor and the Pope protest.

11 Dec
N. S.
The King of Sweden gained a great Victory over the Muscovites, near Narva.

12
Lawrence Earl of Rochester made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

13
Charles Montague, Esq; created Baron Halifax, in Com. Ebor. Sidney Lord Godolphin made first Commissioner of the Treasury.

8 Jan
The Elector of Brandenburg crown'd King of Prussia.

31
Nicholas Van Acker of London, Merchant, created a Bar.

6 Feb
The Parliament met, and being directed to chuse a Speaker, they elected Robert Harley, Esq; who was the next Day approved by his Majesty; after which the King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he tells them that the Duke of Gloucester's Death had made it absolutely necessary, that there should be a further Provision for the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line. That the King of Spain's Death had made a great Alteration in Affairs abroad, and desires them to take it into their Consideration, and take such Resolutions as should be most conducing to the safety of the Kingdom. He desired Supplies for the Current Year, put them in Mind of the Deficiencies of former Funds, and of the publick Debts; of repairing and augmenting the Navy, and fortifying the Ports; the Improvement of Trade, and making Provision for the Poor.

The Convocation was opened, and Dr. Hooper Dean of Canterbury

chosen Prolocutor of the Lower House.

The Commons resolve to stand by his Majesty and his Government, and take such effectual Measures as may best conduce to the Interest and Safety of England, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of Europe.

The Commons having perused the Treaties between England and the States General, address'd his Majesty to enter into such Negotiations with them, and other Potentates, as might most effectually conduce to the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Peace of Europe; and gave him Assurances of Assistance in Performance of the Treaty made with the States General in 1677, whereby England was to furnish them with a Body of Troops, in case of their being attacked.

Disputes happen between the two Houses of Convocation, concerning the Archbishop's Power to adjourn the lower House.

A Proclamation issued for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and other disaffected Persons.

John Parkhurst and John Paschall, Esqrs; two of the Commissioners of the Prizes, order'd to be committed to the Tower by the Commons, for neglecting their Duty.

A Proclamation for discovery and apprehending of Pirates, offering a Pardon to all that should voluntarily surrender themselves, except Henry Every.

Another Proclamation at the Instance of the Commons, for a Blessing on the Consultations of Parliament.

The Resolutions of the Committee appointed to consider of the further Limitation of the Crown were reported, and agreed to by the Commons, and were to this

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12 Mar

Effect, viz. Resolved, 1. That all things properly cognizable in the Privy Council be transacted there; and all Resolutions taken thereupon signed by the Privy Council. 2. That no Foreigner tho' naturalized should be capable of a Grant from the Crown, to himself, or any in Trust for him. 3. That England shall not be obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of the Foreign Dominions of any succeeding King. 4. That succeeding Kings shall join in Communion with the Church of England. 5. That no Pardon shall be pleadable to an Impeachment in Parliament. 6. That no succeeding King shall go out of the British Dominions, without Consent of Parliament. 7. That no Pensioner or Person in Office under the Crown, shall be a Member of the Commons. 8. That further Provision be made for Security of Religion, and the Rights of the Subject. 9. That the Judges Commissions be *quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and their Salaries ascertained. 10. That after King William and the Princess Anne, the Crown be limited to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants. 11. That a Bill be brought in, upon the abovesaid Resolutions.

A Protest of the Dutchess of Savoy, Daughter of the Princess Henrietta, Dutchess of Orleans, (who was the youngest Daughter of King Charles I.) and next in Blood to the Crown of England, against the altering the Succession.

An Act for renewing the Bills of Credit, commonly call'd Exchequer Bills, received the Royal Assent.

The English and Dutch present Memorials to the French Ambassa-

dor at the Hague, requiring his Majesty to withdraw his Troops out of the Spanish Netherlands, and to allow a sufficient Barrier for the Security of England and the States General; to which the French Ambassador will give no Answer.

The Lords addressed his Majesty, shewing the ill Consequences of the Treaty of Partition to the Peace and Safety of Europe; and desiring him that for the future he would communicate all Matters of Importance relating to his British Dominions, to a Council of his Natural-born Subjects, whose Interest it was to consult the Welfare of their Country; and whose Experience and Knowledge of their Country would also render them more capable than Strangers of advising his Majesty in the true Interests of it. And they advised his Majesty that in future Treaties with the French King, he should proceed with such Caution, as might carry a real Security.

Toland's Book, entitled *Christianity not mysterious*, censured by the lower House of Convocation.

The Commons also addressed his Majesty, laying before him the ill Consequences of the Treaty of Partition.

A Book entitled *Essays on the Ballance of Power*, &c. wherein 'tis asserted, That several Persons were preferred to Places of highest Trust, and often to Rich Benefices and Dignities, whom nothing had recommended but the open Enmity which they had almost from their Cradles professed to the Divinity of Christ, was taken Notice of by the Upper House of Convocation, as a Notorious Scandal upon the Clergy.

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5 Mar

Samuel Meyer of *Petsy Hall*, in *Com. Essex*, created a Barr.

27

A Proclamation issued for apprehending *John Glover*, *Alexander Cutting*, *William Ady*, and *William Clifton*, for offering Bribes to procure the Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the Council, appointed first Commissioner of the Admiralty, in the room of *John Earl of Bridgewater*, who dy'd the 9th of *March* last.

Henry Boyle, Esq; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, sworn of the Privy Council; and *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; made one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Apr.

Henry Howard, Duke of *Norfolk*, dy'd suddenly.

14

The King of *Spain* crown'd.

17

King *William* wrote a Letter to King *Philip*, congratulating him on his Accession to the Throne of *Spain*; and the States General also congratulated him on his Accession.

Apr.

Resolved by the Commons, that *William Earl of Portland*, by negotiating and concluding the Treaty of Partition, was guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanors; and ordered Sir *John Levison Gower* to impeach him at the Bar of the House of Lords.

14

The Lord *Somers* hearing that the Commons were debating concerning an Impeachment against him, desired to be heard first, and he was heard in the House of Commons; but after he withdrew, it was resolved, That by advising the Treaty of Partition, whereby large Territories of the King of *Spain's* Dominions were to be delivered up to *France*, he was guilty of a High Crime and Misdemeanor, and ordered Mr. *Harcourt* to carry

up an Impeachment against him. They also resolved to impeach *Edward Earl of Orford*, and *Charles Lord Hollifax*; and they were impeached accordingly.

The Commons addressed his Majesty to remove from his Councils and Presence for ever, *John Lord Somers*, *Edward Earl of Orford*, and *Charles Lord Hollifax*, who advised that pernicious Partition Treaty, as also *William Earl of Portland*, who transacted it.

The Lords on the other Side addressed that his Majesty would pass no Censure upon these four Lords, until Judgment was given against them upon the abovesaid Impeachments.

23

Sir *George Rooke* was appointed Admiral and Commander in chief of his Majesty's Fleet this Summer.

16

King *William* sends a Message to the Commons, desiring them to afford the States General their immediate Assistance: Whereupon the Commons resolved that they will effectually assist his Majesty to support his Allies in maintaining the Liberties of *Europe*, and will immediately provide Succours for the States General according to the Treaty of 1677.

8 May

Capt. *William Kidd*, *Gabriel Lestr*, *Hugh Parrot*, and *Darby Mullins* were convicted of Pyracry at the Admiralty Sessions held at the *Old Bailey*, and were hanged at *Execution Dock* the 23d Instant.

8 & 9

A Petition was presented to the House of Commons from the Justices of the Peace and Grand Jury, at the Quarter Sessions held at *Maidstone*, advising the Commons among other things to turn their Addresses into Bills of Supply: Whereupon the Commons resolved, That the said Petition was scandalous.

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ious, insolent, and seditious, reading to destroy the Constitution of Parliaments, and to subvert the established Government; and ordered these Gentlemen who brought it to be taken into Custody, viz. William Colepepper, Thomas Colepepper, David Polhill, Justinian Champney, and William Hamilton; and the Serjeant at Arms afterwards acquainting the House that there was such a Mob gathered about the Petitioners that he apprehended a Rescue, they were committed to the Gatehouse.

Upon the sending the *Kentish* Petitioners to the Gatehouse, came out a Libel entitled *Legion*, asserting that the Commons have no Right to imprison any but their own Members: That they were but the Peoples Servants, and ought to be reduced when they acted arbitrarily and tyrannically, &c.

Articles of Impeachment were carried up to the Lords against the Earl of *Oxford*, by Colonel *Birby*; wherein he is charged with procuring exorbitant Grants to himself from the Crown; with converting the publick Money to his own Use, when he was Admiral in the *Streights*; with procuring a Commission for Captain *Kidd* to commit Pyracies and Depredations, in order to share the Plunder with him; with neglecting several Opportunities of destroying the French Ships, and with advising the signing the Partition Treaty.

Articles of Impeachment were carried up against the Lord *Somers*, by Mr. *Harcourt*; wherein he is charged with advising the Partition Treaty, and affixing the Great Seal to it, without the Knowledge of the other Lords Justices, or Privy Council: Nor did he cause the Treaty to be enrolled in Chancery as usual. That he passed many

exorbitant Grants from the Crown; That he procured the Commission for Capt. *Kidd* the Pirate, and was to have shared the Spoil with him; and that he had made divers arbitrary and illegal Orders when he was Lord Chancellor.

John Earl of Marlborough was appointed General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in *Holland*.

Great Differences happened at this time between the two Houses, as to their respective Rights of fixing the time for the Tryal of the impeached Lords, and other Proceedings in order to their Tryal.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects. An Act for preventing the Inconveniences that may happen by Privilege of Parliament. An Act for continuing the Acts therein mentioned, for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of *England*. An Act for appointing Wardens and Assay Masters, for assaying wrought Plate in the Cities of *Exeter*, *Tork*, *Bristol*, *Chester* and *Norwich*. An Act for continuing a former Act to prevent false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament. An Act for the better settling and preserving the Library kept in the House at *Westminster*, called *Cotton House*, in the Name and Family of the *Cottons*, for the Benefit of the Publick; and to several other private Acts.

After which the King made a Speech, thanking them for the Act of Succession, and pressing them to dispatch the other publick Business, his Presence being required in *Holland*.

The Lords sent a Message to the Commons with their Resolutions, That

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3 Jan
1. That no Lord of Parliament impeached for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and coming to his Tryal, shall upon his Tryal be without the Bar. 2. That no Lord of Parliament impeached of High Crimes and Misdemeanors can be precluded from voting on any Occasion, except in his own Tryal. And that they had appointed Tuesday the 17th Instant for the Tryal of the Lord Somers.

The Commons answered, That inasmuch as the impeached Lords were to be allowed to vote for one another at the Tryals; for this and other Reasons they did not think fit to appear at the Tryal.

At a Conference held the same Day between the two Houses, in Relation to the Tryal of the impeached Lords, My Lord *Haverham* said: They (their Lordships) hope Justice shall never be made use of as a Mask for any Design; and that it was Demonstration that the Commons themselves thought the impeached Lords innocent, &c.

Whereupon the Commons immediately withdrew from the Conference, and a Charge was drawn up against the Lord *Haverham*, and sent up to the Lords by Sir *Christopher Musgrave*; and the Commons refused to come to any further Conference with the Lords, till Justice was done upon the Lord *Haverham*, for the Indignity offered to the House of Commons.

Articles were carried up against the Lord *Hallifax*, by Mr. *Bridges*; wherein they charge him with procuring exorbitant Grants from the Crown to his own Use, with cutting down and wasting the Timber in his Majesty's Forests; and with holding several Offices in the Exchequer that were inconsistent, and designed as Checks upon each other; and lastly, that he advised the Partition Treaty.

The Lords proceeded to the Tryal of the Lord *Somers* in Westminster Hall; and the Commons not appearing, they acquitted him, and dismissed the Impeachment.

The Commons resolved, That the Lords had refused Justice to the Commons, on the Impeachment against the Lord *Somers*, by denying to settle the Preliminaries to the Tryal, by a Committee of both Houses; and afterwards proceeding to a pretended Tryal of the said Lord, which could tend only to protect him from Justice, by Colour of an illegal Acquittal; and that all the ill Consequences which might at this time attend the delay of the Supplies given by the Commons, were to be imputed to those, who to procure an Indemnity for their own enormous Crimes had used their utmost Endeavours to make a Breach between the two Houses.

The same Day the Lords sent the Commons a Message, That they intended to proceed to the Tryal of the Earl of *Orford* on Monday next; and sent them also a Copy of the Lord *Haverham's* Answer.

The Commons ordered that none of their Members presume to appear at the pretended Tryal of the Earl of *Orford*, on Monday next.

The Lords resolved, That the Resolutions of the Commons of the 20th Instant, contained most unjust Reflections on the House of Peers, and were contrived to cover their affected and unreasonable Delays in prosecuting the impeached Lords, and did manifestly tend to the Destruction of the Judicature of the Lords, &c. and that all the ill Consequences attending the deferring the Supplies, were to be attributed to the fatal Counsel of the putting off the Meeting of the

1701
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the Parliament, and the unnecessary Delays of the Commons.

The same Day the Lords unanimously acquitted the Earl of Orford, as they had done the Lord Somers.

24

The Lords ordered the Charge against the Lord Haversham, and the Impeachments against the Earl of Portland, and the Lord Hallifax, to be dismissed for want of Prosecution by the Commons.

The same Day the Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid for defraying the Expence of his Navy, Guards, and Garrisons for one Year, and for other necessary Occasions. An Act for granting to his Majesty several Duties upon Low Wines, or Spirits of the first Extraction; and continuing several additional Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, and certain Impositions upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen; and the Duty of 15 Pounds per Cent. upon Muslins; and for improving the Duties upon japanned and lacquered Goods; and for continuing the Coinage Duty for the several Terms and Purposes therein mentioned. An Act for appropriating three thousand seven hundred Pounds weekly, out of certain Branches of Excise, for publick Uses, and for making a Provision for the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family, and other his necessary Occasions; and to several other private Acts. After which the King thank'd them for the Supplies they had given him, and the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 7th of August.

28

The King appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the Earl of Pembroke, the Duke of Devon, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Jersey, and the Lord Godolphin, Lords Justices, during his Absence.

The Earl of Marlborough was appointed Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for the Negotiations at the Hague, and Edward Southwell, Christopher Musgrave, and James Vernon, jun. Esq; Commissioners for the Privy Seal, on the Death of Ford Earl of Tankerville, who dy'd June the 25th.

Sir Thomas Trevor, Knt. Attorney General, was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, upon the Decease of Sir George Treby; and Edward Northey of the Middle Temple, Esq; was made Attorney General.

King William embark'd at Margate; and two Days after arriv'd in Holland.

The King of Sweden defeated the Saxons, and on the 30th gave them a second Defeat.

The French King recalled his Ambassadors from the Hague.

The Imperialists marching into Italy with an Army of forty thousand Men, under the Command of Prince Eugene of Savoy, to make good his Imperial Majesty's Pretensions to the Spanish Territories there, they made themselves Masters of Castiglione.

John Thornycroft of Milcomb, in Com. Oxon. Esq; created a Bart.

The Imperialists gain an Advantage of the French, at Cherry in Italy.

King James II dy'd of a Lethargy at St. Germain's en laye in France, in the 68th Year of his Age. His Issue that survived him, were the Princess Anne of Denmark, whom he had by his first Dutchess the Lady Anne Hyde, eldest Daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon, his Son James Francis Edward, and his Daughter Louisa Maria Teresa, whom he had by Queen Mary, Daughterto Alphonso de Este, Duke of Modena.

Upon

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Upon the Death of King James, the French King immediately caused his Son to be proclaimed King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, by the Name of James III. Whereupon King William sent an Express to the Earl of Manchester, his Ambassador at Paris, to return to England, without taking Leave of that Court; and King William ordered Monsieur Poussin, the French Secretary in England, to depart the Kingdom. Mr. Anthony Hammond, Mr. John Tredenham, and Dr. Char. Davenant, happening to sup with Mr. Poussin at a Tavern, two or three Nights before he left England, obtained the Name of French Pensioners among the Whiggs, who would have it that they and the rest of the principal Tories were in the Interest of France: But the Tories soon afterwards entring so heartily into the Measures that were taken against France, sufficiently refuted the Report.

The City of London, and the several Counties and Corporations in England address King William, shewing their Resentment at the French King's proclaiming the Prince of Wales, and promise to exert themselves in defence of King William's Title.

King William concluded an Alliance with the Emperor and the States General against France, which obtained the Name of *The Grand Alliance*. In which it was agreed, that Satisfaction should be procured to the Emperor for his Pretensions upon Spain, and Security to England and Holland for their Dominions and Commerce; and if they could not obtain this in a peaceable way, within the space of two Months, then they should assist each other with all their Forces to accomplish it. And in order to this, they should endeavour to conquer the Spanish Netherlands for a

Barrier for the Dutch, and the Dutchy of Milan, the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, and the Spanish Places on the Coast of Tuscany, for the Emperor. And that the English and Dutch should possess such Places as they could take from the Spaniards in the Indies. And that none of the Parties should make Peace without the Consent of the other, nor before they had obtained Satisfaction for the Emperor, and a Security for the Dominions and Trade of the English and Dutch; and procur'd that the Crowns of France and Spain should never be united under the same Prince, or the French ever be suffered to trade to the Indies. Lastly, All Princes and States, particularly the Princes of Germany, should be invited into this Alliance.

King William lay dangerously ill in Holland for some time, after the Conclusion of this Treaty; but his Illness was industriously concealed.

The Germans gained several Advantages of the French in Italy, but there happened no decisive Action.

King William returned from Holland.

A Proclamation issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another to meet the 30th of December.

The Earl of Radnor was made Steward of the Dutchy of Cornwall, Warden and Steward of the Stanaries, &c. in the room of John Earl of Bath deceased.

The Imperialists possess'd themselves of all the Places in Mantua, except the Towns of Mantua and Goito.

Charles Earl of Carlisle made first Commissioner of the Treasury.

Sir Robert Sutton being sent Ambassador to Turkey, made his publick Entry into Adrianople.

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24 Dec

The Parliament met, and being directed to chuse a Speaker, they chose Mr. Harley, who was approved by the King the next Day; and then his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, That the setting up the Prince of Wales for King was not only the highest Indignity to him, but concerned every Man who had a regard for the Protestant Religion, and the Happiness of his Country; and he thought he need not press them to lay it to Heart, and to consider of some further Security for the Protestant Succession against all Pretenders, That the French King was now become Master of the Spanish Monarchy, which must affect our Trade abroad, and Peace and Safety at home; to obviate which he had entered into several Alliances pursuant to the Advice of his last Parliament, which he did not doubt they would enable him to make good: That they had now an Opportunity of securing to themselves and their Posterity, their Religion and Liberty; but if they did not lay hold on this Occasion, they had no Reason to hope for another, That it was necessary they should have a Strength at Sea, and provide for the Security of their Harbours, and raise Forces in proportion to those of their Allies.

He promised that the Supplies that should be raised should be appropriated to the Purposes they were intended; and said, he was willing the Mismanagements and Misapplications in the late War, if there were any, should be examined. He also recommended to them Dispatch, and desired that what time they had to spare might be spent in forming Bills for employing the Poor, encouraging of Trade, and suppressing of Vice.

He said he hoped the two Houses

would avoid all Disputes and Animosities; and that there might be no Distinctions, but of those who were for the Protestant Religion, and the present Establishment; and of those who meant a Popish Prince, and a French Government.

The Lords addressed his Majesty; and on the 5th Inst. the Commons, promising to maintain and support his Title and the Protestant Succession; and the Commons promised to enable him to make good all the Alliances he had made, or should hereafter make, pursuant to the Addresses and Advice of his most dutiful and loyal Commons of the last Parliament, for the preserving the Liberties of Europe, and reducing the exorbitant Power of France.

The Earl of Manchester was constituted Secretary of State.

The Commons resolved that a Supply be granted to his Majesty; and that whoever should advance or lend the Sum of six hundred thousand Pounds for the Service of the Fleet, and fifty thousand Pounds for the Subsistence of the Guards and Garrisons, should be repaid with Interest at 6l. per Cent. out of the first Aids.

A Proclamation for Seamen and Landmen to enter themselves on Board his Majesty's Fleet.

The Commons resolved, That the Proportion of Land Forces to act in Conjunction with the Allies should be forty thousand Men; and that forty thousand Men should be raised for the Sea Service.

The Earl of Pembroke made Lord High Admiral of England; and was succeeded in his Place of President of the Council, by the Duke of Somerset.

The Commons resolved that it be made equally Penal to compass or imagine the Death of the Pri-
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cess of Denmark, as to compass the Death of the King's eldest Son and Heir.

1 Feb.
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Marshal Villeroi, General of the French and Spanish Armies in Italy, was surprized at Cremona in his Bed, and taken Prisoner by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene; but some of the Imperial Troops not coming up so soon as was designed, the Imperialists were forced to quit the Town again, tho' they brought off the Marshal.

10

An Act appointing Commissioners to take the publick Accounts, received the Royal Assent.

21

King William riding from Kensington towards Hampton Court, was thrown from his Horse, and broke his Right Collar Bone; he was carried to Hampton Court, where the Bone was set, and then returned to Kensington the same Evening.

Mar

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to an Act for the Attainder of the pretended Prince of Wales of High Treason. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion: And an Act for continuing the Act for accepting the Quakers

Affirmation, instead of an Oath.

The King was so weak that he forced to stamp his Name on a Commission for passing the following Acts, viz. An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by laying Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry; and to an Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors. This was the Act that enjoined the taking of the Abjuration Oath; and was the last publick Act passed in this Reign.

About eight a Clock in the Morning, King William died at Kensington, being in the 54 Year of his Age, and the fourteenth of his Reign. He received the Sacrament about five the same Morning, at the Hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This Prince was the Posthumous Son of William Prince of Orange, by the Princess Mary, eldest Daughter of King Charles I.

1701

6 Mar

Mar

ANNE, The only surviving Child of King James II, by the Lady Anne Hyde, eldest Daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon, succeeded to the Crown.

She was proclaimed with the usual Solemnity, and the same Day made a Speech in Council, declaring how sensible she was of the unspeakable Loss the Nation had sustain'd by the Death of the late King, and the Burthen it brought upon herself; which nothing she said could encourage her to undergo, but the great Concern she had for the Preservation of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of her Country. And that no Pains

should be wanting on her Part to defend and support them, and to maintain the Protestant Succession. She declared her Opinion for carrying on the Preparations against France, and supporting the Allies; and said she should countenance those who concurred with her in maintaining the present Constitution and Establishment.

The same Day the Queen sent a Letter to the Privy Council in Scotland, authorizing them to continue to act; and assur'd them she would maintain the Government established there, both in Church and State.

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8 Mar

A Proclamation issued, that all Officers, Civil and Military, continue to act till further Orders.

27 Mar

Proclamation for enforcing the Act for laying Duties upon Malt.

9

Each House of Parliament attended her Majesty with an Address, condoling the Loss of the late King, and Congratulating her Accession to the Throne, and assuring her, they would assist and support her in the Throne, where God had placed her, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all her Enemies; and Addresses of Condolance and Congratulation immediately follow'd from all Parts of England.

11

The Queen made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, where in after having declared her Resolution to maintain the Protestant Succession, and the present Establishment; she recommended the considering of an Union between England and Scotland, and put them in mind of settling her Revenue; and assured them, it should be her constant Endeavour to make the best Return for that

Duty and Affection they had expressed to her, by a careful and diligent Administration for the good of all her Subjects; and as she knew her own Heart to be Entirely English, there was not any thing they could expect or desire from her, which she should not be ready to do, for the Happiness and Prosperity of England; and they should always find her a strict and Religious Observer of her Word.

The Earl of Marlbro' declared Captain General of all her Majesty's Forces in England, and of those employed abroad in Conjunction with the Allies.

The Queen sent a Letter to the States General, to assure them, she would maintain the Alliances the late King had entred into with that State; and that she should concur in all Measures for preserving the Liberty of Europe, and reducing the Power of France.

The Commons resolved, that the same Revenue that had been settled on King William, should be settled on her Majesty for Life.

1702.

26 Mar

A Proclamation for restraining the spreading of false News.

A Proclamation for the encouraging of Piety and Virtue.

28

The Duke of Marlbro' being sent to Holland in the Quality of her Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary arrived at the Hague, and on the 31st was admitted to his Audience, when he proposed the entering into stricter Alliances with the States for preserving the Liberties of Europe, and reducing the exorbitant power of France.

29

A Proclamation relating to the Solemnity of her Majesty's Coronation.

The Queen came to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for the better support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown. An Act for taking, examining and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom. An Act for explaining a Clause in an Act made at the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster the two and twentieth of November, in the seventh Year of the Reign of King William the Third, intitled, An Act for the better Security of his Majesty's Royal Person and Government. An Act for reviving the Act, intitled, An Act for exempting

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empting Apothecaries from serving the Offices of Constable, Scavenger, and other Parish and Ward Offices, and from serving upon Juries; and to an Act for continuing the Act made in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign for better preventing the Counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom.

After which her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, and said she was very well pleased to give her Assent to the Act for taking the publick Accounts; that nothing was more reasonable than that the great Sums the Nation had advanced for carrying on the late War should be accounted for: she thanked them for settling her own Revenue, and assured them she would apply a Hundred Thousand Pounds of it this Year to the publick Service; whereupon each House address'd her Majesty, expressing their Gratitude for her unparalleled Bounty.

12 Ap.

The Funeral Obsequies of the late King were performed; the Corps was brought from Kensington to Westminster Abby in an open Chariot, attended by a numerous Train of Coaches of the Servants of the Royal Family, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers: the Pall was supported by Six Dukes; the Prince of Denmark was chief Mourner, supported by two Dukes, and followed by sixteen of the first Earls of England as Assistants; the Corps was interred in the same Vault with the late Queen Mary and King Charles II.

14

The Duke of Devon was constituted Lord Steward of the Household, the Earl of Jersey Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Bradford Treasurer of the Household, Sir Edward Seymour Comptroller, and Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Vice Chamberlain.

Keyserwar, which had been put into the Hands of the French by the Elector of Cologne, was invested by the Allies.

Prince George of Denmark was declared in Council Generalissimo of all her Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land.

The Duke of Ormond was constituted Commander of all her Majesty's Land Forces on Board the Fleet.

The Marquis of Normanby was made Lord Privy-Seal, and Sir John Levison Gower was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Being St. George's Day, her Majesty was Crowned at Westminster, with the usual Solemnity, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Earl of Nottingham and Sir Charles Hedges constituted principal Secretaries of State.

The Queen issues a Declaration of War against France and Spain.

The House of Lords resolved, that the Report that the late King intended to exclude her Majesty from succeeding to the Crown was false and groundless; and address'd her Majesty to give Orders to the Attorney-General to prosecute the Authors and Publishers of the said scandalous Report.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty by divers Subsidies and a Land-Tax. An Act for making good Deficiencies, and for preserving the publick Credit. An Act for enabling her Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat of an Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland. An Act to explain and alter the Act made in the Twenty second Year of King Henry the Eighth, concerning repairing and amending of Bridges in the Highways, and for repealing an Act made in the

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Twenty Third Year of Queen Elizabeth for the re-edifying *Carlisle* Bridge in the County of *Glamorgan*; and also for changing the Day of Election of the Wardens and Assistants of *Rocheſter* Bridge. An Act for the enlarging and encouraging the *Greenland* Trade. An Act for aſcertaining the Water Measure of Fruits; and to an Act for continuing and amending the Act made in the Ninth Year of his late Maſteſty's Reign, Intitl'd, an Act for ſettling and adjuſting the proportions of ſine Silver and Silk, and for the better making of Gold and Silver Thread, and to prevent the Abuſes in the Wire Drawers; and to a great Number of private Acts.

12 The Lord *Godolphin* being conſtituted Lord Treasuſer of *England*, took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery.

15 A Proclamation for recalling the *Engliſh* Seamen abroad, and prohibiting them to enter into Foreign Service.

The ſame Day a Proclamation iſſued for a general Faſt to be obſerved on the 10th of *June*, for the Succeſs of the War with *France*.

20 King *Philip* made his publick Entry into *Naples*.

21 Her Maſteſty declared in Council his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark* Lord High Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and Territories thereto belonging. Sir *George Rook* was made Vice-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral of the Fleet, and Sir *David Mitchel*, Sir *George Churchill*, and *Richard Hill*, Eſq; were appointed to be of the Lord High Admiral's Council.

Both Houſes addreſs'd the Queen that ſhe would engage the Emperor, the States-General and her

other Allies, to prohibit all Trade and Correſpondence with *France*, and that ſhe would take the moſt eſſectual Meaſures to protect the *Britiſh* Trade.

The Lords addreſs'd her Maſteſty to encourage Privateers and Adventurers, who ſhould attempt to poſſeſs themſelves of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in the *West Indies*.

The King of *Sweden* having made himſelf Maſter of great part of *Poland* entered *Warſaw*.

The Queen gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for preventing Frauds in the Duties upon Salt, and for the better Payment of Debentures at the Cuſtom Houſe; an Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act, entitl'd an Act for the further Security of his Maſteſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors; an Act for continuing the preſent Sheriffs in *England* and *Wales*, until the firſt Day of *Hillary* Term next, unleſs her Maſteſty ſhall think fit to determine them ſooner; an Act for importing into *England* Thrown Silk of the Growth of *Sicily*, from the Port of *Leghorn* in *Italy*; an Act for continuing the Imprisonment of *Counter* and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to Aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late ſacred Maſteſty King *William* the third; an Act for the Relief of poor Priſoners for Debt; an Act to oblige the Jews to maintain and provide for their Proteſtant Children; an Act for the Relief of the Maſters of Hoys and other Veſſels, carrying Corn and other Inland Proviſions within the Port of *London*; an Act for the Im-

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Imprecation of fine *Italian Thrown Silk*; an Act for making more effectual the Provision out of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, for the building of Churches, and augmenting small Vicarages in *Ireland*; and to an Act for Relief of the Protestant Purchasers of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*.

After which her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, giving them Thanks for their Care of the Publick, and their Affection and Duty to her; for their granting the present Supplies, and providing for former Deficiencies; she said she hoped no difference of Opinion among those who were equally well affected to her Service, would occasion Heats and Animositities among themselves. That she should maintain the Toleration, but her Principles would induce her to Countenance those who had the truest Zeal for the Church of *England*. Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 7th of July.

The Earl of *Abingdon* was constituted Constable of the Tower, and Lieutenant General *Churchill* Lieutenant of the Tower.

The Grand Fleet under the Command of Sir *George Rook* came to the Rendezvous at *Spithead*, and a Camp was mark'd out in the Isle of *Wight* for the Land Forces that were to be put on Board, in Order to a Descent in *Spain*.

A Declaration was published for discharging such of the Enemies Ships as were seized in the *British* Ports, before the Declaration of War.

A Declaration for the encouraging her Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers.

Simon Harcourt, Esq; made Solicitor General, and Knighted with Mr. *Northey* the Attorney-General.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* invested *London*.

The Parliament of *Scotland* met, being the same Convention that assembled at the Revolution. Duke *Hamilton*, and great Numbers of his Adherents, looking upon this Parliament to be dissolved by the Death of King *William*, withdrew, and refused to sit amongst them; but the Queen's Commissioner the Duke of *Quinborough* produced her Majesty's Letter to them, and continued the Session.

The French were with great Difficulty prevented from surprizing *Nimeguen*.

Kyserwart capitulated and surrendered to the Allies the 17th Instant.

Dr. *Wm. Nicholson* consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle*.

Her Majesty sent a Letter to the Parliament of *Scotland*, shewing her Resentment that Duke *Hamilton* and his Adherents should declare, that they did not conceive themselves warranted to meet and act in this present Session, and thereupon withdrew their Attendance; and assures them she will maintain the Authority and Dignity of this Parliament, against all Opposers.

A Proclamation for apprehending Deserters, and all Persons going to and coming from *France* without License.

A Proclamation commanding all Seamen to enter themselves on Board her Majesty's Ships of War.

Wm. Fuller having been prosecuted and convicted in the King's Bench, for an Impostor, and for publishing certain Labels, the one entitled, *Original Letters of the late King James, &c.* The other, *Twenty six Depositions of Persons of Quality and Worth*; was sentenced to stand three times in the Pillory, to be sent to the House of Correction, and to pay a Fine of 1000 Marks. This was that *Fuller*.

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1^{er} who pretended to prove the Story of the *Warming-pan*, on which such Stress was laid at the Revolution.

23

Admiral *Munden* laid aside upon his ill Success, in not intercepting a French Squadron near the *Groin*.

The Parliament of Scotland passed an Act, appointing Commissioners to treat of an Union with England.

1 July

The Grand Fleet, with 10000 Land Forces on Board under the Duke of *Ormond*, set Sail from *St. Hellens*, but being put back by contrary Winds, did not get off the English Coast till the 25th.

2

A Proclamation issued for dissolving the Parliament of England, and calling another to meet on the 20th of Aug.

8

The French King declares War against the Confederates.

Thomas Winford, Esq; second Prothonotary of the *Common-Pleas*, created a Bart.

9

The States General give the Command of their Forces to the Earl of *Marlborough*, the English General, who obliges the French to quit the *Spanish Gelderland*.

The Duke of *Somerset* was constituted Master of the Horse to her Majesty, in the room of the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was made President of the Council.

The Earl of *Ranelagh* was made Receiver and Pay-Master General of her Majesty's Forces; *William Blathwayt*, Esq; Secretary of War; and the Lord *Warden*, Commissary General of the Musters; and Major General *Erle* was made Governor of *Portsmouth*; and Brigadier *Cholmondley* was made a Major General, and Governor of *Tilbury Fort*, in the room of Brigadier *Selwin*, late Governor of *Jamaica*, deceased.

17

Prince *Ernest Augustus*, youngest Brother to the Elector of *Hannover*,

accepted a Commission of Major General from the Earl of *Marlboro* and made the Campaign with the English Troops in the *Netherlands*. At the same time the Colonels *Withers*, *Stanley* and *Frederick Hamilton*, were made Brigadiers General.

An Order of Council was made, that no Officer or Servant of her Majesty's should buy or sell any Office or Place in her Family or Household, on pain of her Displeasure, and of being removed from her Service.

Sir *Charles Sedley*, Knt. natural Son of Sir *Charles Sedley*, created a Bart.

A Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament to the 2th of October.

The Confederate Fleet came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Bulls* near *Cadiz* in *Andaluzia*.

The Duke of *Ormond* landed with the Confederate Forces, between *Rota* and *St. Katherine's Fort*, with little opposition.

A Battle was fought at *Luzzara* in *Italy*, between the Imperialists, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*; and the Spaniards and French, commanded by King *Philip* and the Duke of *Vendosme*; great was the Slaughter on both Sides, and both claim'd the Victory; but it is generally accounted a drawn Battle.

The Duke of *Ormond* took Possession of *Port St. Mary's*, where his Forces committed intollerable Disorders, rasing the Houses and Churches, and ravishing the Nuns; which gave the Spaniards such an Opinion of their Heretick Friends, that they could never be induced to join them.

The Queen and Prince set out from *Windsor* for the *Bath*, and that Night arrived at *Oxford*, where they were magnificently entertained;

tertained; and during their whole Progress to and from the Bath, her Majesty met with such Expressions of her People's Affection, as hardly ever any Prince before her had experienc'd.

The Earl of Marlbro' caused Venlow to be invested.

On the 7th of September the Trenches were opened; and on the 10th the Lord Cutts attack'd Fort St. Michael Sword in Hand, and carried it before any Breach was made; which was look'd upon as one of the bravest Actions that was perform'd during the War.

A Proclamation for the Parliament to meet the 20th of October, for the Dispatch of Business.

London surrenders to the Imperialists, after a Siege of almost three Months.

The English Troops under the Duke of Ormond in Spain reimburse, and set sail for England, not having been able to approach Cadix.

Venlow surrender'd to the Earl of Marlbro'.

Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, the greatest Politician, or as some say, the greatest of the Age, died.

Ruremond and Stevenswaert upon the Meuse, surrender to the Earl of Marlbro'.

Five Captains of Admiral Pembow's Squadron in the West-Indies, were tryed on board the *Breda*, at Port Royal in Jamaica, for Cowardice and breach of Orders in an Engagement with *Du Casse*.

Captain Kirby and Captain Wade were condemn'd to be shot to Death, and were sent to England, and were shot on board a Ship at Plymouth, not being suffer'd to come on Shore; Admiral Pembow having his Leg shatter'd by a great Shot in the Engagement with *Du Casse*, died of his Wounds in the West-Indies.

Sir George Rook, with the Confederate Fleet, attack'd the French Fleet, commanded by Monsi. Chateaurenard, and the Spanish Galleons in the Port of Vigo in Galicia; while the Duke of Ormond landed his Forces, and attacked the Castles that secured the Harbour, Admiral Hopson having broke through the Boom, that obstructed the Entrance of the Harbour, with infinite Hazard; the English took four Galleons and five large Men of War; and the Dutch five Galleons and a large Man of War; four other Galleons and about fourteen Men of War were destroy'd, with abundance of Plate, and rich Effects; and a considerable quantity of Plate, and other Effects, were taken by the English and Dutch.

A Battle happen'd between the Imperialists, under Prince Lewis of Baden, and the French, commanded by Marshal Villars, at Friedlingen; both Sides claim'd the Victory, but neither had any great Reason to boast.

Marshal Boufflers abandoning the City of Liege, the Earl of Marlbro' took Possession of it, and on the 23d took the Cittadel by Storm.

Admiral Shovell joined the Confederate Fleet with twenty Men of War at Vigo, and the next Day the Duke of Ormond with his Land Forces embark'd for England.

The Parliament of England met, and being directed to chuse a Speaker, they elected Robt. Harley, Esq; the Speaker of the last House of Commons, who was approved by her Majesty the next Day; after which, she made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she acquainted them, with the many Expressions of Joy and Satisfaction she had met with in all the Counties thro' which she had lately passed, and said, she look'd upon it as a true Measure

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20072. Measure of the Duty and Affection of all her Subjects: She desired of the Commons the Supplies for the ensuing Year, and that they would inspect the publick Accounts, if there were any Mismanagements they should be punished; she took Notice of the Deficiencies of the last Year's Funds; of the disappointment at *Cadiz*, and the Disorders at Port St. Mary's, which she said she had given Orders should be examined; and recommended the preventing the Exportation of Wool, and Improvement of that Manufacture; she said she was resolved to maintain the Establish'd Church, and protect them in their Rights and Liberties, and relyed upon their Care of her. That her Interests and theirs were Inseparable, and her Endeavours should never be wanting to make them all safe and happy.

22 Commissioners were appointed by her Majesty to treat with the Scots Commissioners, concerning an Union with that Kingdom.

23 The Lords addressed her Majesty, and congratulated the Success of her Arms, in Conjunction with the Allies, under the Command of the Earl of *Marlbro'*, and in *Germany* and *Italy*; and for the prosperous Condition of Trade, which they ascribed to her Majesty's Conduct; and assured her, they would assist her to the utmost in this just and necessary War.

27 The Commons attended her Majesty with an Address, assuring her she would have met with the like Expressions of Joy in any other Part of her Dominions she had honoured with her Presence, as she did in her last Progress. They said they were the more affected with the Disappointment at *Cadiz*, because it gave Trouble to her Majesty; but the Protection of their Trade, the vigorous Support of the

1702
081. Allies, and the wonderful Progress of her Arms, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Marlbro'*, had happily Retrieved the ancient Glory of the *English* Nation: That they promised themselves to see the Church perfectly restored to its due Rights and Privileges in her Majesty's Reign, and secured to Posterity, which was only to be done by Divesting those Men of the Power, who had shewn they want not the Will to destroy it.

That the Prospect of these Blessings, and her Majesty's desire to have the publick Accounts and Mismanagements inspected, very much endeared her to her People, and encouraged them cheerfully to assist her in the Prosecution of the War; and that their Prayers and sincere Endeavours should never be wanting to make her Majesty's Reign more Prosperous and Glorious than any of her Royal Predecessors.

Some Debates arose in the House, upon the word *Retrieve*, as seeming to cast a Reflection on King *William*, and the word *Maintain* was proposed in the room of it; but upon a Division it was carried for *Retrieve*, 180 to 80.

The *Chartreuse* of *Liege* surrendered to the Allies upon Articles.

Being the Lord Mayor's Day, her Majesty accepted of an Invitation from the City, and Dined at *Guildhall*.

The Lord *Shannon* arrived at *London*, with Advice that the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rooke* had taken and destroy'd the whole *French* Squadron, and the *Spanish* Gallies, which *Monf. Chateauvieux* had brought into the Harbour of *Vigo* in *Gallicia*.

Resolved by the Commons, that Right had not been done them, upon the Impeachments before the Lords in the 13th Year of the late Reign.

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1702
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A Bill for preventing occasional Conformity brought into the House of Commons.

A Proclamation issued for a Thanksgiving to be observed on the 11th Instant about London; and on the 3d of December in other Parts of England, for the Successes of the Allies by Sea and Land.

The Earl of Marlborough was taken by a French Party from Gelder, in his Return from the Confederate Army to Holland; but not being known, and producing a French Pass, after the French had plundered his Boat he was dismissed, and proceeded in his Voyage to the Hague, where he arrived the 7th Instant a little after the Report of his being taken, and was congratulated on his Escape.

The Duke of Ormond and Admiral Rook arrived at London; and on the 15th the Duke received the Thanks of the Peers for the Service performed at Vigo.

The Admiral also received the Thanks of the Commons the 21st, at his coming into that House.

Captain Lake brought an Account of his having destroyed the French Settlements in Newfoundland.

Sir John Packington complaining against the Bishop of Worcester, of certain undue Practices in order to prevent his being elected a Member for the County of Worcester; the Commons resolved, that the Proceedings of the Bishop, his Son, and his Agents, in order to the hindering the Election of Sir John, had been malicious, unchristian, and arbitrary, and an high Violation of the Privileges of the Commons; and addressed her Majesty to remove him from being Almoner; with which she complied, tho' the Lords attended her with a Counter-Address.

3

The Lower House of Convocation returned Thanks to the Commons, for the Regard had to their Privileges in the Case of Mr. Loyd, the Bishop of Worcester's Son: Whereupon the Commons resolved, that they would upon all Occasions assert the just Rights and Privileges of the Lower House of Convocation.

The Queen sent a Message to the Commons, recommending a further Provision for the Prince of Denmark to their Consideration:

Whereupon they unanimously resolved, That a yearly Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds be settled upon his Royal Highness, in case he should survive her Majesty.

The Earl of Marlborough returned from Holland, and received the Thanks of the Lords and Commons for his signal Services this Campaign.

Thomas Hopson, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, being presented to her Majesty, was knighted; and a Pension of five hundred Pounds per Ann. settled upon him for his brave Behaviour at Vigo.

The Controversy between the Upper and Lower House of Convocation, as to the Power of the Lower House to adjourn themselves, continuing; the Lower House offer to refer the Dispute to her Majesty, which the Upper House decline.

The Commons resolved, That the Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-General of the Army, had misapplied several Sums of the publick Money; and to prevent any further Prosecution, his Lordship thought fit to resign his Place: however, he was afterwards expelled the House of Commons.

The Queen sent a Message to the Commons, that she thought fit to grant the Title of a Duke of this Kingdom to the Earl of Marlborough.

1702
20 Nov.

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1702
Dec.

borough, and the Heirs Males of his Body; as also a Pension of 500*l.* per Ann. out of the Post-Office, which she desired might be continued with the Honour to the Duke and his Posterity. This occasioning warm Debates in the House, the Queen let them know, that the Duke declined the perpetuating the Pension; upon which the Matter dropped.

The Lords refusing to pass the Bill for preventing occasional Conformity, without such Amendments as would wholly elude the Force of it; and being apprehensive the Commons might tack it to the Money Bill, in order to procure it a Passage through their House; their Lordships resolved that the annexing any Clause to a Money Bill was contrary to the Constitution and Usage of Parliaments, &c.

The Scots Episcopal Clergy address her Majesty to compassionate their Circumstances; and that they might be admitted to Benefices in such Parishes in Scotland, as were of the Episcopal Perswasion.

13 A Proclamation issued for the Discovery of such Plate and Goods as were plundered at Port St. Marries, or *Vigo*; and another Proclamation on the 18th against Merchant Ships carrying Jacks and Pendants like Men of War.

14 *John* Earl of *Marlborough* created Marquis of *Blandford*, and Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Queen orders the Words *Semper Eadem* to be used as her Motto in her Arms.

26 *Thomas Colepepper*, one of the *Kenish* Petitioners, makes his Submission to the Commons: and the Prosecution against him by the Attorney General is ordered to be stopped.

21 A Proclamation issued for en-

couraging Seamen to enter themselves on Board her Majesty's Ships of War.

John How, Esq; constituted Pay-Master of the Guards and Garrisons; and *Sir Stephen Fox* of the other Troops.

The Queen representing to the Parliament the great Apprehensions the Dutch were under from the French King's augmenting his Troops in *Flanders*, the Commons agreed to augment the English Troops on that Side to fifty thousand Men, upon Condition that the Dutch would prohibit all Trade and Correspondence with France; but this Condition was never observed by the Dutch above one Year during the War, though the English consented to much greater Augmentations afterwards.

The Dutch Rere-Admiral *Van der Dussen* arrived at *Spunhead*, with eighteen hundred Land Forces, in order to join a Squadron of English Men of War, and make some Attempt on the Spanish *West Indies*; but that Expedition, and all Thoughts of prosecuting the War in the *West Indies* (where only the English could reap any Advantage) were laid aside, after it was resolved the Duke of *Marlborough* should maintain an offensive War in *Flanders*, to quiet the Minds of his dear Friends the Dutch.

The Commons foreseeing what immense Sums must be carried to *Flanders*; to subsist the British Troops there, addressed that they might be supplied with Provisions from England; but this was not found practicable.

A Proclamation offering a Pardon to all Soldiers who shall return to their Regiments.

A Proclamation offering a Reward of two hundred Pounds for the apprehending Capt. *Coburn*, and *La Touche*, two French Prisoners

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1702
Feb. 4
news of War, who had escaped out of the Prison of *Southampton*, and prohibiting all People to harbour them.

A Proclamation offering a Pardon to any of the Murderers of *Wm. Harrison* and *Edw. Simmons*, who should come in and discover their Accomplices.

The Earl of *Rochester* desiring to be recalled from *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* was made Lord Lieutenant.

The Commons resolved that *Charles Lord Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, had neglected his Duty, and was guilty of a Breach of Trust, in suffering Misapplications of the publick Money, &c. and addressed the Queen that he would order the Attorney General to prosecute him.

On the other side, the Lords took upon them to examine the publick Accounts, and desired of the Commons that their Members that were Commissioners of Accounts might attend them; but the Commons not complying with this Message, their Lordships proceeded however in the Examination, and resolved that the Lord *Halifax* had performed his Duty, and had not been guilty of any Breach of Trust.

16 A Conference was held between the two Houses, where the Lords asserted their Right to examine the publick Accounts; and the Commons deny'd they had any Right to intermeddle with them, the raising Money and applying it being solely in the Commons: Whereupon the Conference was broke up in a great Heat.

The Lords having examined into the Expedition to *Cadiz*, Resolved, That *Sir George Rook* had done his Duty pursuant to the Councils of War, like a brave Officer, to the Honour of the *English* Nation.

1702
Feb. 12
A Proclamation for the Distribution of the Prize Goods taken at *Vigo* among the Soldiers and Seamen.

The Duke of *Marlborough's* only Son, the Marquis of *Blandford*, died of the Small-Pox, at *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*.

The Lady *Martha Johnson*, Wife of *Sir Henry Johnson*, and sole Heir of *John Lord Lovelace*, declared in Parliament Batons of *Wentworth* of *Nettlested*, in *Sussex*.

25 A Book entitled *The shortest way with the Dissenters*, ordered by the Commons to be burnt by the Hangman, and the Author *Daniel De Foe* to be prosecuted at Law. The Design of this Book was to insinuate that the Parliament were about to enact sanguinary Laws, to compel the Dissenters to Conformity.

27 The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting to her Majesty a Land Tax for carrying on the War against *France* and *Spain*. An Act for enabling her Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Dignity of his Royal Highness *Prince George*, Hereditary Prince of *Denmark*, in case he should survive her Majesty. An Act for granting a Supply to her Majesty, by several Duties imposed upon *Malt*, *Mum*, *Cyder* and *Perry*. An Act for continuing the Duties upon *Coals*, *Culm*, and *Cinders*. An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty by Sale of several Annuities at the *Exchequer*, for carrying on the War against *France* and *Spain*. An Act for the better preventing Escapes out of the *Queen's Bench* and *Fleet Prison*. An Act for explaining and making effectual a late Statute concerning the *Havens* and *Piers* of the Borough of *Great Tarmouth*, and for confirming the Rights and Privileges of the said

1702
27 Feb

said Borough. An Act for Explanation of a Clause in one Act made in the seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, relating to Borelaps, and to take off the additional Subsidy upon Irish Linnen. An Act for punishing Accessaries to Felonies, and Receivers of stolen Goods; and to prevent the wilful burning and destroying of Ships. An Act for the finishing and adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London. An Act for continuing former Acts for exporting Leather, and for the Ease of Jurors; and for reviving and making more effectual an Act relating to Vagrants. An Act for encouraging the Consumption of malted Corn; and for the better preventing the running of French and Foreign Brandy. An Act for granting to her Majesty, several Duties for carrying on the War against France and Spain. An Act for punishing Officers and Soldiers who shall mutiny or desert her Majesty's Service in England or Ireland, and for punishing false Musters, and for better Payment of Quarters in England. An Act for enlarging the time for taking the Oath of Abjuration; and also for recapacitating and indemnifying such Persons as have not taken the same by the time limited, and shall take the same by a time to be appointed; and for the farther Security of her Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors. An Act for the more effectual preventing the Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the working up the Woollen, Linnen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom. An Act for taking, exam-

ining, and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom; and for reviving and continuing the late Acts for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and for Transport Service; and also an Account of the Prizes taken the late War; an Act for advancing the Sale of the forfeited Estates in Ireland, and for vesting such as remain unsold by the present Trustees in her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, for such Uses as the same were before vested in the said Trustees; and for the more effectual selling and leasing the said Estates to Protestants; and for explaining several Acts relating to the Lord Bophin and Sir Edmund Buerard; an Act for preventing Frauds in her Majesty's Duty upon stamp Vellum, Parchment, and Paper; and to an Act to oblige Edward Whiteaker to account for such Sums of publick Money as have been received by him.

After which her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, thanking them for the Dispatch they had given to the publick Affairs, for the large Supplies that had been granted, and the Provision that had been made for the Relief. She said she hoped the Dissenters would rest satisfied with the Act of Toleration, which she was resolved to maintain; and that those of the Church of England would consider she had her Education in it, and had run great Hazards for it; and that therefore they might be sure she would make it her particular Care to encourage and maintain the Church, and transmit it securely settled to Posterity. She thought some further Laws were necessary for restraining the License of the Press, and hoped they would endeavour to suppress pernicious Labels; but above all

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27 Feb1702
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5 Mar.

the recommended Union among themselves, and concluded with acquainting them that she would apply her Share of the Prizes taken during the War to the publick Service. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 22d of April.

The Major Generals, *William Stuart*, and *Thomas Erle*, Esqs; the Lords *Portmore*, *Cutts*, *Lumley*, *Tiviot*, and Major General *Ramsay* made Lieutenants General of her Majesty's Forces.

7 Mar

Sir *John Lewison Gower*, Bart. created Baron Gower of *Sittenham*, in the County of *York*.

John Granville, Esq; created Baron *Granville* of *Potheridge*, in Com. *Devon*.

Honage Finch, Esq; created Baron *Guernsey*, in Com. *Southamp*.

Francis Seymour, younger Son of Sir *Edward Seymour*, created Baron *Onway* of *Kegley*, in Com. *Warwick*.

John Harvey, Esq; created Baron *Harvey* of *Ichworth*, in Com. *Sussex*.

Sir *Henry Bellasis*, Lieutenant General, found guilty of plundering the *Spaniards* at *Port St. Maries*, by a Court of General Officers; and Sir *Charles Hara* acquitted of the Charge.

9

John Sheffield, Marquis of *Normanby*, created Duke of the Coun-

ty of *Bucks*, and of *Normanby*.

The Marquis of *Carmarthen* made Vice-Admiral of the Red; *John Graydon*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White; *John Leake*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue; *George Byng*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red; *Thomas Dalky*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White; and *Basil Beaumont*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Aubrey de Vere, Earl of *Oxford*, died; he was the first Earl of *England*.

1703
9 Mar.

11

The Elector of *Hannover* by his Proxy the Lord *Mohun*, the Duke of *Bedford* in Person, and the Duke of *Marlborough* by his Proxy Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, installed Knights of the Garter.

13

An Address to her Majesty from the Episcopal Clergy of *Scotland*, shewing how they were unjustly and violently turned out of their Benefices at the Revolution; and entreating her Majesty to compassionate them and their numerous Families, who were reduced to a starving Condition, on account of their adhering to that true Primitive and Apostolical Church, of which her Majesty was a Member. Her Majesty answered they might be assured of her Protection, and exhorted them to live peaceably with the Presbyterian Clergy.

1703.

14 Apr

The Duke of *Marlborough* laid Siege to *Bonn*, which surrendred about three Weeks after; during the Siege the French surprised two Battalions of the Confederate Troops in *Tongerren*, and made them Prisoners; but by the Capitulation of *Huy* they were released again.

The *Cevennais*, or *Hugonots* of *Languedoc*, having raised an Insurrection, obtained several Advantages of the French King's Troops.

Capt. *Kirby* and Capt. *Wade* who were condemn'd to Death by a Council of War at *Port Royal*, for betraying and detesting Admiral *Bembow* in the Engagement with *Du Cass*, were shot on Board the *Bristol* at *Elmesth*, without being suffered to come on Shoar.

14 Apr

The King of *Portugal* came into the Grand Alliance.

6 May

Marshal *Villars* joins the Elector of *Bavaria*; after which the Elector made himself Master of *Ratisbon*,

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where

- 1703
May. 6 where the Diet of the Empire were assembled.
- The Parliament of *Scotland* met, and a Bill for the Toleration of Episcopacy being proposed, it was rejected; they also refused to come into the Protestant Succession at this time.
- 10 Thomas Webster, of Copthall, in Com. *Essex*, Esq; created a Bart.
- 27 Jun N. S. General *Cohorn* and Baron *Spar* force the French Lines in the County of *Waes*.
- 30 N. S. The Confederate Troops under the Command of General *Opdam* were surprized, and surrounded by the French, commanded by *Boufflers*, at *Eckeren*. General *Opdam* being cut off from his Army fled to *Breda*; but the Dutch Generals notwithstanding maintained their Ground. There was an incredible Slaughter on both Sides; and Night coming on, the French thought fit to retire.
- The Elector of *Bavaria* invades *Tirol*, in order to open a Communication with the French in *Italy*; but the Imperialists making a Diversion in *Bavaria*, he is obliged to retire to defend his own Country.
- 4 July N. S. The Confederate Fleet under Sir *Cloudesley Shovell* arrived in the River of *Lisbon*.
- 12 Aug Admiral *Shovell* arriving before *Althia* in Spain, with the Grand Fleet, landed 2500 Men, and published a Declaration inviting the Spaniards to come over to King *Charles III*, and desert King *Philip*.
- 16 N. S. *Huy* was invested by the Confederates, and surrender'd the 25th Instant.
- 20 The Queen and Prince set out from *Windsor* for the Bath.
- 23 The French under the Command of the Duke of *Burgundy* invested *Old Brisac*, which surrender'd the 6th of September.
- 10 Sep N. S. The Confederates invested *Limburgh*, which surrender'd the 28th Instant.
- The Emperor and the King of the Romans resign their Right to the Dominions of *Spain* to the Archduke *Charles*, who was thereupon declared King of *Spain*, by the Name of *Charles III*.
- King *Charles III* set out for *Holland*, in order to his Voyage to *Portugal*; that Court desiring his Presence amongst them.
- Count *Strum* defeated by the Duke of *Bavaria* near *Hockstet*.
- Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* took *Memmingen* in *Germany* from the French.
- The Grand Signior is deposed, and his Throne is usurped by his Brother.
- The Commons of *Ireland* address her Majesty, and acknowledge their Dependence on the Crown of *England*.
- Marshal *Tallard* invested *Landau*.
- The Duke of *Savoy* agreeing to come into the Grand Alliance; so soon as it was discovered by the French, the Duke of *Vendosme* made six thousand of his Troops Prisoners of War, which his Royal Highness retaliated by seizing the French Ambassador, and all the Subjects of *France* in his Dominions.
- The Commons of *Ireland* expel Mr. *Agil* their House, for publishing a Book whereby he endeavour'd to shew that Man might be translated to eternal Life without dying; in which Book the Commons resolved there were many wicked and blasphemous Doctrines.
- The Marquis of *Visconti* with great Difficulty joined the Duke of *Savoy* with fifteen hundred Horse.
- The Parliament of *England* met; and the Queen in her Speech to both Houses desired Supplies to enable her to perform her Engagements with the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, who were come

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come into the grand Alliance, and recommended to them Dispatch and Union among themselves.

The Lords and Commons respectively attended her Majesty with most dutiful Addresses; and the Commons resolved that the 3000 Men that acted in Conjunction with the Allies in Flanders last Campaign should be continued another Year. That the Proportion of Land Forces to act in Conjunction with Portugal should be 8000 Men; and that forty thousand Men including 5000 Marines should be employ'd on Board the Fleet.

The Suffolk and Somerset Men of War arrived at Spithead; and in a few Days the whole Confederate Fleet commanded by Sir Cloudesley Shovell arrived from the Straights.

The Prince of Hesse being detached from the Netherlands, in order to endeavour the Relief of Landau, was surprized by the French under the Command of Marshal Tallard and Monsieur Pracontal at Spierback, and defeated.

Landau surrender'd to the French.

About Midnight began the most terrible Storm that had been known in England, the Wind W. S. W. attended with Flashes of Lightning. It uncover'd the Roofs of many Houses and Churches, blew down the Spires of several Steeples and Chimneys, tore whole Groves of Trees up by the Roots. The Leads of some Churches were rolled up like Scrolls of Parchment, and several Vessels, Boats and Barges were sunk in the River of Thames; but the Navy Royal sustained the greatest Damage, being just returned from the Straights; four third Rates, one second Rate, four fourth Rates, and many others of less Force were cast away upon the Coast of England, and above fifteen hundred Seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in Merchant Ships.

Upon this Calamity the Commons addressed her Majesty, that she would give Directions for rebuilding and repairing the Royal Navy; and that she would make some Provision for the Families of those Seamen that perished in the Storm; with which her Majesty comply'd.

The Elector of Bavaria laid siege to Augsburg, which surrender'd the 14th Instant.

The Bill for preventing occasional Conformity passed the House of Commons; but was rejected by the Lords, by a Majority of 12 or 13 Voices.

A Proclamation was published for a Fast to be observ'd the 19th of January, on account of the great Storm.

The Garrison of Gelder surrender'd to the Confederates.

The Queen gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax; after which she made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she acquainted them with a Plot carried on in Scotland by the Emmissaries of France, which she designed to lay before them as soon as the Examinations were perfected.

The Lords appointed a Committee to take the Examination of the Plot; at which the Commons were disgusted, and addressed her Majesty, laying before her the Concern they were under to see her Prerogative violated by the Lords, by wresting the Examination out of her Majesty's Hands.

The Lords on the contrary resolved, That they had an undoubted Right to take the Examinations of Persons charged with criminal Matters, whether they were in Custody or not, and to order them into the Custody of the Officers of their House; and that the Address of the Commons was Unparliamentary, groundless, and without Precedent.

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These Contentts occasioned warm Representations to her Majesty by the Houses against one another.

A farther Dispute happened between the two Houses in the Case of *Abby and White*, concerning the Right of determining controverted Elections.

26

King *Charles III* arrived at *Spirhead*: the Duke of *Somerset* Master of the Horse brought him a Letter from her Majesty, and invited him to *Windsor*, where he arrived the 29th, and on the 31st returned with the Duke of *Somerset* to his Seat at *Petworth* in *Sussex*: He set sail for *Portugal* the 5th of *January*; but being put back by contrary Winds, it was the 17th of *February* before he arrived at *Lisbon*.

9 Jan.

A Proclamation issued for encouraging Seamen to enter themselves on Board her Majesty's Ships of War.

13

Count *Starembergh* joined the Duke of *Savoy* with sixteen thousand *Imperialists*, having marched near two hundred Miles skirmishing every Day with the Enemy, who were superior to him in Numbers.

17

The Queen published an Order for the Regulation of the Play-Houses, prohibiting them to act any thing contrary to Religion and good Manners.

21

The Royal Assent was given to the Malt Act; after which her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she takes Notice of King *Charles's* being driven back upon our Coasts, and desires them to give all Dispatch to the publick Business.

31

The Queen revived the Order of the Thistle in *Scotland*; the Knights of this Order wear a green Ribbon, as the Knights of the Garter do Blue.

7 Febr.

The Queen sent a Message to the Commons, desiring that her

Revenue of the first Fruits and Tenth might be settled for augmenting the Maintenance of the poorer Clergy; and a Bill was brought in for rendering her Majesty's Intentions in that Matter effectual.

The Confederate *Poles* declare King *Augustus* to have forfeited his Right to the Kingdom, and that the Throne was vacant.

The Clergy of both Provinces attended her Majesty with Addresses of Thanks for the first Fruits; and the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* returned their Thanks to the Commons for their readiness in complying with her Majesty.

James Bouchier, formerly *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Berwick*, try'd and convicted of High Treason, in returning from *France* without License, reprieved.

A Proclamation for encouraging the Discovery of the Key or Cypher of certain Letters relating to the *Scots Plot*.

A Proclamation for apprehending *John Tutchin* the Author of the *Observator*, *John How* the Printer, and *Benjamin Brag* the Publisher.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions, by selling Annuities at several Rates, and for such respective Terms or Estates as are therein mentioned. An Act for the publick registering of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills that shall be made of any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the West-side of the County of *York*, after the tenth Day of *September*, 1704. An Act to repeal a Proviso in an Act of the fourth Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which prevents the Citizens of the City

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1 Mar.

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City of *York* from disposing of their personal Estates by their Wills, as others inhabiting within the Province of *York*, by that Act may do; and to an Act for the increase of Seamen, and better encouragement of Navigation and Security of the Coal Trade.

1 Mar.
The Lords addressed the Queen, that the Fleet might be better manned, the Navy wanting 6000 Men of their Complement; to which the Queen answered she was glad to find no more wanting at that Season of the Year.

17
The Lords addressed that Admiral *Graydon* might be removed for his Arbitrary Proceedings in the *West-Indies*.

It being debated in the House of Peers, whether the Earl of *Nottingham* had done his Duty in the Examination of Sir *John Macclean* concerning the *Scots Plot*, it was resolved in the Affirmative by a Majority of Eleven Voices.

The Commons resolved, that a

Book that was published endeavouring to prove the Mortality of the Soul, and another entitled *A Vindication of Religion against the Impostors of Philosophy*, contained Doctrines destructive of the Christian Religion; and ordered them to be burnt by the Hangman.

The Lords resolved also, that there had been a dangerous Plot in *Scotland*; and that nothing had given so much Encouragement to the Conspiracy as the Succession of the Crown of *Scotland* not being declared to be in the Princess *Sophia*; and address'd her Majesty to use her utmost endeavours to have that Crown settled.

They resolved that the Earl of *Orford* late Treasurer of the Navy had made up his Accounts fairly.

The Lords address'd her Majesty that no Persons might be put in Commission of the Peace, who had refused the Oaths to King *William*.

1703
March

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1704.

1 Apr.
Gilbert Dolben of Findon, Esq; created a Baronet.

3
The Queen gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting to her Majesty an additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage for three Years; and for laying a further duty upon *French Wines* condemned as lawful Prize; and for ascertaining the Values of unrated Goods imported from the *East-Indies*; an Act for the better securing and regulating the Duties upon Salt; an Act for the more regular repaying and assigning the Annuities after the rate of three Pounds per Centum per Annum payable to several Bankers and other Parentees, or those claiming under them; an Act for the making more effectual her Majesty's

Gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant in perpetuity the Revenues of the first Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling any other Persons to make Grants for the same purpose; an Act for raising Recruits for the Land Forces and Marines, and for dispensing with part of the Act for encouragement and increase of Shipping and Navigation during the present War; an Act for the further Explanation and Regulation of Privilege of Parliament in relation to Persons in publick Offices; an Act for the Discharge out of Prison of such Insolvent Debtors as shall serve or procure a person to serve in her Majesty's Fleet

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1704
April

Fleet or Army; an Act to enlarge the time for the Purchasers of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland, to make the payments of their purchase Money; an Act for prolonging the time by an Act of Parliament made in the First Year of her Majesty's Reign, for importing Thrown Silk of the Growth of Sicily from Leghorn; an Act for raising the Militia for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Four, notwithstanding the Month's pay formerly advanced be not repaid; an Act for better charging several Accountants with Interest Monies by them received or to be received; and to an Act for punishing Mutiny, Desertion and false Musters, and for the better paying of the Army and Quarters, and satisfying divers Arrears; and for a further continuance of the five Commissioners for examining and determining the Accounts of the Army.

After which the Queen returned her Thanks for the dispatch of the publick business, and the Supplies; but took notice of the Misunderstandings between them, and desired they would go down into the Country more disposed to Moderation and Unity. Then the Lord-Keeper prorogued the Parliament to the 4th of July.

David Lindsey condemned for High-Treason in returning from France without Licence; he was a Scots Man and pleaded a Scots Pardon, but it was not allowed; however the Queen thought fit afterwards to grant him an English Pardon.

The Duke of Marlbro', General Churchill, &c. went over to Holland in order to open the Campaign.

Henry Sidney Earl of Romney died.

At the breaking up of the Parliament, a Libel was published by

the Republicans called *Leggers* a Humble Address to the House of Lords: Setting forth, that the House of Commons had betrayed their Trust, given up the Peoples Liberties, and were become an Unlawful Assembly, and ought to be deposed by the same Rule that oppressed Subjects have in all Ages deposed Bloody and Tyrannical Princes; and that the Tyranny of Five Hundred Usurpers, was no more to be endured than one, since no Number or Quality of Persons could make that lawful, which in its own Nature was not so, &c.

Edward Irby of Boston in Com. Line. Esq; created a Baronet.

Mr. St. John was made Secretary of War in the room of Mr. Blathwait.

Sir George Rook set Sail from Lisbon with the Grand Fleet, having the Prince of Hesse and some Land-Forces on Board, towards Barcelona.

The Earl of Kent was made Lord Chamberlain in the room of the Earl of Jersey; and Thomas Mansel, Esq; was made Comptroller of the Household in the room of Sir Edward Seymour.

The English and Dutch Forces being arrived in Portugal to the Number of Twelve Thousand Men, the English under the Command of Scomberg, and the Dutch under the Command of General Fagel; King Charles III. published a Declaration, inviting his Spanish Subjects to join him, and offering a Pardon to all that should return to their Duty within three Months.

The King of Portugal also published a Declaration asserting the Title of King Charles III. to the Spanish Monarchy, and his Reasons for appearing in his Defence against King Philip, whom he looked upon as an Usurper.

Duke

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- 1704
25 Apr Duke Schomberg, General of the English Forces in Portugal, published a Declaration offering a Pardon to all Irish Officers and Soldiers, in the Service of France or Spain, if they would quit that Service and come over to King Charles the 3d, and promised them the same Posts they held under the Enemy.
- 30 King Philip publishes a Declaration of War against the King of Portugal, and against King Charles and his Allies.
- 7 May N. S. King Philip invaded Portugal, and the 9th took Salvaterra and Segura, places of no great Strength, on the Frontiers of Portugal.
- 16 Count Wratislaw, the Imperial Minister in England, having represented the Distress the Empire was reduced to by the Conjunction of the French and Bavarians, and the Insurrection of the Male-contents in Hungary; it was agreed between the Queen, of Great Britain and the States-General, that the Duke of Marlbro' should advance towards the Danube with a powerful Reinforcement of the Confederate Troops and join the Imperialists; and accordingly the Duke begun his March.
- 18 Admiral Rook came before Barcelona, and the Prince of Hesse landed with 2500 Men and summoned the Governor, expecting an Insurrection in favour of King Charles; but nothing of that kind appearing the Troops reimbarqued, and the Grand Fleet sailed to the Coast of Provence.
- 25 A Proclamation offering a reward of 100*l.* for discovering the Author of the Libel, Intituled, *Legions Address to the House of Lords.*
- 27 Two Dutch Battalions were surprized by the Duke of Berwick on the Frontiers of Portugal, and most of them made Prisoners.
- The Duke of Vendosme invested Verceil in Piedmont.
- Duke Schomberg being sick of his Command in Portugal, where he found neither Horses for mounting the Confederate Cavalry, or any thing else they had engaged to provide, in order to enable the Allies to enter upon Action, and the Portuguese Generals insisting on the Command of the English and Dutch as well as their own Troops, he desired to be recalled; and the Earl of Gallway was appointed Commander in chief of her Majesty's Forces in Portugal, in his room.
- The Hungarian Male-contents advance within a League of Vienna, and put the Imperial Court into a great Consternation.
- The Brest and Thoulon Fleets being join'd, Sir Cloudesley Shovell sailed from Lisbon with a Squadron of Men of War, in order to join Sir George Rook in the Mediterranean, which he effected the 27th N. S.
- Suzza surrendered to the French, Portalegre in Portugal surrendered to King Philip, and soon after Castel Davide.
- A Proclamation for ascertaining the rates of Foreign Coins in the Plantations.
- The Duke of Marlbro' with the English and Dutch Troops joins the Imperialists commanded by Prince Lewis of Baden at Westersteten.
- The Confederate Army encamped within two Leagues of the French and Bavarians, and on the 29th it was resolved at a Council of War to draw near Donawert.
- The Duke of Marlbro' and Prince Lewis of Baden attack'd the Bavarian Intrenchments at Schellenberg near Donawert, and carried them after a very sharp dispute, wherein several Thousands were killed and wounded on both sides. Of the Confederates,

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2 July
Confederates, Lieutenant General *Geor.*, and Major General *Beinheim*, in the *Dutch* Service, were killed. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, General *Thungen*, Count *Stirum*, the Prince of *Hesse*, General *Wood*, and a multitude of other Officers, were wounded. The Day after this Action the *Bavarian* Garrison quitted *Dona-wart*, of which the Allies took possession.

5 The Army of the Allies entered *Bavaria*, and the Elector retired under the Canon of *Ausburgh*.

The Confederate Generals at this time proposed Terms of Accommodation to the Elector of *Bavaria*, which were in a manner agreed on; but upon Advice that Marshal *Tallard* had passed the *Black Forrest* in order to join him, the Elector broke off the Treaty; whereupon the Duke of *Marlbro'* detach'd Thirty Squadrons of Horse, who burnt and plundered the Country of *Bavaria* to the Walls of his Capital City of *Munich*.

6 The Parliament of *Scotland* met, and apply to her Majesty to have the Papers relating to what was called the *Scotts* Plot in *England* laid before them; and represent that the intermeddling of the *English* House of Lords in that matter was an Encroachment on the Independence of *Scotland*, and her Majesty's Prerogative as Queen of that Kingdom; and desire she would take such measures as might prevent all such intermeddling for the future.

The *Scotts* also passed an Act the 5th of *August*, called *The Act of Security*; wherein they Enact, that if the Queen died without Issue the States of that Kingdom should have Power to Nominate a Successor; and for their future Security against *England*, they Enacted, that the whole Protestant Hereticks

and all the Burghs should provide themselves with Fire Arms for all the sensible Men who were Protestants, and they should be disciplined once a Month.

The Emperor and the Malecontents of *Hungary* accept of the Mediation of *England* and *Holland*.

Stanislaus Lenzinski, Palatine of *Posen*, elected King of *Poland* by the Confederate *Poles* at *Warsaw*, being supported by the King of *Sweden*.

The Garrison of *Verceil* in *Piedmont* surrendered Prisoners of War to the Duke of *Vendosme*.

The Confederate Fleet landed a body of Troops in the Bay of *Gibraltar*, commanded by the Prince of *Hesse*, and attack'd that place, which surrendered the 24th.

Monsieur *Overquerque* bombarded *Namur*.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* beleagres *Ingolstadt*.

The Confederates under the Command of Prince *Eugens* and the Duke of *Marlbro'* fought the *French* and *Bavarians* under the Command of the Elector of *Bavaria*, Marshal *Tallard* and Marshal *Marfin*, at *Hockster*, and obtained a compleat Victory. Marshal *Tallard* and upwards of Thirteen Thousand *French* and *Bavarians* were taken Prisoners, near Twenty Thousand killed, wounded or drowned in the *Danube*; there was taken also by the Allies above an Hundred pieces of Canon, 24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 171 Standards, 17 pair of Kettle Drums, Three Thousand Six Hundred Tents, with their Treasure, Baggage, Ammunition, &c. Nor did this Victory cost the Allies less than Fifteen Thousand Men killed or wounded.

The City of *Ausburgh* sent a Deputation to desire the Duke of *Marlbro's* protection.

1704
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1704
Aug.

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1704
Sept.

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- 1704
Aug. 17 A Proclamation for a Thank-
giving to be observ'd the 7th of
September for the Victory at
Hochstet.
- 24
N. S. The Confederate Fleet under the
Command of Sir George Rook
engaged the French commanded
by the Comat De Thoulouse. The
English having spent great part of
their Shot before Gibraltar, wanted
Ammunition, or they had gained
a compleat Victory; however the
French were so battered that they
declined renewing the Engagement
the next Day, and never attempt-
ed to dispute the Dominion of
the Seat with the Confederates
afterwards during the War.
- 28 The Emperor wrote a Letter to
the Duke of Marlbro', acquainting
him, that in consideration of his
great Service he had created him a
Prince of the Empire.
- 2 Sept.
N. S. The Duke of Vendosme laid Siege
to Ivrea in Piedmont, which sur-
rendered the 27th.
- 5 Admiral Rook having provided
Gibraltar with a Garrison of 2000
Men sailed for England.
- 11 Ulm surrendered to the Impe-
rialists.
- 13 Prince Lewis of Baden invested
Landau, and Prince Eugene and
the Duke of Marlbro' covered the
Siege.
- 25 Admiral Rook with the Grand
Fleet returned to England from the
Streights
- 14 Oct. The Duke of Vendosme besieged
Verue in Piedmont.
- 22 The French and Spaniards lay
siege to Gibraltar.
- 24 The Parliament of England met,
and the Queen made a Speech to
both Houses; wherein she tells
them that a timely Improvement
of the late Successes would procure
a lasting foundation of Security
for England, and a firm Support for
the Liberty of Europe; and there-
fore desires such Supplies as might
be requisite for carrying on the
next Year's Service, and recom-
mends a speedy dispatch on which
they must chiefly depend for the
disappointing the designs of their
Enemies, and desires they would
avoid all Contentions and Ani-
mosities.
- The Houses respectively congratu-
late her Majesty on the Success
of the Campaign, and assured her
they would improve to the utmost
the happy opportunity put into
their Hands.
- William Fowler of Harthage Grange
in Com. Salop, Esq; created a Ba-
ronet.
- The Commons addressed her
Majesty to bestow a Bounty on
the Soldiers and Seamen for their
Bravery they had shewn this last
Summer.
- Admiral Leake sailed from Li-
bon with a body of Land Forces
for the relief of Gibraltar, where
he arrived the 9th.
- The Electress of Bavaria made
an entire surrender of that Electro-
rate to the Imperialists.
- Landau surrendered to the Impe-
rialists.
- The Bill to prevent occasional
Conformity was brought in, and
afterwards passed the Commons
a Third time, but rejected by the
Lords.
- The Commons resolved, that
the five Aylesbury Men who
brought Actions against the Con-
stables of that Town for not al-
lowing their Votes at the last E-
lection of Members of Parliament
were guilty of a Breach of Privi-
lege, &c. and ordered them to be
committed to Newgate; whereupon
the Aylesbury Men brought their
Habeas Corpus, and the case was
heard in the Court of King's-Bench;
but they were remanded to New-
gate, and their Counsel, Solicitors,
&c. voted guilty of a Breach of
Privilege. The
- 1704
Oct. 6
- 1 Nov.
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N. S.
- 23
- 5 Dec.

1774
Dec.

The Lords resolved, that the Commons acted Arbitrarily and Illegally, and that where an Officer refused to admit an Elector to Poll he might lawfully bring an Adion against the Officer.

The *Aylesbury* Men afterwards attempted to procure a Writ of Error, and the Lords petitioned the Queen it might be granted; but her Majesty chose rather to put an end to the Sessions, than shew any Partiality to either House.

The Queen gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting an Aid by a Land Tax to be raised in the Year 1705, and gave the Houses Thanks for dispatching it so early.

11
Sir Roger L'Estrange died.14
The Duke of *Marlbro'* returned to *England* with Count *Tallard* and several other Persons of Quality, and brought with him also the Colours and Standards that were taken at the Battle of *Hochstet*.

Count *Tallard* and part of the Prisoners were sent to *Nottingham*, and the rest to *Litchfield*. The Duke receives the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

18
N. S.
Traerbach surrendered to the Allies.21
The Lords Address her Majesty to fortify *Newcastle* and the Towns on the Borders of *Scotland*, and to order her Forces to march that way.3 Jan.
The Colours and Standards taken at *Hochstet* were put up in *Westminster-Hall*.6
The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* invited the Duke of *Marlbro'* to dine with them, to shew their Respect to that General for his great Services the last Campaign.10
The Commons addressed the Queen that she would please to consider of some proper means

to perpetuate the Memory of the great Services performed by the Duke of *Marlbro'*.

Whereupon the Queen some Days after told them, that she was inclined to grant the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock* to the Duke of *Marlbro'* and his Heirs, and desired the assistance of the House to effect it.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for raising Money by Sale of several Annuities for carrying on the present War; and to an Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry for one Year.

It having been thought fit to lay aside Admiral *Rook*, Sir *Cloudesley Shovell* was made Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet, Sir *John Leake* was made Vice Admiral of the White, Sir *George Bing* Vice Admiral of the Blue, Sir *Thomas Dilke* Rear Admiral of the Red, *William Whetstone*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White, and Sir *John Jennings* Rear Admiral of the Blue in the room of Sir *James Wisbarr*.

The Commons return her Majesty their Thanks for concluding a Treaty with the King of *Prussia*, whereby he was to send a Body of Eight Thousand Men to the assistance of the Duke of *Savoy*; and assure her they will enable her to make good that Treaty.

The Commons address her Majesty that she will use her Interest with the Allies, that they may next Year furnish their several compleat Quota's by Sea and Land.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for continuing the Duties upon Low Wines, and upon Coffee, Tea, Chorolate, Spices, and Pistures, and upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, and upon Muffins, and for granting new Duties,

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Jan.1704
14 Mar

1704
14 Mar

Duties upon several of the said Commodities; and also upon Callicoes, China Ware and Drugs; an Act for granting to her Majesty a further Subsidy upon Wines and Merchandizes Imported; an Act for the better enabling her Majesty to grant the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*, with the Hundred of *Wootton*, to the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Heirs, in consideration of the eminent Services by him performed to her Majesty and the publick; an Act for relief of *Fulke Emes*, Gent. and others who had elapsed their times either for paying their Monny, or naming their Nominees for purchasing Annuities; and also for relief of *Sir John Moad*, Knt. and Bart. who had elapsed his time for paying part of his purchase Money for a Forfeited Estate in *Ireland*; and also for relief of *Dorothy Ireland*; and others, in respect of several Tickets for payment of Annuities, and of several Million Lottery and Malt Lottery Tickets, and *Exchequer Bills*, and Debentures of the Army, which have been burnt or lost; an Act for encouraging the Exportation of Naval Stores from her Majesty's Plantations in *America*; an Act for the effectual securing the Kingdom of *England* from the apparent Dangers that may arise from several Acts lately passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*; an Act for giving like remedy upon promissory Notes as is now used upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange; an Act to permit the Exportation of *Irish Linnen Cloth* to the Plantations, and to prohibit the Importation of *Scotch Linnen* into *Ireland*; an Act for the better Recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and the Marines for the Year One Thousand

Seven Hundred and Five; an Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*; an Act for the relief of the Creditors of *Thomas Pitkin* a Bankrupt, and for the apprehending of him, and the discovery of the Effects of the said *Thomas Pitkin* and his Accomplices; an Act for making perpetual an Act for the more easy Recovery of small Tythes; and also an Act for the more easy obtaining partition of Lands in Coparcenary, Joynt-Tenancy and Tenancy in Common; and also for making more effectual and amending several Acts relating to the return of Jurors; an Act to prevent all Traiterous Correspondence with her Majesty's Enemies; an Act for raising the Militia for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Five, although the Months pay formerly advanced be not repaid; an Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better payment of the Army and Quarters; and to Fifty two private Acts.

After which her Majesty thank'd the Houses for the dispatch of the publick Business, and the large Supplies they had given; but reprehends them for their Unreasonable Animosities, and exhorts them to Peace and Union, now the Kingdom was going to a new Election.

Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the first of May.

An Order of Council is published whereby the *Dutch* have a Liberty to Tradewith *France*, notwithstanding the War.

Admiral *Leake* surpriz'd the French Squadron, under the Command of Admiral *Pointi*, before *Gibraltar*; took three French Men of War, destroy'd several others, and relieved the Place a second time;

1704
14 Mar

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1704. time; whereupon the French and Spaniards raised the Siege.

23 Mar The Lord Cuthbert was appointed

27 The Duke of Newcastle was made Lord Privy-Seal, in the room of the Duke of Bucks.

30 The Duke of Marlbro' went over to Holland, in order to open the Campaign.

5 Apr. Six Regiments of Foot raised this Spring.

12 A Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament.

8 The Earl of Montague created Marquis of Mathermar, and Duke of Montague.

10 Venice in Piedmont surrender'd to the French; as did Nice and Villa France about the same time.

23 Brigadier Frederick Hamilton, the Lord Windsor, the Lord Raby, and Brigadier Tidcombe made Major Generals; and Colonel Mordaunt, Colonel Blood and Colonel Stanhope Brigadier Generals.

29 The Queen and Prince set out for New Market, and on the 18th were magnificently entertain'd at Trinity College in Cambridge.

23 A Proclamation for a new Parliament to meet the 14th of June.

29 Dr. George Bull consecrated Bishop of St. David's.

2 May The Confederates in Portugal besieg'd Valencia d' Alcantara, and took it by Storm.

5 N. S. Leopold, Emperor of Germany, died, and was succeeded by the Emperor Joseph, his eldest Son.

12 The Duke of Marlbro' arrived at Rastadt, to confer with Prince Lewis of Baden, on the Operations of the Campaign.

16 The Portuguese besieg'd Abrunquerque, which surrender'd the 22d Inst. They also took the Town of Salvaterra, and then went into Quarters of Refreshment.

Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Forces in Ireland, under the Duke of Ormond.

1705.

The Duke of Marlbro' commanding upon the Moselle, the French invested Huy, which surrender'd the 11th of June.

The Grand Fleet, under the Command of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with a Body of Land Forces on Board, commanded by the Earl of Peterborough, set sail from England for the Coasts of Spain.

The Parliament met, and was prorog'd to the 6th of September.

The French having taken Possession of Liege, invested the Castle: Whereupon the Deputies of the States prevail'd with the Duke of Marlbro' to return from the Moselle. He left General D' Aubach at Trier, to secure the Magazines the English and Dutch had laid up there; but upon the approach of Marshal Villars, D' Aubach destroy'd the Magazines, and abandoned Trier, of which the French immediately took Possession. This put an End to all the Schemes that had been laid for attacking France on the side of the Moselle, where her Frontiers are but weak, and carried the Confederates back to Flanders, where they yearly throw away Thousands of brave Fellows against Stone Walls.

The Grand Fleet arrived at Lisbon.

The Earl of Sunderland sent Envoy Extraordinary to Vienna.

The Confederates retook the Town of Huy from the French.

The Duke of Marlbro' forced the French Lines near Tirlemont, and defeated a great Body of the Enemy's Troops; which Success was look'd upon as so Considerable, that a Thanksgiving was observ'd for

1705

for it in England, the 23d of *Aug.*

23 July

King Charles the III^d went on board the Confederate Fleet at Lisbon, and sailed to Gibraltar.

11 Aug

The Imperial General Herkville gave the Malecontents in Hungary a great Defeat.

16

There happen'd a sharp Engagement between the Imperialists and the French, at *Cassano in Italy*, where several Thousands were killed and wounded on each Side; and both Parties claim'd the Victory, and sung *Te Deum* for it.

18 N. S.

The Duke of Marlbro' being about to attack the French at *Overyffe*, the Deputies of the States oppos'd it, and refus'd to let the Dutch Troops engage, which the Duke highly resent'd; and *Monf. Buys*, the Pensionary of *Amsterdam*, who was sent to him to excuse the Conduct of their Deputies, found some Difficulty in reconciling him to the States.

22

King Charles the III^d, with the Grand Fleet, came before *Barcelona*, and the next Day the Confederate Forces landed, and were joined by great Numbers of Spaniards.

1 Sept.

A Pamphlet, called *The Memorial of the Church of England*, was presented at the *Old-Bailey*, and ordered to be burnt by the Hangman. The design of it was to shew, that the present Ministry were contriving the Destruction of the Church, and countenanced its greatest Enemies.

3

The Confederate Forces before *Barcelona* attack'd the Fort of *Montjuich*, which surrender'd the 6th; but the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt* was killed at the first Attack.

4 Oct. N. S.

Barcelona capitulated, and the whole Province of *Catalonia*, except *Rosier*, declared for King Charles the III^d.

William Fleming of *Ridale*, in Com. Cambr., Esq; created a Baron.

The Imperialists take *Haguenau*.

The Portuguese laid Siege to *Rodajox*, but were forced to raise it the 17th, by the Marshal de *Thesse*. The Earl of *Galway* had his Right Hand shot off in this Siege.

Wm. Cowper, Esq; made Lord Keeper, in the room of Sir *Nathan Wright*.

Dr. *Wm. Wake* consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*.

The new Parliament met, and being directed to chuse a Speaker they chose *John Smith*, Esq; who was approved by her Majesty the 27th; after which she made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she encourages them to continue the War till the Monarchy of *Spain* be restored to the House of *Austria*; for the faithless French King was not to be bound by any Treaty, till he was reduced: She also acquainted them, that the Parliament of *Scotland* had passed an Act, to impower her to appoint Commissioners to treat of an Union between the two Kingdoms, which she should speedily do, and recommended Union amongst themselves. She took Notice that some were so malicious to suggest the Church was in Danger under her Administration, which she resent'd very highly, and said, those who insinuated such things, were her and the Kingdom's Enemies; and that they would best show their Zeal to the Church, by joining heartily in prosecuting the War; she said she should support and countenance the Church, but would maintain the Toleration; and study to make her People safe and easy.

The Earl of *Sunderland* and Mr. *Stepney*, Envoys Extraordinary to the Court of *Vienna*, went with the Dutch Minister to *Tyrnau*, to mediate a Peace between the Emperor and the Hungarians.

1705

5 Oct.

N. S.

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1705
31 Oct.

The Lords addressed her Majesty, and concurred with her in carrying on the War, till the Spanish Monarchy was fix'd in the House of Austria: They admire her Majesty's Zeal for the Church of England, and express the greatest Detestation against those who should insinuate it was in Danger under her Government; and assure her Majesty, that they should Endeavour to Reconcile and Unite all her Subjects.

The House of Commons also, being now replenish'd with Low-Church Men, attended her Majesty with an Address to the same Effect.

King Stanislaus was crowned King of Poland.

12 Nov
N. S.

The Duke of Marlbro' arrived at Vienna, and was made Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia by the Emperor.

15 The Lord Haverham made a Speech in the House of Lords, complaining of the Imperialists not joining the Duke of Marlbro' on the Moselle, and of the Dutch refusing to Fight; and on the 22d, he moved to enquire into the Miscarriages of the last Campaign; but the Motion was rejected, and on the contrary both Houses Addressed her Majesty to Cultivate a good Understanding with the Dutch, and all the Allies.

19 The two Houses of Convocation disagree in framing an Address to her Majesty.

26 John Campbell, Duke of Argyle in Scotland, created Baron of Chatham, and Earl of Greenwich.

27 The Queen made a Speech to both Houses, acquainting them with the Successes of the Confederates in Catalonia, desiring they would enable her to prosecute the Advantages that had been gained on that side; whereupon the Commons vote 210000 l. for that Service.

Sir Cloudesty Shovell, with the Grand Fleet, arrived from Barcelona.

Colonel Nebot, with his Regiment of Horse, quitted King Philip's Service, and came over to King Charles.

Both Houses presented an Address to the Queen, with their Resolutions, That the Church of England was in a safe and flourishing Condition; and that whoever goes about to insinuate, that the Church is in Danger under her Majesty's Administration, is an Enemy to the Queen, the Church and the Kingdom; and desired her Majesty to punish the Authors of such Reports.

The Kingdom of Valencia declares for King Charles III.

Colonel Nebot takes Possession of Valencia.

Charles Casar, Esq; Member for Hertford sent to the Tower, for this Expression, *There is a Noble Lord, without whose Advice the Queen does nothing, who in the late Reign was known to keep constant Correspondence with St. Germain.*

A Proclamation issued for discovering the Author and Printer of the Memorial of the Church of England; whereupon the Printer David Edwards surrender'd himself, and charged Sir Humphry Blackworth with being the Author; but not being able to prove it, the matter dropp'd.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act, for granting an Aid to her Majesty by a Land Tax, for the Year 1706; and to an Act for repealing the Act of the 3d and 4th of Queen Anne, for securing the Kingdom of England against several Acts passed in Scotland; and to an Act for Naturalizing the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Issue of her Body.

The

1705
10 Dec. The Duke of Marlbro^o arrives in England, with the Duke of Shrotonbury, the Earl of Sunderland, &c. and on the 7th of January the House of Commons resolved to return the Duke of Marlbro^o their Thanks, for the great Services he had perform'd the last Campaign, and for his prudent Negotiations with the Allies.

21 Queen Katherine, Dowager to King Charles II of England, and Sister to the present King of Portugal, died.

Jan. N. S. The Castle of Nice surrender'd to the French.

10 Feb. The Earl of Peterborough relieves Valencia, that was besieg'd by the Spaniards under the Command of the Count de las Torres.

12 The Swedes under General Reinshild, gave the Polish and Muscovite Troops an entire Defeat, near Stravinsk in Great Poland.

16 The Royal Assent was given to an Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the service of the Year 1706; an Act for continuing an additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cynders, and additional Duties of Excise, and for settling and establishing a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for payment of Annuities to be sold, for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1706, and other uses therein mention'd; and to fifteen private Acts.

25 The Controversies between the Upper and Lower House of Convocation, concerning the Right of Adjournment, continuing; her Majesty sent a Letter to the Archbishop to prorogue them. In this Letter the Queen says, she is resolved to maintain her Supremacy, and the Subordination of Presbyters to Bishops.

Letters Patents were granted for the raising 250000 l. by way of Loan, to be sent to Prince Eugene, to Enable him to Relieve the Duke of Savoy; and her Majesty had a little before sent him 200000 Crowns for that Service.

The Queen came to the House, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for laying further Duties on Low Wines, and for preventing the Damage to her Majesty's Revenue, by Importation of Foreign cut Whale Bone, and for making some Provisions as to the Stamp Duties, and the Duties on Births, Burials and Marriages, and the Salt Duties, and touching Million Lottery Tickets, and for enabling her Majesty to dispose the Effects of William Kidd, a notorious Pyrate, to the use of Greenwich Hospital, and for appropriating the publick Moneys granted in this Session of Parliament; an Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line; an Act for the better enabling the Master, Wardens and Assistants of Trinity-House to rebuild the Light House on the Edy Stone Rock; an Act for the better ordering and governing the Watermen and Lightermen upon the River of Thames; an Act for the better collecting Charity Money on Briefs, by Letters Patents, and preventing Abuses in relation to such Charities; an Act for the Encrease and better Preservation of Salmon, and other Fish in the Rivers within the Counties of Southampton and Wilts; an Act to empower the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, to issue out of the Monies arising by the Coinage Duty, any Sum not exceeding five hundred Pounds over and above the Sum of three thousand Pounds yearly.

1705

26 Feb.

19 Mar

1705
March

yearly, for the uses of the Mint ; an Act for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen, and for the better and speedier Manning her Majesty's Fleet ; An Act to prevent Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts ; an Act for the Amendment of the Law, and better Advancement of Justice ; and to a great Number of private Acts.

After which her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, thanking them for securing the Protestant Succession, and the Advances they had made towards an Union of the

two Kingdoms, and the steps they had taken towards the Amendment of the Law, and commends them for that Unanimity and Zeal they had shewn through the whole Sessions. Then the Lord Keeper prorogued the Parliament to the 21st of May.

Mr. Stephens, Rector of Sutton in Surrey, being carried before a Secretary of State, for reflecting on the Duke of Marlbro's Conduct last Campaign, begg'd Pardon, and published a Recantation.

1706.

25 Mar

A Proclamation issued for putting in Execution the Act for the encouraging and increase of Seamen, and the speedier Manning the Fleet.

3 Apr.
N. S.

The French and Spaniards, commanded by King Philip and Marshal de Theffe, lay Siege to Barcelona.

10

The Duke of Marlbro' embark'd for Holland, to open the Campaign on that side.

11

A Proclamation for putting the Laws in Execution against those who endeavour to reconcile her Majesty's Subjects to the Church of Rome.

14

Alcantara surrender'd to the Portuguese.

16

The Lords Commissioners of the respective Kingdoms of England and Scotland met the first time, for treating of an Union ; and the Lord Keeper Cowper opened the Conferences, with a Speech on the part of the English Commissioners, which was answered by the Earl of Seafeld, Lord Chancellor of Scotland.

19

The French under the Duke of Vendosme, defeated the Imperialists at Calcinato in Italy.

20

The Earl of Galway published a Declaration, inviting the Spaniards

to come over to King Charles III.

The Venetian Ambassador made his publick Entry into London, and was admitted to his Audience the 25th ; as was the Morocco Ambassador two Days after.

Five new English Regiments were raised, commanded by the Lord Lovelace, the Lord Tunbridge, Colonel Stanwix, Colonel Townshend and Sir Roger Bradshaw.

The Duke of Queensbury made High Commissioner in Scotland.

A Suspension of Arms agreed on between the Emperor and the Hungarians.

The Earl of Peterborough and Sir John Leake relieved Barcelona ; the French Fleet having advice of the approach of the English, retired the Night before.

The French raised the Siege of Barcelona, leaving behind them 106 Brass Cannon, 23 Mortars, and prodigious Quantities of Ammunition and Provision.

The same Morning about Nine a Clock there happen'd almost a total Eclipse of the Sun.

Marshal Villars besieged Haguenau, and took it.

Being Sunday, the Duke of Marlbro' obtain'd a compleat Victory over the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal

1706 May	Marshall Villeroy, at Ramillies; several Thousands of the Enemy were kill'd, and six thousand taken, with great part of their Artillery and Baggage. The loss on the part of the Confederates was very inconsiderable.	The Marquis <i>das Minas</i> and the Earl of <i>Galway</i> took Possession of <i>Madrid</i> , and the 27th King <i>Charles</i> the III ^d was proclaim'd in that City; whereupon <i>Toledo</i> and several other Towns made their Submission.	1706 24 Jun
13	The Confederates took Possession of <i>Louvain</i> ; and in about the space of ten Days, <i>Brussels</i> , <i>Mechlin</i> , <i>Ghent</i> , <i>Oudenarde</i> , <i>Bruges</i> , <i>Antwerp</i> , and several other considerable Places in <i>Flanders</i> and <i>Brabant</i> , made their Submission, and acknowledg'd King <i>Charles</i> III for their Sovereign.	This Day being appointed for a Thanksgiving, the Queen went in great State to <i>St. Pauls</i> . Sir <i>Wm. Halford</i> of <i>Welham</i> , in Com. <i>Leic. Knt.</i> created a <i>Bart.</i>	27
21	A Proclamation issued for a Thanksgiving to be observed the 27th of <i>June</i> , for the Victory at <i>Ramillies</i> , the Reduction of the <i>Spanish Netherlands</i> , and the Success of the Allies in <i>Catalonia</i> .	The Confederate Generals at <i>Madrid</i> send Expresses to King <i>Charles</i> III, to hasten his March to his Capital City, and join them with all the Forces he could assemble; but <i>Aragon</i> declaring for him, he marched to <i>Saragossa</i> , and trifled away so much time there, that King <i>Philip</i> drew an Army together, superiour to that of the Allies.	29
6 May	An Order of Council was made the same Day, for opening a Trade with that part of the <i>Spanish Netherlands</i> that had acknowledged King <i>Charles</i> III.	Prince <i>Eugene</i> pass'd the <i>Adige</i> , and the 17th he pass'd the <i>Po</i> , in order to relieve <i>Turin</i> . The Castle of <i>Asti</i> in <i>Piedmont</i> surrender'd to the French.	6 July
23	<i>Turin</i> was invested by the French, and the 3d of <i>June</i> the Trenches were opened.	Mr. <i>Methuen</i> , the English Ambassador in <i>Portugal</i> , died.	13
24	The Duke of <i>Marlbro'</i> was invested in the Principality of <i>Mindelheim</i> .	The Articles of Union between <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> were signed by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, and the next Day presented to the Queen.	22
26	<i>Ciudad Rodrigo</i> on the Frontiers of <i>Spain</i> surrender'd to the Portuguese.	The Duke of <i>Marlbro'</i> laid Siege to <i>Menin</i> , which surrender'd the 22d Instant.	4 Aug.
27	The Portuguese hearing that the Siege of <i>Barcelona</i> was raised, take a Resolution of marching directly to <i>Madrid</i> ; whereupon King <i>Philip</i> retir'd to the Confines of <i>France</i> with his Court.	The French took the Counterscarpe of the Citadel of <i>Turin</i> . King <i>Philip's</i> Troops took Possession of <i>Madrid</i> again; and <i>Toledo</i> , <i>Salamanca</i> and the other Towns in <i>Castile</i> declare for him.	5 N. S.
June	The Army of the Allies arrived at <i>Salamanca</i> .	King <i>Charles</i> , and the Earl of <i>Peterborough</i> , with six or seven Regiments, joined the Marquis <i>das Minas</i> and the Earl of <i>Galway</i> at <i>Gundalaxara</i> .	8
10	The Earl of <i>Derby</i> made Chancellor of the Dutchy of <i>Lancaster</i> .	Sir <i>John Leak</i> took <i>Alicant</i> by Storm, and the Castle surrender'd.	
13	<i>Carthage</i> in <i>Spain</i> surrender'd to the Allies.		
20	<i>Ossend</i> in <i>Flanders</i> was invested by the Allies, and surrender'd the 6th of <i>July</i> .		

1706 Prince Eugene joined the Duke of Savoy.

28. Au. 30 The Duke of Marlbro' caused Dendermond to be invested, which surrender'd the 5th of September.

5 Sept. The King of Sweden invaded Saxony.

7 The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene attack'd the French in their Intrenchments before Turin, and obtained a compleat Victory; and the Duke of Savoy entered in Triumph the same Day into his Capital City, which was reduced to the greatest Extremity, having endured a four Months Siege. In this Engagement the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Marfin were wounded, and the Marshal mortally. The Allies took 150 pieces of Cannon, 50 Mortars, 7000 Prisoners, and all the Tents, Baggage, Ammunition and Provision belonging to the French Army; and this with very little Loss on the part of the Allies.

9 The Prince of Hesse defeated by the Count Medavi in the Mansuan.

The Confederates being unable to subsist any longer about Madrid, decamp'd and passed the Tago, and retired into Valencia.

14 Sir John Leake sailed to Majorca, which submitted to King Charles, as Ivica did the 9th.

16 The Confederates invested Aeth in Flanders, and the Garrison surrender'd Prisoners of War the 4th of October.

17 The Portuguese retook Salamanca.

24 The City, and the greatest Part of the Dutchy of Milan, submit to the Imperialists; and on the 26th, the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene made their Entry into that City.

Peace concluded between the King of Sweden and Poland, whereby King Augustus stipulates to renounce the Crown of Poland.

George Augustus, Electoral Prince of Hannover, created Baron of Tewksbury, Viscount Northallerton, Earl of Milford Haven, and Marquis and Duke of Cambridge.

The Parliament of Scotland met; and the ratifying the Articles of Union, agreed upon by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, was very warmly debated; Addresses came from several Counties against it; and Tumults were raised in Edinburgh, and at Dumfries the Articles were publicly burnt; but notwithstanding all the Opposition that was made, the Articles of Union were ratified by the Scots Parliament, on the 16th of January, Yeas 110, Nays 69.

The Duke of Bavaria sent a Letter to the Duke of Marlbro', and another to the States General, proposing a Treaty of Peace between the Confederates and France; but the Allies refused to enter into any Conferences on that Subject, unless the French King offered satisfactory Preliminaries to be the Foundation of a Treaty.

The Troops that were designed for a Descent in France having been detained upon the Coast of England some Months by contrary Winds, that Enterprize was laid aside; and the Earl of Rivers sailed with them to the River of Lisbon, to Reinforce the Portuguese, where they arrived at this time: the Troops having been on board six Months suffered incredible hardships.

Prince Eugene is made Governor of the Dutchy of Milan.

Carthagea retaken from the Allies.

The Lord Wharton made Justice in Eyre, South of Trent.

The Earl of Sunderland made Secretary of State in the room of Sir Charles Hedges.

Don

1706
11 Dec. Don Pedro, King of Portugal, died in the 38th Year of his Age, and was succeeded by his eldest Son Don Juan the IVth.

3 The Parliament of England met, and the Queen made a Speech to both Houses, and desired Supplies to enable her to improve every where the Advantages that had been gained the last successful Campaign: She acquainted them with the Conclusion of the Treaty of Union, and that the Ratification of it was now before the Parliament of Scotland; and concluded with desiring them to give Dispatch to the publick Affairs.

4 The Lords address'd her Majesty, and congratulated her on the Victories of Ramillies and Turin; and declared their Satisfaction, that she had refused to enter upon a Treaty of Peace but in Conjunction with all her Allies; and assure her, they should do all that was in their Power to improve the Advantages that had been gain'd this Campaign. They thankfully acknowledg'd their universal Happiness under her Majesty's just and mild Government, and admire her Wisdom and Goodness in her Royal Endeavours to compleat the Union of the two Kingdoms, and with her Majesty a long and happy Reign, that she may see the fruits of her pious Labours.

14 Nov. The Commons also address'd her Majesty, and congratulated her upon the Victory obtain'd by the Arms of the Allies at Ramillies, under the Command of the Duke of Marlbro'; and assured her, that no specious pretences of Peace should divert them from enabling her Majesty in all Places to improve the Advantages of this successful Campaign; and said, That the Experiences they had of the good Management and Application of the publick Aids, was an

Encouragement to give such speedy and effectual Supplies as might establish the Balance of Europe, by a lasting Peace; and they thank'd her Majesty for promoting the Union between the two Kingdoms.

A Committee of the Commons attended the Duke of Marlbro' with the Thanks of that House, for his eminent Service this Campaign; and on the 5th the Lord Keeper in the Name of the Peers returned the Duke the Thanks of that House.

7 Both Houses of Convocation address'd her Majesty, and congratulated her on the wonderful Successes of this Campaign.

14 Henry Grey, Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, and Earl of Kent, created Viscount Goderick, Earl of Harold and Marquis of Kent.

16 The Lords address'd the Queen to settle the Honours of the Duke of Marlbro' on his Posterity by Act of Parliament.

19 The Colours and Standards taken at the Battle of Ramillies were put up in Guildhall, by her Majesty's Order; and the same Day the Dukes of Marlbro', Ormond, &c. were entertain'd in the City.

21 The Queen gave the Royal Assent to an Act, for granting an Aid to her Majesty by a Land Tax, to be raised in the Year 1707; an Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1707; an Act for settling the Honours and Dignities of John Duke of Marlbro' upon his Posterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of Woodstock and House of Blenheim to go along with the said Honours; and to one private Act.

After which the Queen thank'd them for the particular Notice they

1706
Dec.

had taken of the Duke of Marlbro's Services, and for the more than usual dispatch of the Bills of Supply: which had been carried through both Houses in about a Fortnights time.

29 Dec.

Robert Earl of Lindsey, Great Chamberlain of England, was created Marquis of Lindsey in the County of Lincoln; Evelyn Earl of Kingston, Marquis of Doncaster in the County of Dorset; Thomas Lord Wharton, Viscount Winchendon in the County of Bucks, and Earl of Wharton in the County of Westmorland; John Lord Poulet of Hinton St. George, Viscount Hinton St. George in the County of Somerset, and Earl of Poulet; Sidney Lord Godolphin, Lord Treasurer, Viscount Rialton, and Earl of Godolphin in the County of Cornwall; Hugh Lord Cholmondeley, Viscount Malpas, and Earl of Cholmondeley in the County of Chester; Henry Lord Walden, Son and Heir of the Earl of Suffolk, Baron of Cheshamford in the County of Essex, and Earl of Bindon in the County of Dorset; the Lord Keeper Cowper was created Lord Cowper, and Baron of Wingham in the County of Kent; and Sir Thomas Pelham was made Lord Pelham, and Baron of Loughton in the County of Suffolk.

31

This Day being appointed to be observed as a Thanksgiving for the Success of the last Campaign, the Queen went in great state to St. Paul's, where the Bishop of Salisbury preached before her.

4 Jan.

Prince Lewis of Baden died, a General esteem'd equal to any of his Contemporaries, and was only unfortunate in Commanding the Army of the Empire.

8

The Commons Addressed her Majesty, that she would at her own Expence erect Bleinheim House as a Monument of the Glorious Actions

of the Duke of Marlbro; and they would make some Provision for the more honourable Support of his Dignity in his Posterity; whereupon her Majesty desired that the Pension of Five Thousand Pounds per Annum might be settled as the Honour and Manor of Woodstock were.

The Act for ratifying the Articles of Union pass'd in Scotland.

The Earl of Rivers not being able to prevail with the Portuguese to march to Madrid, and they requiring that he should be under the Command of their Generals if he continued with his Forces on that side, which was not agreeable to the Orders he brought from England, he Embark'd his Troops again and sail'd with Sir Cloudesley Shovell to Alicant, in order to join the Earl of Galway and the Marquis das Minas.

The Lord Cutts died at Dublin. He had been made one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, and sent thither out of the way of Action, which broke his Heart.

The Queen gave the Royal Assent to an Act for settling on John Duke of Marlbro' and his Posterity a Pension of 5000*l.* per Annum, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like manner as his Honours and Dignities and the Honour and Manor of Woodstock and House of Bleinheim are already settled.

After which her Majesty made a Speech, acquainting them, that the Articles of Union were ratify'd with some Alterations by the Parliament of Scotland, and said she had ordered the Articles with the Act and Ratification to be laid before them, and hoped it would meet with their Approbation. And as it had been agreed to give them an Equivalent for what they should pay towards the Debts

1706
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18 Jan
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of

1706
Jan.

of England, she desired the Commons to provide that Money. She said she looked upon the Advantages that would accrue from the Union to be very apparent, and should look upon it as a particular Happiness if it could be perfected in her Reign.

2 Feb.

The Truce between the Imperialists and the French Governor of the Castle of Milan being expired, Hostilities begun again, and the Town and Castle fired upon one another.

6

Modena surrendered to the Imperialists.

8

Sir Cloudsley Shovel with the Land Forces commanded by the Earl of Rivers arrived at Alicante, but the Troops being put on Shoar, the Earl of Rivers and the Earl of Essex returned to England.

13

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for securing the Church of England as by Law Established.

27

A Proclamation for observing a Fast the 9th of April for the Success of the War.

6 Mar.

The Bill for ratifying the Articles of Union, received the Royal Assent. There were great Debates in both Houses before it passed, and several Protests were entered in the House of Lords.

I. Because the Sum of 48000 l. to be charged on the Kingdom of Scotland, when England should pay Four Shillings in the Pound, was not a due proportion. II. There was no Necessity for raising the Sum of 400000 l. for the Scots by way of Equivalent. III. They did not approve the method of Electing Peers to sit in the House of Lords, and they thought the making so great an Alteration in the Constitution dangerous.

The Lord North and Grey offered a Rider to be added to the Bill for an Union, viz. That it might not extend to an Approbation or Ac-

knowledge of the Truth of the Presbyterian way of Worship, or allowing the Religion of the Church of Scotland to be what it is styled, *The true Protestant Religion*. But this Clause was rejected.

Upon the passing the Bill for ratifying the Union, the Queen made a Speech expressing her great Satisfaction in accomplishing a Work of such Importance, and of so great difficulty to effect, and said, she desired and expected from all her Subjects, that they should henceforth Act with all possible kindness and respect for one another.

Besides the Act of Union, the Royal Assent was given to an Act for repealing a Clause in an Act intituled an Act for the better apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing Felons that commit Burglaries, House-breaking, or Robberies in Shops, Ware-houses, Coach-houses or Stables, or that steal Horses; an Act for rendering more effectual an Act passed in the First Year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act for the better preventing escapes out of the *Queen's Bench* and *Fleet* Prisons; an Act for the enlarging the passage leading to *New-Palace Yard*; thro' the *Gate-house Westminster*; an Act for continuing the Duties upon Houses, to secure a Yearly Fund for Circulating *Exchequer Bills*, whereby a Sum not exceeding Fifteen Hundred Thousand Pounds is intended to be raised for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's occasions; an Act for the better preservation of the Game; an Act for the better Recruiting her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines, for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seven; an Act to repeal all the Laws prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Lace made with Thread; an Act

1706
Mar 6

1706
March
6

for Intollment of Bargains and Sales within the West Riding of the County of York, in the Register Office there lately provided, and for making the said Register more effectual; an Act for continuing the Duties on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, and the Duties payable by Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen, and part of the Duties on Stamp Vellum, Parchment and Paper, and the late Duties on Sweets, and the one third subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and for settling and establishing a Fund thereby, and by the Application of certain Overplus Monies and otherwise, for payment of Annuities, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seven, and other Uses therein expressed; an Act for the better encouragement of the Royal Lustring Company; an Act to explain and amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for preventing Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts; an Act for discharging small Livings from their first Fruits and Tenths, and all Accrues thereof; an Act for making the Acts more effectual for appropriating the Forfeited Improvements in Ireland, for the building of Churches and augmenting poor Vicarages there; an Act for continuing several Subsidies, Impositions and Duties, and for making Provisions therein mentioned, to raise Money by way of Loan for the Service of the War, and other her Majesty's ne-

cessary and important occasions; and for ascertaining the Wine Measure; an Act for ease of her Majesty's Subjects, in relation to the Duties upon Salt, and for making the like allowances upon the Exportation of White Herrings, Flesh, Oatmeal, and Grain called Beer *alias* Bigg, as are to be made upon Exportation of the like from Scotland; an Act for the better securing her Majesty's purchase of Cotton House in Westminster; an Act for the encouraging the discovery and apprehending of House breakers; an Act for the continuance of the Laws for the punishment of Vagrants, and for making such Laws more effectual; an Act for continuing the Laws therein mentioned relating to the Poor, and to the buying and selling of Cattle in Smithfield, and for suppressing of Piracy: and to several private Acts.

Both Houses attended her Majesty with an Address of Congratulation upon the Union.

A Treaty was concluded between Prince Eugene on the part of the Imperialists, and Prince Vaudemont on the part of France, whereby it was agreed that the French should Evacuate Final, the Castle of Milan, Mirandola, Mantua, Sabionetta, Cremona, and all the other places the French were possessed of in Italy; and that they should be permitted to march out with their Arms and the usual Marks of Honour, and ten Pieces of Canon and 24 Field Pieces, and be conducted to Suza.

1707.

27 May

A Proclamation for a Thanksgiving to be observed the first of May, for the perfecting the Union between England and Scotland.

The Queen sends a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, declaring her Resentment at the Proceedings of the lower House of Convocation.

The

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March
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1 Apr

1 May

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March
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1707

17 Apr

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The Earl of Pembroke made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Queen made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she returned them thanks for the Zeal they had shewn for her Service; and especially for the accomplishing the Union of the two Kingdoms, and acquainted them, that she intended that the present Members of the Parliament of England should be Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain, on the part of England. Then the Lord Keeper prorogued the Parliament to the 30th Instant.

25
N. S.

The French and Spaniards under the Command of the Duke of Berwick, entirely defeated the Confederates commanded by the Marquis das Minas and the Earl of Galway, at *Almanza*. The Portuguese Horse abandoned the Foot at the first Charge, and the whole Body were cut to Pieces or made Prisoners; but the Horse with their two Generals made a timely Retreat to *Catalonia*, leaving the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon* to the Enemy's Mercy.

28

Sir *Simon Harcourt* was made Attorney-General in the room of Sir *Edward Northey*, and Sir *James Montague* was made Solicitor General.

29

A Proclamation issued declaring that the Members of the present Parliament of England should be Members of the first Parliament of Great Britain, on the part of England.

30

The Duke of *Marlbro'* had an Interview with the King of *Sweden* in *Saxony*, in order to pacify the Northern Troubles which might have had an ill Influence on the Confederacy.

1 May

Being the Day appointed for a Thanksgiving for the Union, the Queen went to *St. Pauls* in great

State, and the Bishop of *Oxford* preached before her.

The Lord Keeper *Cowper* was made Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

The Brigadiers *How*, *Brudnel*, *Mordant*, *Farrington*, and *Shrimpton* were made Majors General. Colonels *Sherrington*, *Davenport*, *Pulvrey*, *Villars*, *Kellum*, *Crowther*, and *Ogilby* were made Brigadiers General.

James Duke of Montrosse, *James Earl of Seafeld*, *John Earl of Mar*, and *Hugh Earl of London*, Scots Noblemen, Sworn of the Privy-Council of Great Britain.

Valencia, *Saragossa*, *Requena*, *Xativa*, and *Alcyra* were reduced by King *Philip*, immediately after the Battle of *Almanza*, the Allies not being able to protect them. *Valencia* and *Aragon* were obliged to pay large Sums by way of Punishment for their Revolt, they were deprived of their Ancient Privileges, and suffered all the Barbarities and Insults that a provoked Prince could inflict on a People that had attempted to dethrone him.

Marshal *Villars* forced the Lines of *Buhl*, possessed himself of *Rastadt*, and afterwards laid *Swabia*, *Franconia*, the Electorate of *Mentz*, the Landgraviate of *Darmstadt*, the Palatinate, and several other parts of *Germany*, under Contribution.

A Proclamation for the meeting of the first Parliament of Great Britain, on the 23d of October.

Dr. *William Sherlock* Dean of *St. Pauls*, and Master of the Temple, died in the 67th Year of his Age.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Bishop of *Exeter*, translated to *Winchester* on the Death of Bishop *Mew*.

The Earl of *Essex* made Constable of the Tower of London.

The

1707

May

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5 June

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1707
27 June

The Low Church Party carrying all before them, the Lieutenantcy of London, the Commissions of the Peace, &c. were altered in their favour there and all over England. John Lord Bishop of Norwich translated to Ely, on the Death of Doctor Patrick.

Sir Henry Furness of Wildersher, in Com. Lanc. created a Baronet.

Count Tann entered the Kingdom of Naples, with an Army of Fifteen Thousand Germans, without opposition.

28 Sir Francis Dashwood of West Wicomb, in Com. Bucks, created a Baronet.

1 July Prince George of Denmark took the Oaths as Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. and appointed Sir David Mitchell, George Churchill, Esq; R. Walpole, Esq; and Sir Stafford Fairborne to be of his Council.

6 The City of Naples submits to King Charles, and the next day the Imperialists took possession of it.

10 The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, by the assistance of Admiral Shovel, and the Confederate Fleet, passed the Var with an Army of 40000 Men, and beat the French from their Intrenchments on that River; whereby they opened themselves a passage through Provence to Thoulon.

11 The Poles declare the Throne vacant, and publish the *Inter-regnum*.

16 The Castles of Naples capitulated, and agreed to surrender to the Imperialists.

18 William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Steward of the Household, died; and was succeeded in his Honours and Estate, and also in the Post of Lord High Steward, by his eldest Son William Cavendish Marquis of Harrington.

The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene came before Thoulon.

Proclamation declaring what Ensigns and Colours should be worn by Merchant Ships.

Nicholas Williams of Edinsford in Com. Carm. Esquire, created a Baronet.

The Confederates before Thoulon attacked the Hill of St. Katherine's, which was fortified by the French, and took it.

King Charles the 3d was proclaimed in Naples.

The Confederates begun to fire from their Batteries against the Forts about Thoulon, and on the Men of War in the Harbour.

The French retook the Hill of St. Katherine's from the Confederates before Thoulon, and the Prince of Saxe Gotha was killed in the Action.

The Allies took Fort Lewis.

The Duke of Savoy finding the taking of Thoulon impracticable, the French having assembled an Army of Forty Thousand Men within the Lines that defended the Place, he caused the Town to be Bombarded, and this Day retired from before it, repassed the Var the first of September, and the Col de Tende the fourth, without being attacked by the French in his Retreat.

The Artillery was imbarqu'd on Board the Confederate Fleet.

The Duke of Orleans invested Lerida and took it by Storm the 30th, the Garrison retiring to the Castle,

Prince Eugene invested Suza, which surrendered the 4th of October.

Count Tann took Gueta by Storm, and in it the Duke de Escalona Viceroy of Naples for King Philip, and all the Nobility in that Interest, whereby the Kingdom of Naples,

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26 June
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30 July

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7 Aug.

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10 Sept

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10 Feb

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26th Nov
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1 Octob
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Naples was entirely reduced to the Obedience of King Charles.

The Duke of Marlborough left the Army, which soon after dispersed and went into Winter Quarters, there having been neither Siege or Battle, or any considerable Action this Campaign in Flanders.

An English Fleet of Merchant Men and Transports bound for Lisbon, were attacked by the Breft and Dunkirk Squadrons off the Lizard; and three Men of War, part of the English Convoy, with several Merchant Ships weretaken, the Devonshire Man of War was blown up, the Royal Oak was boarded by the French, but cleared her Decks and got safe to Ireland.

The Marquis de Bay took Civildad Rodrigo from the Portuguese by Storm.

Admiral Shovell with the Confederate Fleet from the Mediterranean, as he was coming home, apprehended himself near the Rocks of Scilly about Noon, and the Weather being hazy he brought to and lay by till Evening, when he made a Signal for Sailing: what induced him to be more cautious in the Day than in the Night is not known; but the Fleet had not been long under Sail before his own Ship the Association with the Eagle and Romney were dashed to pieces upon the Rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks, and all their Men lost; the Firebrand was also cast away and but twenty four of her Men saved. Admiral Bing perceiving the Misfortune altered his Course, whereby he preserved himself and the rest of the Fleet which steered after him.

The first Parliament of Great Britain met, and the Commons being directed to chuse a Speaker the Choice fell upon Mr. Smith Speaker of the late House of Commons of England, who was

approved by her Majesty on the 30th, and then the House Adjourned to November the 6th by her Majesty's Directions.

The King of Prussia was declared Sovereign of Neuchâtel, which had been long contended for by thirteen Potent Competitors who had engaged most of the Princes of Europe in the Dispute.

Major-General Cadogan appointed Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General. The Earl of Galway appointed Ambassador extraordinary to Portugal.

The Queen made a Speech to the British Parliament, wherein she told them, that nothing was so immediately material as to convince as soon as possible both Friends and Enemies, that the Uniting their Interests had not only improved their Abilities but their Resolutions; also to prosecute this just and Necessary War; she desired therefore Supplies for the next Campaign, and that they would frame such Laws as might render the Union of the two Kingdoms more entire and compleat, and said she should not be wanting to extinguish by all proper means the least occasions of Jealousie, that either the Civil or Religious Rights of any part of this her united Kingdom could suffer by the consequence of this Union.

The Commons Addressed her Majesty, and assured her, they should Embrace all Opportunities of confirming and improving the Advantages of the Union, and were resolved to exert the united Strength of the Island, so as to make it a Terror to her Majesty's Enemies; and that tho' her great designs had not had all the desired Effects last Campaign, that should not discourage them from making

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3 Nov.

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12 Nov

making their utmost Efforts for recovering the whole *Spanish* Monarchy.

The Lord Viscount Townshend made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the Duke of Devon.

The Castle of *Lerida* surrender'd upon honourable Terms.

13

A Proclamation issued for a General Fast to be observed for the Success of the Arms of the Allies, the 14th of *January*.

28

Elias Marion, *John Aude*, and *Nicholas Facio*, French Refugees pretending to be Prophets, were convicted as Impostors, and Disturbers of the publick Peace.

19

Great Debates arose in Parliament about the Mismanagements of the last Campaign, and the Deficiencies of Troops at the Battle of *Almanza*.

27

As also concerning the Losses the Merchants had sustained for want of sufficient Convoys.

Sir Thomas Hardy Commodore of a Squadron charged with Neglect of his Duty, but acquitted.

The Commons resolved to raise this Year for the Service of the War, near the Sum of six Millions.

5 Dec.

Eduard Goodere of *Burhope*, in Com. Heref. Esq; created a Bart.

18

Mr. Apgill a Member of the Commons expelled for publishing a Book endeavouring to shew that a Man might be translated to Eternal Life, without passing thro' Death; and his Book burnt by the Hangman.

19

Upon the Debates in the House of Lords concerning the Affairs of *Spain*, the Lord *Peterborough's* Conduct was highly applauded.

23

Both Houses addressed her Majesty, and offered it as their unanimous Opinion that no Peace could be honourable or safe if *Spain*, the *West-Indies*, or any Part of the *Spanish* Monarchy were suf-

fered to remain under the Power of the House of *Bourbon*; but desired that her Majesty would make the most pressing Instances with the Emperor and the Allies, to second her Majesty's vigorous Efforts in the Prosecution of the War.

Mr. William Gregg, an Under Secretary in *Mr. Secretary Harley's* Office, was committed for corresponding with *France*. He was try'd at the *Old Bailey* the 19th of *January*, and condemn'd for High Treason; and great tampering was used to persuade him to accuse his Master *Mr. Secretary Harley* of the same Crime; but he acquitted him at his Execution at *Tyburn*, which was on the 28th of *April*, 1708.

Major General *Palmer* appointed Envoy extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Dr. Charles Trimnell made Bishop of *Norwich*, *Dr. Offspring Blackall* Bishop of *Exeter*, and *Sir William Daws* Bishop of *Chester*.

His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral made the following Promotion of Sea Officers, viz. *Sir John Leake* Admiral of the White Squadron, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet, *Sir George Byng* Admiral of the Blue, *Sir John Jennings* Vice Admiral of the Red, *Sir John Norris* Vice Admiral of the White, the Lord *Dursley* Vice Admiral of the Blue, *Sir Edward Whitacre* Rear Admiral of the Red, and *John Baker*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White.

The Commons resolved that of 2939 *English* Forces provided for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, there were but 8660 there at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*; but it being represented to them (how truly I can't determine) that this Deficiency was occasion'd chiefly by Death, Sicknes, and other unavoidable Accidents, the Matter was dropped for the present.

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18 Jan

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18 Jan

A Proclamation issued for the Encouragement of Seamen and Landmen, to enter themselves on Board her Majesty's Ships of War.

25

At the Instance of the Commons a Proclamation issued for putting in Execution the Act of 5 Anne for the more effectual recruiting her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines.

11 Feb

Mr. Harley finding himself struck at in the Examinations of his Servant Gregg, and the Lords in an Address to the Queen declaring that Papers of a secret Nature were too much exposed in the Secretaries Office, thought fit to resign his Office of Secretary of State, which was given to Henry Boyle, Esq; and the next Day Sir Thomas Mansel Comptroller of the Household, Sir Simon Harcourt Attorney General, and Mr. St. John Secretary of War, also resigned their Places.

27

The Government having Intelligence of an extraordinary Armament at Dunkirk; and looking upon it to be designed against Great Britain, a Fleet was mann'd out under the Command of Sir George Byng, who this Day came before Dunkirk.

5 Mar

Advice being brought that the Chevalier St. George was come to Dunkirk, and Preparations were making to invade her Majesty's Dominions, both Houses addressed her Majesty, desiring her to take care of her Royal Person, and promising to stand by her with their Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance of her undoubted Right and Title against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all her Enemies.

6

Sir George Byng having been driven from his Station before Dunkirk into the Downs by stress of Weather, the French Fleet com-

manded by Mr. Fourben, with the Chevalier, and twelve Battalions of Land Forces, set sail; but were detained at Newport Pitt; by contrary Winds till the 8th, when they set sail again for Edinburgh.

A Proclamation issued declaring the Pretender and his Adherents Traytors, and for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and other disaffected Persons.

Sir George Byng returned with the English Fleet towards Dunkirk, and received Advice from Major General Cadogan that the French were sailed Northward the Night before; whereupon he set sail after them, having first detach'd Admiral Baker with a Squadron to Ostend, to convoy over ten Battalions to England, which General Cadogan had embark'd there.

Late at Night Sir George Byng arrived at Edinburgh Frith, whether the French came but the Day before; and firing a Gun for the Fleet to come to an Anchor, the Enemy were alarmed, and the next Morning he discovered them standing out to Sea, and gave them chase.

Sir George Byng took one of the Enemies Men of War called the Salisbury, on Board of which was the Lord Griffin, the Lord Clermont, Mr. Middleton, the Marquis de Levi a French Lieutenant General, and several other French and Irish Officers, with five Companies of French Soldiers. Sir George chased the rest of the Fleet to the Northward, till he lost sight of them, and then returned to Edinburgh Frith the 15th.

The Lords and Commons separately addressed her Majesty, and represented that the considerable Number of Troops the Enemy employed in this Expedition must proceed from an Invitation from hence; and hoped her Majesty

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13 Mar

jeſty would have a juſt Detestation of thoſe Perſons who at the time of this helliſh Attempt would leſſen the Eſteem her Maſteſty had of thoſe Perſons, who had ſo eminently and in ſo diſtinguiſhing a Manner commanded her Armies, and managed her Treafure to the Glory of her Maſteſty abroad, and the entire Satisfaction of her People at home.

17

A Proclamation requiring all Officers and Soldiers to obſerve a ſtrict Diſcipline, and for Payment of their Quarters.

22

A Proclamation for apprehending *James Ogilvy*, and others, the Pretender's Adherents.

Acts passed the first Session of the first Parliament, after the Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Maſteſty to be raiſed by a Land Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eight; an Act for repealing and declaring the Determination of two Acts paſſed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, the one intituled an Act for the Security of the Kingdom, the other Act anent Peace and War; an Act for the better ſecuring the Duties of *East-India* Goods; an Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eight; an Act for raiſing a further Supply to her Maſteſty, for the Service of the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eight, and other Uſes, by Sale of Annuities charged on a Fund not exceeding forty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, to ariſe by appropriating ſeveral Surpluſſes; and by granting further Terms in the Duties on Low Wines,

and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, the Stamp Duties, the one third Subſidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the Branches of Excise, and by making other Provision in this Act mentioned; an Act for rendering the Union of the two Kingdoms more entire and complear; an Act for the Security of her Maſteſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Proteſtant Line; an Act for encouraging the dreſſing and dying of Woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Duty upon Broad Cloth exported White; an Act for the Exportation of white Woollen Cloth; an Act for continuing one half part of the Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, which were granted to the Crown in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles II.*, and for ſettling a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities not exceeding eighty thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* to be ſold for raiſing a further Supply to her Maſteſty, for the Service of the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eight, and other Uſes therein expreſſed; an Act to explain the Act of the laſt Session of Parliament for the Eaſe of her Maſteſty's Subjects, in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt carried Coaſt-wiſe; and alſo an Act of the firſt Year of her Maſteſty's Reign, in relation to certain Salt-works near the Seafide, and Bay of *Holyhead*, in the County of *Angleſea*; an Act for the better ſecuring the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys; an Act for the better Security of her Maſteſty's Perſon and Government; an Act to impower her Maſteſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as

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22 Mar

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22 Mar

her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her Person or Government; an Act for repealing the Act of the first Year of King Jam: I, intituled, an Act for the well garbling of Spices, and for granting an Equivalent to the City of London, by admitting Brokers; an Act for assuring to the *English* Company trading to the *East Indies* on account of the united Stock a longer time in the Fund and Tradetherein mentioned, and for raising thereby the Sum of twelve hundred thousand Pounds for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions; an Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Death of Persons pretended to be alive, to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths; an Act for continuing the half Subsidies therein mentioned, with several Impositions, and other Duties, to raise Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other her Majesty's necessary and important Occasions, and for charging of Prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the Clandestine Importation of Wrought Silks; an Act for continuing an Act made in the third Year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act for the punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters; an Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Questions, touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

An Act for continuing several Duties therein mentioned upon Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, and Pictures, and Muslins, and additional Duties upon several of the said Commodities; and certain Duties upon Callicoes, China Wares and Drugs; and for continuing

the Duties called the two third Subsidies of Tonnage and Poudage, for preserving the publick Credit, and for ascertaining the Duties of Coals exported for Foreign Parts; and for securing the Credit of the *Bank of England*; and for passing several Accounts of Taxes raised in the County of *Monmouth*; and for promoting the Consumption of such Tobacco as shall have paid her Majesty's Duties.

An Act to make further Provision for electing and summoning sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and for trying Peers for Offences committed in *Scotland*; and for the further regulating of Voters in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

An Act for the further directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money.

An Act to enable her Majesty to make Leases and Copies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, Parcel of her Dutchy of *Cornwall*, or annexed to the same.

An Act for settling and establishing a Court of *Exchequer* in the North part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*.

An Act to enlarge the time for returning the Certificates of all Ecclesiastical Livings not exceeding the Yearly Value of fifty Pounds; as also for discharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of first Fruits; and for allowing time to Archbishops and Bishops, and other Dignitaries, for Payment of their first Fruits.

An Act for continuing the Act for ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.

An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act of the seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty (for amending

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22 Mar

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22 May

mending and repairing the Highways) which enjoyns Waggoners and others to draw with a Pole between the Wheel Horses, or with double Shafts; and to oblige them to draw only with six Horses or other Beasts, except up Hills.

An Act for ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantations in *America*.

An Act for the better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.

An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Electors of the Governor, Deputy Governor, Directors, and Voters of the Governor and Company of the *Bank of England*.

An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports in *Spain* during the present War, and six Months longer.

An Act for the publick registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incumbrances that shall be made of, or that may affect any Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments within the East-riding of the County of *York*, or the Town and County of the Town of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, after the 29th Day of September, 1708; and for the rendering the Register in the West-riding more compleat; And to

An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to *America*.

1708.

1 Apr

A Proclamation for putting in Execution the Act for recruiting the Land Forces and Marines.

The Queen made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she told them, That the Zeal and Affection they had shewn for her Service at this Juncture, was an undeniable Proof that they thought all that was dear to them was perfectly safe under her Government, and must be irrecoverably lost if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender bred up in the Principles of the most arbitrary Government should take Place; and she was satisfied that very false Representations must have been made by some of her Subjects to encourage the late desperate Attempt: However, she thought proper to recommend the putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and other disaffected Persons; and that they would make them pay to the full towards the publick Taxes what the Law required, it being reasonable that those who encouraged such Disturbances, should doubly contribute to the Charge of quieting them,

and know themselves on all such Occasions to be responsible for the many Inconveniences that might ensue.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 30th Instant.

Upon the Retreat of the *French* Fleet to *Dunkirk*, the Foreign Ministers in Town congratulated her Majesty on their Disappointment; and Addresses to the same Effect came from all Parts of the Kingdom.

Sir *Charles Lloyd* of *Milfield* alias *Maes Tvelin*, in *Com. Cardigan*, Knt. created a Bart.

Major General *Stanhope* was appointed Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles III*, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Forces in *Spain*.

The Lord *Griffin*, *John Lord Clermont*, *Charles Middleton*, Esq; and *Francis Wanchope*, Esq; who were taken on Board the *Salisbury*, were committed Prisoners to the Tower for High Treason: But Duke *Hamilton*, the Lord *Belhaven*, and other *Scots* Noblemen and Persons of Quality, who had been taken

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up upon a pretended Suspicion to blacken them, were admitted to Bail.

15

A Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling of another.

21

Sir Patrick Johnston Member of Parliament for Edinburgh presented Sir George Byng with the Freedom of that City in a Gold Box, with an Inscription, reciting the glorious Occasion of their conferring it on him.

22

A Proclamation issued declaring that Writs were ordered to be issued for the calling a new Parliament, rested the 26th Instant, and returnable the 8th of July.

The Earl of Cholmondeley was made Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.

The Queen was pleased to make the following Promotion of General Officers, (*viz.*) the Earl of Rivers, General of the Horse.

Henry Withers, Cornelius Wood, Charles Ross, Daniel Harvey, Lord Rabey, Earl of Essex, Earl of Arden, Maine, William Seymour, Hatton Compton, Robert Erhlyn Marquis of Lothian, Tidcomb, Lieutenants General.

Sir William Douglas, Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Crawford, Richard Gorges, Nicholas Sankey, Henry Holt, William Cadogan, Thomas Meredith, Francis Palmes, James Stanhope, Lord Shannon, Lord Charlemont, Duke of Northumberland, Majors General.

Luke Lillingston, Sir Thomas Smith, John Livesay, Edward Braddock, Gilbert Primrose, Roger Elliot, William Evans, Thomas Pearce, Joseph Wightman, John Newton, Brigadiers.

Dr. William Fleetwood was nominated Bishop of St. Asaph.

The Lord Lovelace made Governor of New York.

John Smith, Esq; made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Proclamation issued for electing the sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the Parliament of Great Britain.

Alexander Cairnes of Monaghan in Ireland, Esq; created a Bart.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament for rendring the Union of the two Kingdoms more complete, a Privy Council was constituted for the whole united Kingdom, consisting of

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, William Lord Cowper Lord Chancellor, Sidney Earl of Godolphin Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Pembroke Lord President, John Duke of Newcastle Lord Privy Seal, William Duke of Devonshire Lord Steward, James Duke of Ormond, Henry Marquis of Kent Lord Chamberlain, James Earl of Darby, The Earl of Stamford, Charles Earl of Sunderland Secretary of State, Charles Bodvile Earl of Radnor, Charles Earl of Berkeley, Francis Earl of Bradford, Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley, Henry Lord Bishop of London, William Lord Dartmouth, Henry Boyle, Esq; Secretary of State, Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice Chamberlain, Sir John Trevor Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Trevor Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, James Vernon, Esq; John How, Esq; Tho. Earl, Esq;

Mainhard Duke of Schonberg, and John Smith, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir John Holt Lord Chief Justice, Richard Earl of Scarborough, John Earl of Mar, Charles Viscount Townshend, James Duke of Queensberry, James Earl of Seafield, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, Thomas Lord Conningsby, Thomas Earl of Wharton, John Lord Archbishop of York, Ralph Duke of Montagu, James Duke of Montrose, Robert Marquis

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10 May

of *Lindsey* Lord Great Chamberlain, *Hugh* Earl of London, *Robert* Lord Ferrer's, *Peregrine* Bertie, Esq; *Richard* Earl Rivers, *Algernon* Earl of Essex, *Charles* Earl of Manchester, *John* Earl of Pawlet, *Robert* Lord Lexington, *John* Duke of Argyll, and the Dukes of Marlborough and Roxborough.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Pardon to all Deserters who should return to their Duty.

The Imperial General *Stravemberegh* with some few Troops was sent from Italy to Catalonia to command the Emperor's Forces on that Side.

20 A Proclamation for distributing the Prize Money and Bounty Money the Seamen were entitled to on the taking the Enemies Men of War and Privateers.

22 Admiral *Leake* took sixty Vessels loaden with Provision going to the Duke of Orleans, and carried them into Barcelona.

26 *James Douglas* Duke of Queensberry in North Britain, created Baron of Rippon, Marquis of Beverley, and Duke of Dover.

28 Commadore *Wager* with a Squadron of four English Men of War engaged seventeen Spanish Gallies near Carthagena in the West Indies, of whom the Spanish Admiral blew up reckoned to be worth thirty Millions of Pieces of Eight, and the Rear Admiral was taken; Commadore *Wager's* Share only of this Prize amounted to an hundred thousand Pounds; and upon his return home, he was made Rear Admiral for this Service.

29 Major General *Stanhope* Commander in Chief of the British Forces in Spain, arrived at Barcelona.

6 Jun. Dr. *William Fleetwood* consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph.

12 N. S. The Duke of Orleans invested Tortosa in Catalonia.

Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, Recorder of London, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Pope refusing King *Charles III* the Investiture of Naples, the Emperor renewed his Pretensions to *Commachio*, and other Places in the *Ferravaze* in the Pope's Possession, and put Garrisons in them; and at the same time prohibited the remitting any Money to Rome from the Kingdom of Naples, on pain of Death.

The Affair of the ninth Electorate was adjusted; and the three Colleges of the Empire resolved to admit the Elector of Hannover to sit and vote in the Electoral College, which had been opposed for sixteen Years.

This Month the Elector of Hannover being made General upon the Upper Rhine, assembled the Imperial Troops.

The French surprized the City of Ghent, there being no other Garrison in the Place but the Burghers; and on the 6th they surprized Bruges.

The Duke of Savoy received the Investiture of the *Montferrat*, and the Counties yielded to him in the *Milaneze* by the Emperor, in Consideration of the Services he had performed in the Common Cause.

The new Parliament of Great Britain met, and were prorogued to the 9th of September; and afterwards to the 16th of November.

The French invested Oudenarde.

The Dukes of Burgundy and Berry, and the Chevalier *St. George* having taken the Field with the Duke of Vendosme, and laid Siege to Oudenarde, were attack'd near that Place by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and defeated, and forced to retire to Ghent. Six thousand of their Troops were made Prisoners, and a great Slaughter

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1708 Slaughter made among their
Foot.

11 Jul *Torres* surrender'd to the Duke
of Orleans.

14 The King of Sweden obtained
a Victory over the Muscovites at
Holewczin.

15 The Duke of Marlborough after
the Battle of *Oudenarde* levelled
the French Lines between *Ipres* and
the *Lys*, and put *Artois* and *Picardy*
under Contribution.

At the same time the French
laid Dutch Flanders under Contri-
bution.

Sir John Leake sailed with the
Queen of Spain (late Princess of
Wolfembuttel) and a Reinforcement
of six thousand Men from *Vado*
in Italy to *Catalonia*, where they
arrived the 19th.

18 A Proclamation issued for a
Thanksgiving to be observ'd on
the 9th of August for the frustra-
ting the Invasion of Scotland, and
the Victory obtained at *Oudenarde*.

July This Month the young King of
Portugal was married to *Mary Anne*
of *Austria*, the Emperor's second
Sister.

26 The Queen of Spain landed at
Mataro in *Catalonia*; and on the
first of August made her Entry
into *Barcelona*.

27 The Muscovite Ambassador having
had his Audience of Leave, was
arrested for Debt by Mr. Morton
a Laceman in *Covent Garden*, and
some others of his Creditors, and
compelled to put in Bail to the
Action, which was but for 50*l*.
The Imperial, Prussian, and other
Ministers demanded Satisfaction for
the Affront put upon a publick
Minister, which occasioned a Law
the next Sessions of Parliament,
for the Protection of Ambassa-
dors.

Peter King, Esq; made Recorder
of London.

Aug *Exilles* was invested by the Duke
of *Savoy*, and surrender'd two Days

after; whereupon the Duke invest-
ed *Fenestrelles*, which surrender'd
the 31st, whereby he secured his
Frontiers towards France.

Sir John Leake with the Confe-
derate Fleet, and some Land Forces
on Board, arrived before *Cagliari*,
the Capital of *Sardinia*; and the
Island declared for King Charles III
the next Day.

Prince Eugene sat down before
the City of *Lisle* the Capital of
French Flanders, while the Duke of
Marlborough with the Grand Army
cover'd the Siege; the Garrison
consisted of one and twenty Battal-
lions, commanded by the Marshal
Boufflers.

A Proclamation for encouraging
the Design of erecting Schools in
the High Lands of Scotland for pro-
pagating Religion there.

A Proclamation for the Encou-
ragement of Piety and Virtue, and
the preventing and punishing Pro-
faneness and Immorality.

The Allies attack'd the Coun-
tercarpe of *Lisle* and took it, but
with the Loss of two thousand
Men, and sixteen of their Engi-
niers.

A Proclamation issued against un-
lawful Intruders into Churches
and Manſes in Scotland.

A Proclamation for putting the
Laws in Execution against Popery
in Scotland.

At another single Attack of the
Town of *Lisle*, the Allies acknow-
ledg'd they lost above a thousand
Men, and Prince Eugene was wound-
ed by a Musket Ball that graz'd
upon his Skull; and being confined
to his Tent, the Duke of Marlbo-
rough took upon him the Command
of the Siege.

Major General Erle landed at
Ostend with a Body of English
Troops, and contributed very much
to the carrying on the Siege of
Lisle, the French having cut off
the Communication of the Con-
federates

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federates with their other Garrisons.

The young Queen of Portugal arrived at *Spithead* from *Holland*, and having refreshed herself two or three Days on Shore, set Sail again the 29th under the Convoy of *Sir George Byng*, and arrived at *Lisbon* the 16th of *October*, O. S.

28

A Great Convoy marching from *Ostend* to the Siege of *Lisle*, under the Command of Major General *Webb*, was attacked near *Winnendale*, by 24000 Men commanded by the Count de la Mothe; but the French were defeated, and the Convoy arrived safe at *Lisle* the 30th. Major General *Webb* gained Immortal Honour by this Victory, the Enemy being near Treble his Number with a Train of Artillery, which he wanted.

The same Day the French threw a great Supply of Powder into *Lisle*, having detach'd 2000 Horse for that Purpose, with every Man a Bag of Powder behind him; they passed the Lines of the Allies pretending to be Friends, and above 1400 of them got into the Town.

30

The Island of *Minorca*, with the commodious Harbour of *Port Mahon*, reduced to the Obedience of King *Charles III*, by Major General *Stanhope*.

6 Oct.

The Earl of *Cholmondley* appointed Treasurer of the Household, in the room of the Earl of *Bradford*, deceas'd.

Sir Thomas Felton made Comptroller of the Household.

Sir James Montague made Attorney General; and *Robt. Eyres, Esq;* Solicitor General.

18

Monsieur D' Auverquerque Velt Marshal of the Troops of the States General, died in the Camp of *Rouffelaer*.

23

The Town of *Lisle* surrendered, and the Garrison retired into the

Castle, except the Horse which were permitted to march away.

The Allies acknowledg'd they had twelve thousand Men killed and wounded in taking the Town only.

The Port of *Lessinghen* which kept open the Communication of the Allies between *Ostend* and *Lisle*, was taken by the French.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, her British Majesty's Consort, died at *Kensington* of an Asthma: He was born at *Copenhagen*, 1653, and married to her Majesty in July, 1683, and was an illustrious Instance of conjugal Affection among the Great.

The Corps of the Prince of Denmark was brought from *Kensington* to *Westminster*; and having lain in State in the Painted Chamber till the 13th, was privately interr'd in *Westminster Abbey*.

The French surprized two Prussian Battalions and two Squadrons of Horse, and made them Prisoners, in the Netherlands.

The Parliament of Britain met, being the first new Parliament after the Union. The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Houses with the mournful Occasion of her Majesty's Absence, and directed the Commons to chuse a Speaker; whereupon *Sir Richard Onslow* was chosen and approved the 18th, when the Lord Chancellor in the Name of the Commissioners appointed to represent the Queen's Person, made a Speech to the Houses, shewing that the War was much nearer being brought to a Period, than it was the last Sessions; and said her Majesty believed it impossible that the Representative of the British Nation could endure to think of losing the Fruits of all their past Endeavours, by submitting to an insecure Peace; that the War would not only require

1708
18 Nov
quire to be supported in the same Degree it was last Campaign, but that there must be a considerable Augmentation of Troops in *Flanders* to preserve their Conquests, and a Supply provided for the Repair and Encrease of the Navy, and fortifying the Ports; he also recommended the preparing Bills for confirming and improving the Union, the Advancement of Trade, and the Employment of the Poor.

The Convocation met for Form sake, but were prorogued to the 25th of February.

The Lords addressed her Majesty, and presented it in a private Manner by the Marquis of *Dorchester*; Wherein they condoled the Loss of the Prince, but congratulated her on the Success of the Campaign, promising their Assistance in prosecuting the War till the whole Monarchy of *Spain* was restored to the House of *Austria*; but desired she would press the Allies to make equal Efforts with her own Subjects.

The Commons also presented an Address of Condolance, and another of Congratulation, in a private Manner by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*: In the latter they assure her Majesty that they should never be wanting to give such Supplies as might be most effectual for reducing the Power of the common Enemy, and force him to accept of such a Peace, as her Majesty and her Allies should think honourable and lasting.

The Elector of *Bavaria* invested *Brussels*, and carried on his Attacks furiously against the Place till the 27th Instant, when he abandoned that Enterprize upon the Approach of the Duke of *Marlbro'*.

Thomas Earl of *Pembroke* was appointed Lord High Admiral of England, and *Thomas* Lord *Wharton* Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;

and *John* Lord *Somers* was appointed President of the Council.

Alicant taken by the French.

It was resolved in the *British* Parliament, that the eldest Sons of the *Scotts* Peers should be incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.

The Earl of *Dorset* made Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The Citadel of *Lisle* surrender'd to the Allies and the 11th Instant the Garrison marched out, being allowed their small Arms, Baggage, &c. and twelve Pieces of Cannon, and were conducted to *Doway*.

The Commons resolved that two hundred and twenty thousand Pounds should be granted for augmenting her Majesty's Troops in *Flanders*, and addressed her Majesty to use her utmost Endeavours with the Allies to induce them to augment their Troops proportionably. The whole Sum voted for the Service of the Year 1709, amounted to 6457830*l*.

The City of *Ghent* invested by the Duke of *Marlbro'*.

Ghent surrender'd to the Duke of *Marlborough*; and the French having abandoned *Bruges*, *Plassandae*, and *Leffinghen* two or three Days after, without waiting to be attacked, the Duke sent Detachments to take Possession of those Places.

A Proclamation for a Thanksgiving to be observed the 17th of February, for the taking of *Lisle*, the Reduction of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and the other Successes of the Campaign.

George Brudenel Earl of *Cardigan* renounced the Roman Catholick Religion, and qualified himself to sit in the House of Peers.

The Commons resolved that a Pamphlet proposing the taking off the Sacramental Test was a scandalous

- 17^c8 Jan. lous and seditious Libel, and ordered it to be burnt by the Hands of the Hangman.
- 13 A Proclamation issued, requiring the Justices of Peace to take up all straggling Seamen, and send them on board her Majesty's Fleet.
- 22 The Commons sent the Duke of Marlbro' their Thanks, for his Services the last Campaign, as far as *Brussels*, where he resided part of the Winter.
- 27 A Proclamation issued for putting in Execution an Act, for the better recruiting the Land Forces and Marines.
- 28 Both Houses of Parliament address'd her Majesty to marry again.
- 18 Feb. Sit Edward Seymour died. He had sat in all the Parliaments since the Year 1661; been several times Speaker of the Commons; a Privy Counsellor; Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, &c. But most Remarkable for his steady Adherence at all times to the Constitution in Church and State.
- Feb. Monsi. *Petticourt*, the Minister of *Holstein*, having propos'd to the Powers engaged in War, the entering into Negotiations of Peace; the President *Rouille* was sent by the French Court to *Holland*, to settle Preliminaries with the Allies.
- 1 Mar. The Duke of Marlbro' arriving in *England*, received the Thanks of the House of Lords, for his great Services last Campaign; and believing he had brought over Proposals of Peace with him, both Houses address'd the Queen the 3d Instant, That the French King might be obliged to own her Majesty's Title, and the Protestant Succession, and that the Allies might be Guarantees of the same: That the Pretender might be removed out of the French Dominions; and the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk* might be demolished on the Conclusion of a Peace.
- 1708 3 Mar. A Proclamation for keeping the Circuit Courts in *Scotland*.
- Acts passed in the first Session of the first new Parliament after the Union.*
- An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a Land Tax in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1709.
- An Act for the speedy and effectual recruiting her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1709.
- An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1709.
- An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters; and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.
- An Act for naturalizing foreign Protestants.
- An Act for explaining and making more Effectual that part of an Act, passed in the fifth Year of her present Majesty's Reign, concerning the buying and selling of Cattle in *Smithfield*, and for giving Leave for bringing up Calves dead to *London* as formerly.
- An Act for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of *England*, and for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1709.
- An Act for continuing several Impositions and Duties to raise Money by way of Loan, and for exporting *British* Copper and Brass Wire Duty free, and for circulating a further Sum in *Exchequer* Bills, in case a new Contract be made in that behalf, and concerning the Oaths to be administered in relation to *Italian* Thrown Silks, and touching Oils and Plantation Goods

1708
1 Mar.

Goods of Foreigners taken, or to be taken as Prize, and concerning Drugs of *America* to be imported from her Majesty's Plantations, and for appropriating the Monies given in this Session of Parliament, and for making out Debentures for two Transport Ships in this Act named, and to allow a further time for registering certain Debentures, and for Relief of Persons who have lost such Tickets, *Exchequer* Bills, Debentures, Tallies or Orders as in this Act are mentioned.

An Act for giving the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of *London*, the same Powers as the Commissioners of Sewers for Counties have, and to oblige Collectors for the Sewers to account.

An Act for rendering more Effectual the Laws concerning Commissions of Sewers.

An Act for ascertaining and directing the payment of the Allowances to be made for or upon the Exportation from *Scotland* of Fish, Beef and Pork, cured with Foreign Salt imported before the first of *May* 1707, and for disposing such Salt still remaining in the Hands of her Majesty's Subjects there, and for ascertaining and securing the Allowances for Fish and Flesh exported and to be exported from *Scotland* for the future.

An Act for preserving the Privileges of Ambassadors, and other publick Ministers of Foreign Princes and States.

An Act for the better ascertaining the Lengths and Breadths of Woollen Cloth, made in the County of *York*.

An Act for the better preservation of Parochial Libraries in that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.

An Act for altering *Whitsuntide*

and *Lammis* Terms for the Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*.

An Act to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the publick.

An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for the better preventing of Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.

An Act to preserve the Rights of Patrons to Advowsons.

An Act to enable Infants who are seiz'd or possess'd of Estates in Fee in Trust, or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances of such Estates.

An Act for the publick Registering of Deeds, Conveyances and Wills, and other Incumbrances which shall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, within the County of *Middlesex*, after the 29th of *September* 1709.

An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms.

An Act for the Queen's most gracious, general and free Pardon.

An Act for continuing the former Acts for the encouragement of Coinage, and to encourage the bringing foreign Coins, and *British* or Foreign Plate to be Coined, and for making Provision for the Mints in *Scotland*, and for the prosecuting Offences concerning the Coin in *England*.

An Act for making perpetual an Act for the better preventing the counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom; as also an Act for giving like Remedy upon promissory Notes, as is used upon Bills of Exchange; and also for continuing several Acts made in the fourth and fifth Years of her Majesty's Reign, for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to treat and agree for such

1708
3 Mar.

1708-9
March

uch Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, as shall be judged proper to be purchased, for the

better fortifying *Portsmouth, Chatham and Harwich.*

1708-9
March1709
June

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April

The D. of *Argyle* and Major General *Webb* made Lieutenants-General; the Lord *North* and *Grey*, Sir *Rich. Temple*, and the Earl of *Stairs* Major-Generals, and Col. *Lalo* Brigadier General.

17
N. S.

The Castle of *Alicant* surrendered to King *Philip's* Forces.

21

The British Parliament was prorogued by Commission to the 19th of *May*.

28

An Order of Council for the stopping all Neutral Ships going to *France* with Corn, during the great Dearth in that Kingdom.

A Proclamation issued prohibiting all Plays, Gaming-Booths, and Musick-Booths at *May Fair*, in the Parish of *St. Martins in the Fields*.

The Duke of *Marlbro'* and the Lord *Townshend* appointed her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to treat of a Peace at the *Hague*.

May

The Majors General *Cadogan*, *Mordant* and *Palmes*, made Lieutenants General, and Brigadier *Ogilby* Major General.

7

The Spaniards under the Command of the Marquis de *Bay* obtained a Victory over the Portuguese and their Allies, on the Banks of the River *Caya*; and Brigadier *Pierce* of the *English* and his whole Brigade were made Prisoners; as also Major General *Sankey*, and the Earl of *Barrimore*.

8

The Marquis of *Torcy* arrived at the *Hague*, to assist on the part of *France* in the Conferences relating to Peace, and Prince *Eugene* and the Dutch of *Marlbro'* came thither about the same time to confer with him.

Sir *John Leake* was constituted Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*.

Preliminaries were settled between the Allies and the *French*, whereby the *French* agreed to acknowledge King *Charles* the III^d to be King of *Spain*, and to give up all the *Spanish* Dominions to the House of *Austria*, which if King *Philip* refused to consent to, the Powers concerned in the present Treaty were to take convenient Measures in concert to secure the full Execution of this Article; and the *French* King was to withdraw all his Forces out of the Dominions of *Spain* within two Months.

The *French* also agreed to put *Strasburgh, Brisac, &c.* into the Emperor's Hands.

To acknowledge the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the Protestant Succession, and to demolish *Dunkirk*.

They also agreed to relinquish *Namur, Mons and Charleroy, Luxembourg, Furnes, Menin, Lisle, Ypres, Douray, Tournay, Conde and Maastricht* in the Netherlands.

Other Articles there were to the Number of Forty, of which these are the most considerable; but the Imperial, *English* and Dutch Ministers having sign'd them, Mons. de *Torcy* and *Rouille* the *French* Ministers, to their surprize, declared they had no Authority to sign them; and the *French* King, upon the Return of the Marquis de *Torcy*, absolutely refused to consent to them; whereupon both sides prepared for a vigorous Campaign.

Balagner in *Catalonia* taken by the Allies.

Mons. *Rouille*, the *French* Minister at the *Hague*, returned to *France*.

About

23 May

16

18

N. S.

27

27

O. S.

28

30

Aug.

Aug.

26

9

3 Sept.

1709
June
16
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N. S.
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D. S.
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Aug.
Aug.
26
3 Sept.

About the beginning of this Month six or seven thousand *Palatines* were brought over into *England*, being recommended as great Objects of Charity; But they proved the most Idle and Useless Generation upon the face of the Earth, and having been subsisted at the publick Expence about three Months, some of them were sent back to *Holland* again, and the rest to *Ireland* and the Plantations. Who invited them over, or with what View they were introduc'd, unless to starve or bully the Natives, I never could learn.

An Order of Council for a Brief for the *Palatines*.

The Duke of *Marlbro'* and Prince *Eugene* assembled the Confederate Troops near *Lisse*.

The Pope acknowledged King *Charles* the III^d for King of *Spain*.

The Allies invested *Tournay*, and the 7th of *July* the Trenches were opened before that Town.

The King of *Sweden* being advanced too far into the Territories of the Czar of *Muscovy*, was defeated at *Poltoway*, and his whole Army destroy'd or taken Prisoners, except three hundred Horse, with which the King escaped over the *Beristhenes*, and retired into the *Turkish* Dominions.

The Duke of *Savoy* forced the *French* Lines at *Fessons*.

The Town of *Tournay* surrender'd to the Allies.

King *Augustus* marching into *Poland*, to recover the Throne he had abdicated, published a Manifesto, with the Reasons for his returning thither.

Dr. *Manningham* nominated Bishop of *Chichester*.

The Count de *Bourg* defeated the *Imperialists*, under the Command of Count *Merci*, in *Alsace*.

The Cittadel of *Tournay* surrender'd.

The Battle of *Blaregnies*, or *Malplaquet* near *Mons*, was fought; the Allies being commanded by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* and the Duke of *Marlbro'*, and the *French* by the Marshals *Villars* and *Boufflers*. Each Army consisted of about 100000 Men, the finest Troops the World ever saw. The *French* had posted themselves most advantageously in the Woods of *Sart* and *Sansart*, where they cut down the Trees, and render'd the Attack exceeding difficult; in other Places they were covered by a Triple Entrenchment, and all the Intervals were planted with Artillery, so that it was several Hours before the Confederates could make any Impression on them, but were mowed down like Corn, as they advanced in the beginning of the Action: At length they forced the Intrenchments, with the loss of about 20000 Men, and the Enemy retired in good Order, having lost about half that Number: Nor were the Allies in a Condition to pursue them far. Marshal *Villars* being wounded in the Action, Marshal *Boufflers* took upon him the Command of the *French* Army.

Sir *George Thorold* of *Harmer*, in *Com. Linc.* created a Bart.

Sir *John Elwill* of the City of *Bristol*, Knt. created a Bart.

The Allies having invested *Mons* the Trenches were opened.

A Proclamation for proroguing the *British* Parliament to the 15th of *November*, when it was declared they should sit and do Business.

A Proclamation for a Thanksgiving to be observed the 22^d of *November*, for the Victory of *Blaregnies* near *Mons*.

Mons surrender'd to the Allies.

A Proclamation issued against fore-stalling of Corn, it being about this time at an excessive Price.

1709
11 Sept
N. S.

21

3 O.S.

21

24

Dr.

1709
5 Nov.

Dr. Henry Sacheverell preach'd the Sermon before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at St. Pauls, which afterwards made so much Noise; wherein he seems to Charge the Ministry with being false Brethren to the Church they pretended to be Members of.

The Earl of Orford, Sir John Leake, Sir George Bing, George Doddington, Esq; and Paul Methuen, Esq; were constituted Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, in the room of the Earl of Pembroke the late Lord High Admiral, who was allow'd a Pension of 3000 l. per Ann. out of the Post-Office.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet; the Lord Dursley Vice Admiral, and Charles Wager, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red; Sir John Jennings Admiral, and Sir Edward Whitacre Vice Admiral of the White; Sir John Norris Admiral, and John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Dr. Thomas Manningham was consecrated Bishop of Chichester.

The British Parliament met, and her Majesty made a Speech to the Houses, wherein having taken Notice of the Insincerity of the French in the Treaty of Peace in the beginning of the Year, and the Success of the last Campaign, She desired such Supplies as were Necessary to prosecute the Advantages they had obtain'd, that they might put the last hand to this great work of reducing that exorbitant and oppressive Power, which had so long threaten'd the Liberties of Europe. She observed that the great Dearth and Scarcity, under which the French had suffered, begun to affect this Kingdom, by the transporting too much Corn beyond Sea, and therefore

desired they would take some course to prevent it.

Both Houses addressed her Majesty, Congratulating her upon the Successes of her Arms, promising to assist her in the prosecution of the War, till she should obtain an honourable and lasting Peace.

The Commons also voted a Supply of above six Millions, for the Service of the Current Year.

Robert Brown of the City of Edinburgh, Esq; created a Bart.

William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, King William's great Favourite, died. He had, by his Master's Generosity, acquired a Fortune equal to any Nobleman in England.

Monf. Petticum, the Resident of Holstein at the Hague, having communicated new Overtures of Peace to the States General, on the part of France, undertook a Journey to Paris this Month, by the Consent of the States, in order to have some Particulars explain'd; but the French King objecting to the 37th Article of the former Preliminaries, that it was impossible for him to Execute it, and deliver up the Dominions of Spain in so short a time as was thereby limited, the Dutch thought fit to break off the Treaty, in which the British Ministers concurred, and Letters were dispatch'd from England and Holland to the rest of the Allies, to quicken their Preparations for the next Campaign.

The Commons resolved, That the Sermon preach'd by Dr. Sacheverell at the Assizes at Derby the 15th of August last, and the Sermon preach'd by him at St. Pauls, the 5th of November, were malicious, scandalous and seditious Libels, highly reflecting upon her Majesty and her Government, the late

1709
Nov.

1709

14 Dec

15

25

Nov.

2 Jan

13

13 Dec

1709 late happy Revolution, and the Protestant Succession, &c.

14 Dec. The Doctor being brought before the House, acknowledg'd the Sermons to be his, and that he was encourag'd by Sir Samuel Garraud, the Lord Mayor, to print that of the 5th of November; but the Lord Mayor deny'd he ordered or encouraged the printing of it.

15 Dr. Sacheverell was impeach'd at the Bar of the House of Lords, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

25 On Christmas Day this Year it began to freeze very hard, and afterwards there fell a mighty deep Snow; the Frost lasted with small remissions about 3 Months; the Thames was frozen over, Booths upon it, and all manner of Diversions upon the Ice.

2 Jan. The French King made new Overtures of Peace, offering to consent to all the preliminary Articles agreed to, but the assisting in dethroning his Grandson; but they were rejected.

The Commons address her Majesty, to bestow some Benefice of the Church upon Mr. Hoadley, who had so strenuously justified the Principles on which the Nation proceeded at the Revolution.

13 Articles of Impeachment were carried up to the Lords against Dr. Sacheverell, the substance whereof were, 1st, That the Doctor did suggest and maintain, that the necessary means used to bring about the Revolution were odious and unjustifiable. 2dly, That the Toleration was unreasonable, and the allowance of it unwarrantable. 3dly, That the Church of England was in a State of great Peril and Adversity under her Majesty's Administration. 4thly, That her Majesty's Administration, both in Ecclesiastical and Civil Affairs, tended to the Destruction of the Constitution, &c.

Robert Walpole, Esq; made Treasurer of the Navy.

Adam Cardonnel, Esq; made Secretary of War.

The Earl of Rivers made Constable of the Tower.

Sir George Rook died. He had been several times Admiral of the Grand Fleet, and was acknowledg'd to be one of the greatest Sea Commanders of the Age, but was laid aside by the Whiggs as a Gentleman too much devoted to the Interest of his Country.

The Duke of Dover was sworn third Secretary of State.

New Seals for the Courts of King's Bench and Common-Pleas were made.

The Marquis of Carmarthen was made one of the Admirals and Commanders in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet.

A Proclamation for a Fast to be observ'd in England the 15th of March, and in Scotland the 29th.

Both Houses of Parliament address'd her Majesty, that since the Negotiations of Peace were like to be renew'd in Holland, she wou'd send over the Duke of Marlbro' thither; and accordingly the Duke embark'd, and arrived at the Hague on the 7th of March. N. S.

The Tryal of Dr. Sacheverell before the House of Peers begun in Westminster-Hall, where her Majesty was present incognito several Days.

The Managers for the Commons were, 1. Sir John Holland, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household. 2. Mr. Secretary Boyle. 3. Mr. Smith, Chancellor of the Exchequer. 4. Sir James Montague, Attorney-General. 5. Robert Eyre, Esq; Solicitor-General. 6. Robert Walpole, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy. 7. Sir Joseph Jekyll. 8. Mr. Lechmere. 9. Mr. Dolben. 10. Sir Thomas Parker. 11. Sir Peter King, Recorder

1709
Feb.

Recorder of the City of London. 12. Sir John Holles. 13. The Lord William Powlet. 14. The Lord Conningsby. 15. Mr. Cowper. 16. Mr. Thompson. 17. Lieutenant General Stanhope. 18. Lieutenant General Mordaunt. 19. Mr. Compson. 20. Sir David Dalrymple.

Dr. Sacheverell's Council were, Sir Simon Harcourt, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Dee and Dr. Henchman.

28

The Mob that attended Dr. Sacheverell to his Tryal attack'd Mr. Burgess's Meeting-house, and having pulled down the Pulpit, Pews, &c. made a Bonfire of them in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

2 Mar.

A Proclamation, offering a Reward of an hundred Pounds, for apprehending any of the Rioters that demolished the Meeting houses, and insulted the Members during Dr. Sacheverell's Tryal.

8

Lewis Duke of Bourbon, eldest Son to the Dauphin of France, died.

6

Sir John Holt died; he had been Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench twenty Years.

7

The Managers having been heard to make good their Charge against Dr. Sacheverell, and his Council having been heard in his Defence, the Doctor was permitted to speak for himself.

8

James Abercromie, Esq; a Captain in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, created a Bart.

9 & 10

The Managers replied to the Doctor's defence; after which, it was propounded by the Lord Nottingham, whether the Words suppos'd to be Criminal ought not to be specify'd in an Impeachment for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, as they were in Indictments and Informations? And the Peers Resolved, That it was not necessary to specify the Words suppos'd to be Criminal, in Arti-

cles of Impeachment for High Crimes, &c.

Sir Tho. Parker, Knt. one of the Managers of the Commons at the Tryal of Dr. Sacheverell, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

A Proclamation for putting off the Lent Assizes to a further Day, upon account of the Judges being detain'd at Dr. Sacheverell's Tryal.

An Order of Council was published, for prosecuting certain Persons who hindered and discountenanced the raising Recruits for her Majesty's Service.

The French Plenipotentiaries, the Marshal de Uxelles and the Abbot de Polignac, arrived at Gertrudenburg; whither Messieurs Buys and Vanderdussen, the Dutch Ministers, went to confer with them, and managed the Conferences all along exclusive of the Ministers of the other Allies.

The Lords being come into Westminster Hall, and it being demanded of every Peer by the Lord Chancellor, whether Dr. Sacheverell was Guilty, or Not Guilty? Sixty nine declared him Guilty, and Fifty nine Not Guilty.

The Commons went up to the House of Lords, and demanded Judgment against Dr. Sacheverell; and the Doctor being brought to the Lords Bar, and made to kneel, the Lord Chancellor pronounc'd his Sentence, viz. That he should forbear to preach during the term of three Years; That his two printed Sermons referred to in the Impeachment should be burnt before the Royal Exchange, on the 27th of March, by the Hangman, in the Presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

It was ordered by the House of Lords, That the Oxford Decrees lately publish'd in a Pamphlet, entitled, *An Entire Confutation of Mr. Hoadley's Book of the Original*

of

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Mar

of Government, should be burnt by the Hangman, at the same time and place with the Doctor's Sermons.

Sir John Holland made Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, in the room of Sir Thomas Felton, deceased.

The Commons voted the following Books to be burnt by the Hangman, viz. *A Collection of Passages referred to by Dr. Sacheverell, in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment.* 2, *The Rights of the Christian Church asserted.* 3, *A Defence of the Rights of the Christian Church;* and 4, *A Treatise of the Word Person, by Clendon of the Temple;* and they were burnt accordingly.

Acts passed this Sessions, Anno 1709.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a Land Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1710.

An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flower, Bread, Biscuit and Starch, and Low Wines, Spirits and Wash, drawn from Malted Corn.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1710.

An Act for continuing part of the Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cinders, and granting new Duties upon Houses having 20 Windows or more, to raise the Sum of 1500000 l. by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1710.

An Act for employing the Manufactures by encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn.

An Act for granting to her Majesty new Duties of Excise, and upon several imported Commodities, and for establishing a yearly

Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means to raise 900000 l. by Sale of Annuities, and (in default thereof) by another Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1710.

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles, and certain Rates upon Monies to be given with Clerks and Apprentices, towards raising her Majesty a Supply for the Year 1710.

An Act to Explain so much of the Act for prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flower, Bread, Biscuit and Starch and Low Wines, Spirits, Worts and Wash, drawn from malted Corn, by which Act the said Commodities are admitted to be carried from the Isle of Wight to several Markets, and for giving Liberty to export certain Quantities of Oatmeal, for the uses of the *British* Hospitals beyond the Seas.

An Act for continuing several Impositions, additional Impositions and Duties upon Goods imported, to raise Money by way of Loan for the Service of the Year 1710; and for taking off the over Sea Duty on Coals exported in *British* Bottoms, and for better preventing Frauds in Drawbacks upon Certificate Goods, and for ascertaining the Duties of Corants imported in *Venetian* Ships, and to give further time to foreign Merchants for Exportation of certain foreign Goods imported, and to limit a time for prosecutions upon certain Bonds given by Merchants, and for continuing certain Fees of the Officers of the Customs, and to prevent Imbezlements by such Officers, and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majesty, and for replacing Monies paid or to be paid for making good any Deficiencies on the Annuity Act, and for Encouragement to raise Naval Stores in her Majesty's

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March

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March

jeſty's Plantations, and to give further time for regiſtring Debentures.

An Act for explaining and enlarging an Act of the Sixth Year of her Maſteſty's Reign, intituled, an Act for the Security of her Maſteſty's Perſon and Government.

An Act for diſcharging the Attendance of Noblemen, Barons and Freeholders upon the Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for abolishing the Method of Exhibiting Criminal Informations by the porteous Roll.

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1709
March1709
April

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31

The Allies ſign a Treaty for preſerving the Neutrality of the Empire in the Wars between Sweden, Denmark, Muſcovy, &c.

5 Apr.

The Queen made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe ſaid ſhe could not ſufficiently expreſs her Concern that they had had ſo neceſſary an occaſion of taking up a great part of their time the latter end of the Seſſion; that no Prince had ever more tender concern for the Church than her ſelf; and as for immoral and prophane Libels, it was an Evil complained of at all times; and it was very injurious to her to take an occaſion from thence to inſinuate the Church was in danger under her Adminiſtration; that the reviving Questions of that high Nature (as to Government) muſt be with an ill intention, and tend to foment, not heal, our Diviſions; and as ſhe had been ſo happy to Unite both her Kingdoms, ſhe hoped to effect that more deſired Union of the Hearts of all her People in the bands of mutual Affection, that there might remain no other contention, but who ſhould exceed

the other in advancing their preſent Happineſs, and ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 18th Inſtant.

Mortain in Flanders taken by the Engliſh, the next Day retaken by the French, and on the 18th taken by the Engliſh again.

The Duke of Shrewsbury was made Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold in the room of the Marquis of Kent,

Four Indian Kings of the ſix Nations that lie between New England and the French Settlements in Canada being arrived in England, were carried in two of her Maſteſty's Coaches to their Audience, wherein they gave an account of their ſteady Adherence to the Engliſh Intereſt againſt the French, and deſire her Maſteſty to ſend them Reinforcements and Miſſionaries to inſtruct them in the Chriſtian Religion.

The Allies enter the French Lines without oppoſition at Pont a Verdun,

The Allies inveſted Dorway, and the 4th of May the Trenches were opened.

Henry

April

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23

Henry de Grey Marquis of Kent created Duke of Kent.

Mr. Betterton, the celebrated Player, died: he was esteemed the greatest Master of Action of his time.

Doctor Sacheverell entered upon his Triumphant Progress to Shropshire; he was magnificently entertained at Oxford by the University, and received in the other great Towns he passed through with the loud Acclamations and joyful Congratulations of the People upon his deliverance from Whiggish Persecution.

Robert Eyre, Esq; Solicitor-General, made one of the Judges of the King's Bench.

Promotions of General Officers this Month.

The Lord Shannon, Marquis de Montandre, Lord Mountjoy, Richard Gorges, Nicholas Sankey, Earl of Crawford, Henry Holt, Duke of Northumberland, George Carpenter, General Mackartney, Sir Richard Temple, Lord North and Grey, and Earl of Stairs were made Lieutenants-General.

Thomas Handasyde, John Bayne, Barth. Ogilby, Sher. Davenport, Hayman Rook, Thomas Whetham, John Livesay, Edward Braddock, Gilbert Primrose, William Tatton, Joseph Sabine, Edward Pearce, Roger Elliot, Thomas Pearce, William Evans, Joseph Wightman, John Newton, Thomas Crowther, Charles Sibourg, Richard Holmes, George Kellum, and John Pepper, Major-Generals.

John Stewart, Lord Ikerrin, William Watkins, Earl de Lorrain, Lord Paston, William Breton, Richard Sutton, Henry Dural, Richard Russel, Henry Morrison, Samuel Masham, Jacob Borr, Earl of Rochfort, Hans Hamilton, Lord William Hay, Lord John Carr, Francis God-

frey, John Hobart, Lewis Mordaunt, Thomas Ferrar, Nicholas Lepel, Thomas Stanwix, Sir Charles Hotham, and James Nicholson, Brigadiers.

John Dolben, Esq; died: he was Son to the late Arch-Bishop of York, and carried up the Impachment against Doctor Sacheverell.

The Lord Dartmouth made Secretary of State in the room of the Earl of Sunderland.

The Confederate Fleet Commanded by Sir John Norris defeated the designs of the Duke of Tursis upon the Island of Sardinia, and obliged the Forces the Duke had landed there to surrender Prisoners of War.

King William's Statue at Dublin being defaced, a Proclamation issued offering a Reward of 100*l*. to discover the Person who defaced it; and two Students of Dublin College being convicted of the Fact were sentenced to pay a Fine of 100*l*. each, and to be imprisoned for six Months, and were expelled the College.

The City of Deway surrendered to the Allies, after they had lost Eight Thousand Men before it.

The Earl of Portmore made Commander in chief of her Majesty's Forces in Portugal.

The Duke of Marlbro' Invested Bethune, and the Trenches were opened the 23d Instant.

The French and the Dutch Ministers broke off the Treaty at Gertrudenberg: they had agreed on all the Preliminaries for a Treaty of Peace, only the Dutch insisted that the French King should take upon himself to compel his Grandson Philip to quit the Throne of Spain, and not leave the Allies engaged in a War with Spain, when France should be in Peace. This the French King absolutely refused to engage for, and the

French

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The City of Down surrendered to the Allies, after they had lost Eight Thousand Men before it.

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French

1710
May

29

14 Jun

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1710
July
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French Ministers returned to Paris the 25th instant.

The Earl of Portland made Captain of her Majesty's first Troop of Guards in the room of the Earl of Albemarle.

Sir William Douglass made a Lieutenant-General.

23 The Confederate Fleet landed some Forces at the Port of Cette in Languedoc, in order to joyn the Cevenois; but not being able to effect it they reimbarqued their Troops.

27 King Charles being Reinforced with a body of Troops from Italy, marched and attacked his Rival King Philip near Almenara and routed his Cavalry; but it being late in the Evening when the Action begun, the Foot retired by the Favour of the Night: In this Engagement the Allies lost Count Nassau d' Auverquerque, and the Earl of Rochfort, two of their Generals. King Philip retired under the Canon of Lerida, and from thence to Saragossa, being closely pursued by the Allies.

Brigadier Putteney was made a Major-General, John Earl of Anglesey made Vice Treasurer and Pay Master of her Majesty's Forces in Ireland, in the room of the Lord Conningsby.

Matthew Prior, Esq; was made one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in the room of the Earl of Dartmouth.

8 Aug. The Earl of Godolphin had the Staff of High Treasurer taken from him, and John Earl of Powlet, Robert Harley, Esq; Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. and Robert Benson, Esq; were constituted Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Robert Harley, Esq; was made Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, in the room of John Smith, Esq; who was made one of the Tellers.

The Earl of Rivers appointed Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Hannover.

King Charles obtained a complete Victory over King Philip's Forces commanded by the Marquis de Bay, near Saragossa; the remains of the Spanish Army retired into Navarre; the City of Saragossa opened her Gates to the Conqueror, and King Charles entered that City in Triumph the same Night.

King Charles set out from Saragossa for Madrid.

Bethune surrendered to the Allies.

The Allies invested Aire and St. Venant.

The Great Seal was taken from the Lord Cowper; and Sir Thomas Trevor Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, Robert Tracy, Esq; one of the Justices of the same Court, and Mr. Scroop one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, were made Commissioners of the Great Seal.

A Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament.

General Stanhope took possession of Madrid.

The Earl of Rochester made President of the Council, in the room of the Lord Somers; the Duke of Bucks Lord Steward of the Household, in the room of the Duke of Devon; and Henry St. John, Esq; Secretary of State in the room of Mr. Boyle; the Lord Berkley of Stratton was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and John Manly, Esq; Surveyor General.

Sir John Leake, Sir George Bing, George Dodington, Esq; Paul Methuen, Esq; Sir William Drake, Bart. and John Aislaby, Esq; were constituted Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Earl of Orford was left out of the Commission.

1710
Sept.
26 A Proclamation for a new Parliament to meet the 25th of Novemb. and another for the Electing the sixteen Peers in Scotland.

A Proclamation for a Thanksgiving to be observed the 7th of November for the Success of the War.

27 Sir Simon Harcourt was made Attorney-General again, in the room of Sir James Mountague.

28 King Charles made his Entry into Madrid, but found none of the Grandees there, to Compliment him on his Success.

29 Upon the decease of the Earl of Anglesey, Arthur Annesley, Esq; his Brother, (who succeeded to his Honour) together with Henry Lord Hyde Son of the Earl of Rochester, had jointly the place of Vice Treasurer and Pay Master of her Majesty's Revenues in Ireland, vacant by the Death of the late Earl of Anglesey, bestowed on them.

George Greenville, Esq; made Secretary of War in the room of Mr. Walpole.

30 St. Venant surrendered to the Allies.

10th. George de La Val, Esq; appointed Envoy extraordinary to the King of Portugal.

19 The Duke of Ormond declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Lord Wharton.

Sir Simon Harcourt was made Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal.

Sir Edward Northey made Attorney-General again; and Robert Raymond, Esq; Solicitor-General, was Knighted.

Lieutenant-General Webb made Governor of the Isle of Wight.

The Lord Windsor made Lieutenant-General.

Nov. The Lord Haversham died. He was bred a Dissenter, and had distinguished himself by his Speeches in the House of Peers, and his

constant Opposition to the Ministry in all Reigns.

Aire surrendered to the Allies after a Siege of two Months.

The Lord Griffin who was taken Prisoner in the Salisbury, and lay under Sentence of Death (with which he had been often threatened) died a Natural Death in the Tower.

King Charles quartered his Army in the Towns between Madrid and Toledo, in expectation of being joyned by the Portuguese, and hop'd to maintain himself in Castile all the Winter; but the Portuguese refusing to march into Castile to join him, and King Philip having assembled a numerous Army, it was resolv'd to retire to Arragon, and King Charles with a Thousand Horse set out for Barcelona a little before his Army march'd that way.

France and Spain prohibit all Commerce with the Dutch.

Dr. Robinson Consecrated Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Biss Bishop of St. Davids.

An Order of Council for Ships that came from the Baltick to perform Quarentine, and another Order was published to suppress private Lotteries.

The British Parliament met; and the Commons being directed to chuse a Speaker, they elected William Bromley, Esq; and presented him to her Majesty the same Day; and her Majesty having approved the Choice, made a Speech to both Houses; wherein she recommended to them the carrying on the War in all its parts, particularly in Spain, as the likeliest means to procure an honourable Peace; she therefore demanded Supplies of the Commons for the ensuing Year, and desired they would provide for the great Debt on the Navy, &c. She told them she was resolv'd to

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Nov.

support and encourage the Church of England, to preserve the *British* Constitution according to the Union, and to maintain the Indulgence allowed by Law to scrupulous Consciences; and that all these might be transmitted to Posterity, she would employ none but such as were hearty for the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hannover*, the Interest of which Family no Person could be more truly concerned for than her self.

The Lords and Commons in their respective Addresses, declare their concurrence in all her Majesty's Resolutions mention'd in her Speech; and the Commons desired that she would continue her powerful influence with all the Allies, that they might exert themselves in the Common Cause with Resolutions equal and Aids proportionable to theirs.

25 The Convocation met, and Doctor *Atterbury* Dean of *Carlisle* was chosen Prolocutor of the Lower House.

28 The Turks at the instance of the King of *Sweden* declare War against *Muscovy*.

3 Dec. The Allies having assembled their Troops, begun their march from the Neighbourhood of *Madrid* towards *Aragon*, King *Charles* being marched with a Thousand Horse some Days before to *Barcelona*.

King *Philip* returned again to *Madrid*, and met with a much kinder Reception than his Rival King *Charles* had the Month before.

The Czar of *Muscovy* reduced *Riga* and the whole Province of *Livonia* this Year, being the most desirable part of the *Swedish* Dominions; while the King of *Sweden* remained at *Bender* in the Territories of the Turk.

10 The Army of the Allies in their

march from *Castile* towards *Aragon*, divided themselves into two Bodies; the *Germans* and *Portuguese* under Count *Starembergh* took one Road, and General *Stanhope* with the *English* Forces another, the better to subsist the Troops in their March, as is generally said; but others impute it to *Stanhope's* Pride, who did not care to be commanded by *Starembergh*. The Eighth Instant General *Stanhope* with the *British* Troops, consisting of Eight Barallions and as many Squadrons, halted at *Brihuega*, where he was surpriz'd the 9th by King *Philip's* Army which surrounded the Place; the *English* defended themselves with great Obstinacy till the tenth in the Morning, and then having spent all their Ammunition were forced to surrender Prisoners of War.

Count *Starembergh* having Advice of the Distress the *British* Troops were in at *Brihuega*, marched to their Relief, but was met by King *Philip* and the Duke of *Vendosme* at *Villa Viciosa*, about a League from *Brihuega*, the 10th Instant in the Evening; whereupon a Battle was fought, and General *Starembergh* gave sufficient demonstration of his Military Skill, by giving the *Spaniards* a Defeat when he was not half their Number; however understanding that the *British* Troops in *Brihuega* were made Prisoners of War that Morning, and not being in a Condition with the small body of Troops he had with him to prosecute his Victory; the Day after the Battle he continued his March towards *Aragon*, without being disturbed by the Enemy, and having withdrawn the Confederate Troops out of the Garrisons in that Kingdom, he marched afterwards into *Catalonia*.

1710
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10 Dec
Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Mackenzie*, and Brigadier *Honywood* cashiered for drinking Dampnation to the present Ministry, but were permitted to sell their Regiments.

12 The Queen sent a Letter to the Convocation authorizing them to enter upon business.

Sir *James Wisheart*, and *George Clarke*, Esq; made Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. *Metbuen*, and Mr. *Dodgson*.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; appointed Ambassador extraordinary to Muscovy.

The Earl of *Abington* made Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all her Majesty's Forests, &c. South of *Trent*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*.

16 *Giron* in *Catalonia* invested by the French commanded by the Duke of *Noailles*.

17 King *Charles* arrived at *Barcelona* from *Castile*.

22 The Electoral Prince of *Hannover*, the Dukes of *Devon* and *Argyle*, Installed Knights of the Garter.

25 The Queen went out of Mourning for the Prince.

26 *Constantine Phipps*, Esq; Knighted and made Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Her Majesty appointed the Earl of *Peterborough* to go to *Vienna*, to adjust the differences between the Emperor and the Duke of *Savoy*, which had been the occasion of so many unactive Campaigns on the side of *Dauphins*.

2 Jan. The Queen sent a Message to both Houses, acquainting them with the Misfortune of her Troops at *Brihuega*, and to desire their assistance in remedying of it.

3 The Lords Addressed her Majesty, assuring her that they would give their utmost assistance to re-

trieve the Misfortune of her Troops in *Spain*, but as it might have been occasioned by some preceding Mismanagement, they would use their Endeavours to discover it, so as to prevent the like for the future.

The Commons also presented an Address, assuring her Majesty, that this Misfortune should not discourage them from using their utmost Endeavours to enable her to carry on the just and necessary War she was engaged in, and they were resolved to support her in the Prosecution of those Measures she should on this occasion think proper for retrieving the Loss in *Spain*.

Charles Earl of *Orrery* appointed Envoy extraordinary to the States General, and to the Council of State in the Low Countries.

The Lords returned the Earl of *Peterborough* Thanks for his great Services in *Spain*.

John Lambert, Esq; a French Refugee of the City of *Lyon*, created a Baronet.

The Duke of *Argyle* appointed Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* the Third, and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Forces in *Spain*.

The Dutchess of *Somerset* made Groom of the Stole and first Lady of the Bed-Chamber to her Majesty, and Mrs. *Musgrave* made Privy Purse, in the room of the Dutchess *Marlbro*.

Sir *John Leake* constituted Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of Admiral *Aylmer*, and Sir *Thomas Hardy* made Rear Admiral of the Blue.

The Queen's License to the Convocation authorizing them to Act and to consider of certain Heads proposed to them, was brought them by the Lord *Darimouth*, for which

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both Houses returned her Majesty their Unanimous Thanks on the 26th Instant.

Gironne surrendered to the French.

The House of Lords taking into Consideration the Management of the War in *Spain*, drew up a Representation of the Miscarriages which had occasioned the ill Success of the Allies in that Kingdom; and first they take notice that of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five Men provided for by Parliament, for the Service of the War in *Spain*, there were but Thirteen Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty Nine in that Kingdom at the Battle of *Almanza*; and observe, that the late Ministry had greatly neglected that Service which was of the greatest Importance.

That the Advice of the Earl of *Galway*, the Lord *Tyravley* and General *Stanhope*, in January 1706, for an Offensive War in *Spain*, was approved by the Ministry here, when they knew of the design against *Thoulon*, and her Majesty's Name was used to support their Advice against the Opinion of King *Charles*, and all the other Ministers and Generals, which was the Unhappy occasion of the Battle of *Almanza*, one great cause of the Misfortunes in *Spain*, and of the Disappointment of the Duke of *Savoy's* Expedition against *Thoulon*; and they observed that the Earl of *Peterborough* during the time he commanded in *Spain*, had performed many great and eminent Services, and if his Opinion had been followed in the Council of War at *Valencia*, the Misfortunes that had happened in *Spain* had probably been prevented.

The Commons also drew up a Representation to her Majesty of the State of the War, and observe, that for several Years the Service had been enlarged, and the Charges

of it encreased beyond the bounds prescribed, and the Annual Supplies granted by Parliament; to which new and illegal practice they did in a great measure ascribe the growth of the heavy Debts that lay upon the Nation. They farther take notice of the misapplication of the Publick Money to other purposes than the Parliament provided it; of the Notorious Frauds of the Brewers who served the Navy; the leaving many Millions of the Publick Money unaccounted for, and the squandering away great Sums upon the *Palatines*, who were a useless People, a mixture of all Religions, and dangerous to the Constitution, and they held that those who advised the bringing them over were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom; they represented that the late Ministry depressed the Friends of her Majesty and the Church, and preferred only Men of Licentious and Impious Principles, and that if her Majesty had not displaced them, irreparable Mischief must have accrued to the Publick.

The Commons having ordered a Committee to consider of the great want of Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, the Lower House of Convocation ordered a Committee to return the House of Commons their Thanks for the Affectionate regard they had shewn to the Established Church in this Matter.

A Proclamation for a Fast to be observed the 28th Instant.

The Lord *Raby* made Ambassador to the States-General, in the room of the Lord *Townshend*.

The Abbot *de la Bourlie*, commonly called the Marquis of *Guiscard*, Brother to Count *Guiscard*, a General in the French Service, being

1710
Febr.

1 Mar.

1710
8 Mar

being under Examination before a Committee of Council at the Cock-pit, for corresponding with France, stab'd Mr. Harley one of the Council with a Pen-Knife; but the Knife lighting upon a Rib snapp'd in two: Hereupon all the Committee drew their Swords, and wounded *Guiscard* in several places; and being committed to *Newgate*, he died soon after there. This Assassin had been employed in the *English* Service several Years; and at this time had a Pension allowed him from the Crown.

10

The Speaker of the Commons acquainted the House that Mr. Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation had delivered him a Scheme of the Number of the Churches, Chappels, and Meeting Houses in twenty seven Parishes, where additional Churches were judged to be most wanted; together with a probable Calculation of the Number of Families and Souls within those several Parishes.

13

Both Houses addressed her Majesty, declaring their Concern for the villanous Attempt made upon the Person of Mr. Harley Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, by the Marquis of *Guiscard*, a French Papist; and said they believed that Mr. Harley's Fidelity and Zeal for her Majesty's Service had drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of Popery and Faction; and that they would defend her Majesty, and those employed by her, against all open and secret Attempts of her Enemies; and concluded, desiring she would cause all Papists to remove from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

15

A Proclamation for all Papists to remove from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

Acts passed this Sessions, 9 Annz,
1710.

1710
March

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty to be raised by a Land Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1711.

An Act to oblige Ships coming from Places infected more effectually to perform their Quarentine.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1711.

An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons.

An Act for reviving, continuing and appropriating certain Duties upon several Commodities to be exported, and certain Duties upon Coals to be Water-born, and carried Coast-wise, and for granting further Duties upon Candles, for thirty two Years, to raise 1500000 l. by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1711, and for suppressing such unlawful Lotteries and such Insurance Offices as are therein mentioned.

An Act for enabling and obliging the *Bank of England* for the time therein mentioned to exchange all *Exchequer* Bills for ready Money upon demand; and to disable any Person to be Governor, Deputy Governor, or Director of the *Bank of England* and a Director of the *East-India* Company at the same time.

An Act to repeal the Act 3d and 4th of her Majesty's Reign, intitled, An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of French Wines.

An Act for establishing a General Post-Office for all her Majesty's

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March

ty's Dominions, and for settling a weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions.

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Hides and Skins tanned, tawed, or dressed, and upon Vellum and Parchment, for the term of thirty two Years, for prosecuting the War and other her Majesty's most necessary Occasions.

An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

An Act for taking, examining, and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

An Act for the better preventing of excessive and deceitful Gaming.

An Act for making more effectual an Act of the forty third Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled an Act concerning the Assizes of Fuel, so far as it relates to the Assize of Biller.

An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Councillor in the Execution of his Office to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

An Act for the Preservation of White and other Pine Trees growing in her Majesty's Colonies of New Hampshire, the Massachusetts Bay, and Province of Main, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantation, the Narraganset Country, or King's Province, and Connecticut in New England, and New York, and New Jersey in America, for the making her Majesty's Navy.

An Act to render more effectual an Act made in the sixth Year of her present Majesty, intituled, An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act of the seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty for amending Highways, which enjoyns Waggoners and others to draw with a Pole between the Wheel

Horses, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with six Horses or other Beasts, except up Hills.

An Act to enable her Majesty to grant the Scite of the Castle of Exon (Parcel of her Duchy of Cornwall) for ninety nine Years, for the Use or Benefit of the County of Devon.

An Act for rendering the Proceedings upon Writs of Mandamus, and Informations in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* more speedy and effectual, and for the more easy trying and determining the Rights of Offices and Franchises in Corporations and Boroughs.

An Act for making good Deficiencies, and satisfying the publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South Seas, and for the Encouragement of the Fishery, and for Liberty to trade in unwrought Iron with the Subjects of Spain, and to repeal the Acts for registering Seamen.

An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and for charging certain new Duties on stampd Vellum, Parchment and Paper, and on Cards and Dice, and on the Exportation of Rock Salt for Ireland; and for securing thereby, and by a weekly Payment out of the Post Office, and by several Duties on Hides and Skins, a yearly Fund of 186670*l.* for thirty two Years, to be applied to the Satisfaction of such Orders as are therein mentioned, to the Contributors of any Sum not exceeding two Millions to be raised for carrying

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March

rying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions.

An Act for Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of Mine Adventurers, by establishing a Method for settling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and for uniting them in order to an effectual working the Mines of the said Company.

An Act for making the Act of the fifth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for the better Preservation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the same more effectual.

An Act for the better Preservation and Improvement of the Fishery within the River of *Thames*, and for regulating and governing the Company of Fishermen of the said River.

An Act for the Encouragement of Trade to *America*.

An Act to dissolve the present and prevent the future Combination of Coal Owners, Lightermen, Masters of Ships and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in Prejudice of the Navigation, Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the further Encouragement of the Coal Trade.

An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuses and Frauds of Persons employ'd in the working up the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

1710
March

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19 Mar

The Queen recommended to the Commons the carrying on the Design of building more Churches in *London* and *Westminster*.

1 Apr

The Commons resolved that in and about *London* and *Westminster* fifty New Churches were necessary to be erected for the Reception of all such as are of the Communion of the Church of *England*, computing four thousand seven hundred and fifty Souls to each Church; and on the 9th Instant they attended her Majesty with an Address, declaring their Opinion that the want of Churches had contributed to the increasing Schism and Irreligion; and that therefore they should not fail to do their Parts towards supplying that Defect, notwithstanding the expensive War they were engaged in.

14

Lewis the Dauphine of *France* died of the Small-Pox in the fiftieth Year of his Age; whereupon the Title of Dauphine was given to his eldest Son the Duke of *Burgundy*.

Joseph Emperor of *Germany* died at *Vienna* of the Small Pox.

17 Apr
N. S.
20
O. S.

The Queen sent a Message to the Houses of Parliament, acquainting them with the Death of the Emperor *Joseph*; and that she had agreed with the States General to use all the Interest she had for the Election of King *Charles III* to the Imperial Dignity.

Whereupon both Houses attended her Majesty with an Address of Thanks for endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of *Spain*.

26

Mr. Harley at his coming into the House of Commons was congratulated on his Recovery by the Speaker, in the Name of the House.

A Treaty of Pacification was sign'd between the Imperial Ministers, and the Hungarian Malecontents.

29

Lawrence Earl of *Rocheſter*, Preſident of the Council, died; he was second Son of *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Chancellor of *England*.

2 May

X 4

Sir

1711

4 May

Sir Hovendon Walker with a Fleet of Men of War and Transports, seven Regiments and a Battallion of Marines on Board, commanded by Brigadier Hill, set Sail for New England, in order to make an Attempt on the French Settlement of Canada in America.

9

Sir Cholmley Daring Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Kent, being killed by a Pistol Ball in a Duel with Mr. Thornhill, occasioned the bringing in a Bill against Duelling; but it did not pass.

24

Robert Harley, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, created Baron Harley of Wigmare, in Com. Hereford, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer.

The Earls of Orkney and Portmore, and Thomas Erle, Esq; made Generals of Foot.

29

The Earl of Oxford was constituted Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.

7 Jun.

Sir Thomas Franklin, and Evelin, Esq; constituted Post-Masters General.

Robert Benson, Esq; made Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

12

Earl Powlet made Lord Steward of the Household; the Duke of Bucks constituted President of the Council; Henry Paget, Esq; made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, in the room of the Lord Townshend.

The Queen made a Speech to both Houses, and thank'd them that they had fully made good the Assurances they had given her at the beginning of the Sessions; and she thank'd the Commons particularly for the Supply they had granted for building fifty new Churches, and for their Supplies for the Service of the War, which she took Notice were greater than had been ever granted to any Prince in one Session; and she ex-

pressed her Satisfaction in their having provided for the great Debt of the Navy, by the South-Sea Scheme. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of July.

Prince Eugene detach'd fifty Squadrons and twelve Battalions from the Grand Army in Flanders, to reinforce the Imperialists upon the Rhine, the French giving out that they would penetrate into Bavaria again.

The Lord Clement and his Brother Captain Middleton, Sons of the Earl of Middleton, who were taken on Board the Salisbury in the Expedition against Scotland, were admitted to Bail.

After a Battle of three Days between the Turks and the Muscovites, in which the Turks had the Advantage, a Peace was concluded between them, wherein it was stipulated that the King of Sweden should have free Passage to his Dominions thro' Muscovy.

A Proclamation issued for putting in Execution the late Act for establishing a General Post Office for all her Majesty's Dominions.

The Fleet sent to reduce the French Settlements in Canada, arrived at Boston in New England.

A Commission was granted to take in Subscriptions for the South-Sea Company, and four Millions of Money were subscribed in a few Days.

James Douglas, Duke of Queensbury and Dover, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, died.

The Port of Arlenx taken by the Allies, and retaken by the French the 28th Instant.

The Convocation of Ireland were this Year assembled with the Parliament, and restored to their ancient Rights; upon which Occasion they drew up an Address of Thanks to her Majesty.

The

1711
14 Jul. The Prince of Nassau Friesland drowned as he was Ferrying over the River in his Coach.

1 Aug. N. S. The Duke of Marlborough with the Grand Army passed the French Lines at Arlenx and Bac a Bachent, without Opposition.

12 The Allies invested Bouchain, and the 23d the Trenches were opened.

20 A great Contest happened between the Houses of Lords and Commons in Ireland about this time, concerning *Revolution Principles*; and they presented Addresses to her Majesty, containing severe Reflections on one another.

21 The Portuguese enter into a private Negotiation of Peace with the French and Spaniards.

18 The Government of Ireland disapproving the Election of Alderman Thomas Quinn, who was chosen Mayor of Dublin, that City petitioned the Queen to have him confirmed; but their Petition was rejected, and they were obliged to proceed to the Choice of another.

20 The Queen sent a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury concerning the State of Religion; wherein she requires his Assistance in suppressing Infidelity and Profaneness by the enforcing the Ecclesiastical Laws and Canons, and by exhorting the Clergy to lead exemplary Lives: she also recommended catechizing, the encouraging the Charity Schools, frequent Visitations and Confirmations; and that he would consider wherein the Discipline of the Church was defective, that it might be remedied in Convocation.

23 Monsieur Mesnager, Deputy of the Council of Commerce in France, came over into England about this time, with Proposals of Peace.

Eight of the Transports of Sir Hovendon Walker's Fleet, with eight

hundred Officers and Soldiery, were cast away in the River Canada; whereupon the rest of the Fleet returned to New England.

Edward Villars Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and Ambassador to the States General, died.

The Lord Washington Shirley, Baron Ferrers, created Viscount Tamworth, and Earl of Ferrers.

Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, created Baron Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, in Com. Oxon.

Dr. Robinson Bishop of Bristol was made Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle, who was killed by a Fall from his Horse.

Thomas Lord Raby created Viscount Wentworth, and Earl of Strafford, in Com. Ebor.

William Lord Dartmouth created Viscount Lewisham, in the County of Kent, and Earl of Dartmouth.

Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery in Ireland, created Baron Boyle of Marston, in Com. Somerset in England.

The French burnt several Portuguese Men of War in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, took the Town of St. Sebastian, and brought away the Value of seven Millions of Livres.

Bouchain surrendered to the Allies, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War.

King Charles embarqu'd at Barcelona, and was convoyed by the Confederate Fleets, commanded by Admiral Jennings, to Vado, expecting to be chosen Emperor: He arrived at Vado the 7th of October, where he landed the 12th, and the next Day came to Milan.

Proposals of Peace were made by Mr. Mesnager to the Court of Great Britain, on the Part of France; and on the 9th of October they

1711

they were communicated to the Allies.

4 Oct

Marshal Tallard, who had been Prisoner in England ever since the Battle of Bleinheim, was permitted to go to France four Months upon his Parol.

9

The Reverend Mr. Higgins being presented by the Grand Jury of Dublin, as a common Disturber of the Peace, the Privy Council of Ireland took upon them the Examination of the Matter, and finding it only the Effect of Whiggish Malice, acquitted him, and continued him in the Commission of the Peace; and this Day the Lower House of Convocation, of which he was a Member, drew up a Declaration, shewing that the Behaviour of Mr. Higgins had been agreeable to the Character of the sacred Function of a Clergyman; and that both in his Life and Doctrine he had upon all Occasions shewn himself to be a good Christian, and a Loyal Subject.

Sir Havendon Walker and Brigadier Hill with the Fleet of Men of War and Transports returned to Portsmouth from their Expedition to Canada; and on the 15th Instant the Admiral's Ship the *Edgar* was accidentally blown up with 400 Seamen and several other People on Board, all the Officers being aboard.

12

King Charles III of Spain elected Emperor of Germany at Franckfort.

Nov.

During the Emperor's Stay at Milan he received Advice of the proposals of Peace offered by the French, and wrote to the Princes of the Empire to dissuade them from complying with them or sending their Ministers to the Treaty, which he was determined not to do himself, he said, let the Consequence be what it would.

2

The Emperor sent a Letter to

the States General to dissuade them from entering into a Treaty of Peace; the Dutch however agreed with her Majesty to treat with France.

Mr. Secretary St. John notified to the Foreign Ministers at London, that her Majesty had pitched upon the City of Utrecht for the Place of Congress; and that the Conferences would begin the 1st of January, O. S. and her Majesty wrote Letters to all the Allies to invite them to the Congress.

The Baron Boshmar, Envoy Extraordinary of Hannover, delivered a Memorial to one of the Secretaries of State against her Majesty's entering into a Treaty of Peace with France.

Walter Calverly of Calverly in the County of York, Esq; created a Bar.

The Parliament of Great Britain met, and her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein she acquainted them that *Notwithstanding the Arts of those that delight in War*, both Time and Place were appointed for the opening the Treaty of a General Peace; but that the best way to have this Treaty effectual, was to make an early Provision for the Campaign, and therefore she desired of the Commons the Supplies for the next Year's Service; and as she had had their cheerful Concurrence in carrying on this long and chargeable War, she assured her self no true Protestant or good Subject would envy Britain or her the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the same by a just and honourable Peace; and concluded with recommending to them Unanimity, that the Enemy might not think them a People divided among themselves, and consequently prevent the obtaining that good Peace of which she had such reasonable Hopes, and so near a View.

In

1711
8 Dec. In the Debates on an Address of Thanks, it was proposed in the House of Commons to represent it as their Opinion, *That no Peace could be safe or honourable if Spain and the West-Indies were allotted to any Branch of the House of Bourbon; and though this Clause was rejected here, yet the Lords thought fit to insert a Clause to that Effect in theirs.*

10 The Commons presented her Majesty with their Address of Thanks for her Speech, and assured her they had an entire Confidence in her Wisdom and Goodness in settling the Terms of Peace; and that they should take all possible Care to preserve that Unanimity her Majesty had recommended, and use their utmost Endeavours to disappoint as well the Arts and Designs of those who for private Views may delight in War, as the Hopes the Enemy might have vainly entertained of receiving Advantage from any Division amongst them.

With this Address her Majesty shew'd great Satisfaction in her Answer: But to that of the Lords who advised that no Peace should be made without the French giving up Spain and the West-Indies; she said, *she should be sorry any one could think she would not do her utmost to recover Spain and the West-Indies from the House of Bourbon.*

19 A Proclamation issued for a publick Fast to be observed the 16th of January, for a Blessing on the intended Treaty of Peace.

21 Mr. Lockart from the Commissioners of the publick Accounts, made a Report of some undue Practices they had discovered in their Examinations relating to the Affairs of the Army, (*viz.*) That the Duke of Marlborough had taken to his own Use of the Persons he contracted with for the Soldiers

Bread, sixty three thousand three hundred and nineteen Pounds and upwards: That he had reserved to himself also two and a half per Cent. out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops, amounting to 460061 l. in all five hundred twenty three thousand three hundred and eighty Pounds, being publick Money, and which he had never accounted for; and that he had allow'd his Secretary Mr. Cardannet to receive of the Contractors five hundred gold Ducats on the signing of every Contract; and Mr. Sweet the Deputy Pay-Master in Holland to deduct one per Cent. for all the Money to be paid the Contractors for Bread.

That Robert Walpole, Esq; when he was Secretary of War, received of the Contractors for Forage in Scotland to his own Use five hundred Guineas, and a Note for five hundred more: That Sir David Dalrymple had two hundred Guineas of the Scots Contractors; and that the Earl of Leven Commander in Chief in Scotland received an hundred Pounds per Ann. of them.

The Privy Seal was delivered to Sir George Beaumont, Bart. Robert Byerly, and Edward Nicholas, Esqrs; Commissioners for executing that Office in the Absence of the Bishop of Bristol, who was made one of the Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Peace.

Her Majesty by her Writ called to the House of Lords, James Lord Compton, eldest Son to the Earl of Northampton, and Charles Lord Bruce, eldest Son to the Earl of Aylesbury.

Upon the Representation of the Commons of the publick Money the Duke of Marlborough had converted to his own Use, her Majesty was pleased to turn the Duke out of all his Places, as the Dutcheſs had

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30 Dec

had been before out of hers. The Places they both held, at a moderate Computation, amounted to sixty two thousand three hundred and twenty five Pounds *per Ann.* besides what he made by the Contracts for the Soldiers Bread, by the two and a half *per Cent.* he deducted out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops, and besides the Presents he received from the Emperor, the States General, the King of Prussia, the Elector of Hannover, and other Princes, and by Safe-Guards, which last was no inconsiderable Article; nor is *Bleinheim Castle* and the Estate at *Woodstock* reckoned in this Account.

Robert Walpole, Esq; and Mr. *Cardonnel* were expelled the House of Commons for their Breach of Trust in converting the publick Money to their own Uses; and as a further Punishment *Walpole* was sent to the Tower.

31 Her Majesty created the following Peers, viz. *George Hay*, Esq; one of the four Tellers of the Receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer, Baron *Hay* of *Bedwarden* in the County of *Heresford*.

The right honourable *Thomas Lord Viscount Windsor* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baron *Mountjoy* of the Isle of *Wight* in the County of *Southampton*.

The right honourable *Henry Paget*, Esq; Son and Heir apparent of the right honourable *William Lord Paget*, Baron *Burton* of *Burton*, in the County of *Stafford*.

The Right Honourable *Sir Thomas Mansel* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, Bart. Baron *Mansel* of *Margam* in the County of *Glamorgan* aforesaid.

Sir Thomas Willoughby of *Wollaton*, in the County of *Nottingham*, Baron *Middleton* of *Middleton*, in the County of *Warwick*.

The Right Honourable *Sir Tho-*

mas Trevor, Knt. Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, Baron *Trevor* of *Bremboam*, in the County of *Bedford*.

George Granville of *Stow*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; Baron *Lansdowns* of *Biddisford*, in the County of *Devon*.

Samuel Massam of *Oates*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; Baron *Massam* of *Oates*, in the County of *Essex* aforesaid.

Thomas Foley of *Whitley*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminster*, in the said County of *Worcester*. And

Allen Bathurst of *Battleston*, in the County of *Bedford*, Esq; Baron *Bathurst* of *Battleston*, in the County of *Bedford* aforesaid.

The Duke of *Ormond* was constituted Captain General of all her Majesty's Forces in Great Britain, and Colonel of the first Regiment of Guards.

The Duke of *Northumberland* was made Captain of the first Troop of Horse Guards.

The Earl of *Rivers* made Master General of the Ordnance and Colonel of the Regiment of Blue Horse, in the room of the Duke of *Northumberland*.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* arrived in England from the Emperor, to endeavour to divert the Queen from entering into a Treaty of Peace.

The Duke of *Beaufort* made Captain of the Band of Pensioners, in the room of the Duke of *St. Albans*.

Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Masbam*, made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the room of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*.

The Duke of *Somerset* removed from the Place of Master of the Horse.

Her

Her Majesty being indisposed, sent Messages to both Houses, acquainting them that her Plenipotentiaries were arrived at *Utrecht*, and had begun to concert the most proper ways of procuring a just Satisfaction to all the Allies; and that they might depend upon her Majesty's communicating to her Parliament the Terms of Peace before they should be concluded; and the World might now see how groundless those malicious Reports were of her treating of a separate Peace.

The Messages to each House were the same, only in that to the Lords her Majesty recommended to their Consideration the Hardship the *Scots* Peers lay under, in being incapacitated to be Peers of *Great Britain*, and desired their Advice in settling that Affair to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom; she concluded both Messages with desiring they would find a Remedy for suppressing false and scandalous Libels.

There was found in a ploughed Field in the Parish of *Stansfeld* near *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*, an entire tessellated Roman Pavement thirty five Foot in length, and twenty in breadth, composed of little square Stones of the bigness of Dice of several Colours, and disposed in a regular Order; this Piece appeared to have been made upwards of fourteen hundred Years.

The new Emperor arrived at *Vienna*.

The Countess of *Sunderland* and the Lady *Rialton*, Daughters to the Duke of *Marlborough*, resigned their Places as Ladies of the Bed Chamber.

The Archbishop of *Tuam* and Sir *Constantine Phipps* Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, constituted Lords Justices of that Kingdom, in the Absence of the Duke of *Ormond*.

General *Stuart* made Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Forces in *Ireland*.

The first General Conference was held between the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*; it was opened by the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, first Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, with a Speech suitable to the Occasion.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty to be raised by a Land Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1712.

An Act for preserving the Protestant Religion by better securing the Church of *England* as by Law established, and for confirming the Toleration granted to Protestant Dissenters by an Act intituled, an Act for exempting their Majesty's Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of *England* from the Penalties of certain Laws, and for supplying the Defects thereof; and for the further securing the Protestant Succession, by requiring the Practisers of the Law in *North Britain* to take the Oaths, and subscribe the Declaration therein mentioned.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1712, and for applying part of the Coinage Duties to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coined, and to pay for the recoinning the old Money in *Scotland*.

An Act for settling the Precedence of the most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Dutches Dowager of *Hannover*, of the Elector her Son, and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of *Cambridge*.

An Act to repeal the Act of the seventh Year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for naturalizing Foreign Protestants (except

1711
29 Jan

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N. S.

9 Feb.

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9 Feb. cept what relates to the Children of her Majesty's natural Born Subjects, born out of her Majesty's Allegiance.)

11 The French Plenipotentiaries delivered in their Proposals at the Congress at *Vienna*, which were filed *A particular Explication of the Offers of France for a general Peace.*

12 The Dauphiness of France, *Maria Antoinette of Savoy*, died at *Ver-sailles* of the Meazles, attended with a malignant Fever; and the Dauphine of France her Husband (lately filed Duke of *Burgundy*) died on the 18th of the same Distemper.

16 The House of Lords attended the Queen with an Address, representing their Indignation at the dishonourable Treatment of her Majesty by France, in proposing to acknowledge her Title to the Crown no sooner than when the Peace should be signed; and expressed also their Resentment at the Terms of Peace offered by France, renewing their Promises to stand by her with their Lives and Fortunes, if she would continue the War.

To which Address her Majesty only answered, that she thank'd them for the Zeal they had expressed for her Honour, and for the Assurances they gave of assisting her.

The Duke of *Ormond* was constituted General of all her Majesty's Forces at home and abroad.

Mar The Royal Assent was given to an Act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in *Scotland*; in the Exercise of their religious Worship; and to repeal an Act passed in *Scotland*, entitled, An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages.

4 The Commons attended her Majesty with a Representation shew-

ing the Hardships the Allies had put upon *England* in carrying on this War.

They shew first that the Expence of *England* in the beginning of the War amounted to but about three Millions seven hundred thousand Pounds, but was now encreased to six Millions nine hundred thousand Pounds and upwards, by being obliged to supply the Deficiencies of her Allies: That the States General were frequently deficient two Thirds of the Quota of shipping they stipulated to provide, which not only encreased the Charge of the *English*, but was the occasion of great Damage to the Royal Navy, and the Destruction of the Merchants Ships which were destroyed for want of Convoys, the *English* Men of War being employed in other Service. And that the *Dutch* had also been deficient in the *Netherlands* upwards of twenty thousand Men of their Quota of Troops. That the whole Burthen of the War, almost, in *Spain* and *Portugal* had of late been thrown upon the *English*. The *Dutch* had every Year lessened their Troops in *Spain* and *Portugal*; and the Emperor, who was most nearly concerned, had no Troops at all in Pay there till the last Year of the War, and then but one single Regiment; that on the contrary the *English* did not only maintain sixty thousand Men in the *Spanish* War, but the Charges of the shipping only employed in that Service amounted to above eight Millions Sterling; and in short, that *England* had expended in the War beyond its Quota above nineteen Millions of Money; all which the late Ministry had not only connived at, but in many Instances contrived and encouraged upon private Views; that the greater our Success had been, the heavier had

had been the Burthen on the part of *England*, and that new Dominions were daily conquer'd for the Allies, while they abated their share of the Expence: And it could not be expected they should ever be weary of enlarging their Territories at the Charge of *England*; especially when even the Revenues of the conquered Countries were not apply'd to the carrying on the War.

That tho' *Britain* had born as great a share of the War, as the whole Confederacy, no Advantages had been stipulated for her; but on the contrary the late Barrier Treaty with the *Dutch* was destructive to our Trade; and the putting *Newport* and other Places in *Flanders* into their Hands, made the Trade of the *English* to the *Netherlands* precarious; and the strength of that Country, which *Britain* had so largely contributed to reduce, might hereafter be employed against *Britain* it self.

And they resolv'd, That the Lord *Townshend*, who negotiatted the Barrier Treaty with the *Dutch*, and all others who advis'd the ratifying it, were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.

Upon this Representation, the Queen order'd the Earl of *Stratford* to notify to the States, that unless they made up their Quota of Troops in the *Netherlands*, her Majesty would reduce the Number of the *British* Troops there.

The Plenipotentiaries of the

Allies at *Vienna*, deliver'd in their respective specifick Demands to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, and insisted that the *French* should give a specifick Answer in writing to the specifick Demands of the Allies; but this the *French* refused; and propos'd to treat verbally of the Matters remaining in difference between them, which the *British* Plenipotentiaries at length agreed to.

The young Dauphine of *France*, lately fill'd Duke of *Britany*, died.

Prince *Eugene* had his Audience of Leave. Her Majesty presented him with a Sword of the value of five thousand Pounds; but it seems he could not prevail upon her to continue the War any longer at her own Expence, or induce her to believe his Master would contribute more to it than he had done.

Her Majesty issued a Proclamation offering a Reward of a hundred Pounds to any one that should discover a *Mohawk*. These were a sort of mischievous Animals that at this time infested the Streets of *London*, and divert'd themselves with maiming, wounding and abusing every one they met in the Night time; they seem'd to be of the Order of those Knights who manifest their Valour chiefly in storming of Taverns, and breaking of Windows, only a little more sanguine, having many of them been trained up to Blood from their Cradles.

1712.

George Earl of *Northampton* made Constable of the Tower of *London*.

The following General Officers were nominated to serve under the Duke of *Ormond* in *Flanders*, viz. *Henry Lumley*, Esq; General of the Horse, Earl of *Orkney* Ge-

neral of the Foot: Lieutenants General of the Horse, *Cornelius Woody*, Esq; *Charles Ross*, Esq; General of the Dragoons, Earl of *Stair*. Lieutenants General of the Foot, *Henry Withers*, Esq; Lord *North* and *Grey*. Majors General of

1711
March

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cept what relates to the Children of her Majesty's natural born Subjects, born out of her Majesty's Allegiance.)

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The Duke of *Ormond* was constituted General of all her Majesty's Forces at home and abroad.

7 Mar

The Royal Assent was given to an Act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in *Scotland*, in the Exercise of their religious Worship; and to repeal an Act passed in *Scotland*, entitled, An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages.

4

The Commons attended her Majesty with a Representation shew-

ing the Hardships the Allies had put upon England in carrying on this War.

They shew first that the Expence of England in the beginning of the War amounted to but about three Millions seven hundred thousand Pounds, but was now encreased to six Millions nine hundred thousand Pounds and upwards, by being obliged to supply the Deficiencies of her Allies: That the States General were frequently deficient two Thirds of the Quota of shipping they stipulated to provide, which not only encreased the Charge of the English, but was the occasion of great Damage to the Royal Navy, and the Destruction of the Merchants Ships which were destroyed for want of Convoys, the English Men of War being employed in other Service. And that the Dutch had also been deficient in the Netherlands upwards of twenty thousand Men of their Quota of Troops. That the whole Burthen of the War, almost, in Spain and Portugal had of late been thrown upon the English. The Dutch had every Year lessened their Troops in Spain and Portugal; and the Emperor, who was most nearly concerned, had no Troops at all in Pay there till the last Year of the War, and then but one single Regiment; that on the contrary the English did not only maintain sixty thousand Men in the Spanish War, but the Charges of the shipping only employed in that Service amounted to above eight Millions Sterling; and in short, that England had expended in the War beyond its Quota above nineteen Millions of Money; all which the late Ministry had not only connived at, but in many Instances contrived and encouraged upon private Views; that the greater our Success had been, the heavier had

had been the Burthen on the part of *England*, and that new Dominions were daily conquer'd for the Allies, while they abated their share of the Expence: And it could not be expected they should ever be weary of enlarging their Territories at the Charge of *England*; especially when even the Revenues of the conquered Countries were not apply'd to the carrying on the War.

That tho' *Britain* had born as great a share of the War, as the whole Confederacy, no Advantages had been stipulated for her; but on the contrary the late Barrier Treaty with the *Dutch* was destructive to our Trade; and the putting *Newport* and other Places in *Flanders* into their Hands, made the Trade of the *English* to the *Netherlands* precarious; and the strength of that Country, which *Britain* had so largely contributed to reduce, might hereafter be employed against *Britain* it self.

And they resolv'd, That the Lord *Townshend*, who negotiated the Barrier Treaty with the *Dutch*, and all others who advis'd the ratifying it, were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.

Upon this Representation, the Queen order'd the Earl of *Strafford* to notify to the States, that unless they made up their Quota of Troops in the *Netherlands*, her Majesty would reduce the Number of the *British* Troops there.

The Plenipotentiaries of the

Allies at *Vienna*, deliver'd in their respective specifick Demands to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, and insisted that the *French* should give a specifick Answer in writing to the specifick Demands of the Allies; but this the *French* refus'd, and propos'd to treat verbally of the Matters remaining in difference between them, which the *British* Plenipotentiaries at length agreed to.

The young Dauphine of *France*, lately fill'd Duke of *Britany*, died.

Prince *Eugene* had his Audience of Leave. Her Majesty presented him with a Sword of the value of five thousand Pounds; but it seems he could not prevail upon her to continue the War any longer at her own Expence, or induce her to believe his Master wou'd contribute more to it than he had done.

Her Majesty issued a Proclamation offering a Reward of a hundred Pounds to any one that should discover a *Mohawk*, These were a sort of mischievous Animals that at this time infested the Streets of *London*, and diverted themselves with maiming, wounding and abusing every one they met in the Night time; they seem'd to be of the Order of those Knights who manifest their Valour chiefly in storming of Taverns, and breaking of Windows, only a little more sanguine, having many of them been trained up to Blood from their Cradles.

1712.

George Earl of *Northampton* made Constable of the Tower of *London*.

The following General Officers were nominated to serve under the Duke of *Ormond* in *Flanders*, viz. *Henry Lumley*, Esq; General of the Horse, Earl of *Orkney* Ge-

neral of the Foot: Lieutenants General of the Horse, *Cornelius Woods*, Esq; *Charles Rofs*, Esq; General of the Dragoons, Earl of *Stair*. Lieutenants General of the Foot, *Henry Widders*, Esq; Lord *North* and *Grey*. Majors General of

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March

8

13

17

5 Apr.

1712

April

of Horse, *Kellum, Charles*
Syburgh, Esq; Majors General
 of Foot, *Gilbert Primrose, Joseph*
Sabine, William Evans, Esq; Earl
 of *Orrery*. Brigadiers of Horse,
Knapier, Panton,
George Prefan, Esq; Brigadiers
 of Foot, *Richard Sutton, Henry*
Durrell, Brussel, Henry Mary-
son, John Corbet, Esq; and Lieute-
 nant General *Cadogan* also served
 under his Grace this Campaign.

9 The Duke of *Ormond* accom-
 panied by several of the Nobility
 and Persons of Quality set out for
Flanders.

14 The Upper House of Convoca-
 tion acknowledg'd the Validity of
 Lay Baptism, which the Lower
 House seem'd to deny, and occa-
 sion'd a Dispute between them.

22 May

The Royal Assent was given to
 an Act for laying several Duties
 upon all Soap and Paper made in
Great Britain, or imported into
 the same; and upon chequered
 and striped Linnens and Stuffs,
 printed, painted or stained; and
 upon several kinds of Stamp Vellom,
 Parchment and Paper; and
 upon certain printed Papers, Pam-
 phlets and Advertisements, for
 raising the Sum of one Million
 eight hundred thousand Pounds,
 by way of a Lottery, towards her
 Majesty's Supply; and for Licen-
 sing an additional Number of
 Hackney Chairs; and for charging
 certain Stocks of Cards and Dice;
 and for better securing her Maje-
 sty's Duties to arise in the Office
 for Stamp Duties, by Licenses for
 Marriages and otherwise; and for
 Relief of Persons who have not
 claimed their Lottery Tickets; and
 for borrowing Money upon Stock
 (part of the Capital of the *South*
Sea Company) for the use of the
 Publick.

An Act for enlarging the time
 given to the Commissioners ap-

pointed by her Majesty, pursuant
 to an Act for granting to her Ma-
 jesty several Duties on Coals, for
 building fifty new Churches, in
 and about the Cities of *London*
 and *Westminster* and Suburbs there-
 of, and other Purposes therein
 mention'd; and also for giving
 the said Commissioners further
 Powers for better effecting the
 same; and for appointing Monies
 for rebuilding the Parish Church
 of *St. Mary Woolnoth* in the City
 of *London*.

An Act for better collect-
 ing and recovering the Duties
 granted for the Support of the
 Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, and
 for the farther Benefit thereof;
 and for the preserving her Maje-
 sty's Harbour Moorings.

An Act to restore the Patrons
 to their ancient Rights of pre-
 senting Ministers to the Churches
 vacant in that part of *Great Bri-*
tain call'd *Scotland*.

An Act for repealing part of an
 Act passed in the Parliament of
Scotland, entitled an Act for dis-
 charging the Yule vacance.

An Act for repealing a Clause
 in the Statute made in the 21st Year
 of the Reign of King *James I.*
 entitled, An Act for the farther
 Description of a Bankrupt, and
 for relief of Creditors against
 such as shall become Bankrupts,
 and for inflicting corporal Pu-
 nishment upon the Bankrupts, in
 some special Cases, and for the
 Explanation of the Laws relating
 to Bankruptcy in case of Partner-
 ship.

An Act for the more effectual pre-
 venting fraudulent Conveyances in
 order, to multiply Votes for elect-
 ing Knights of Shires to serve in
 Parliament.

An Act for regulating, impro-
 ving and encouraging the Woollen
 Manufacture of mixt or medly
 Broad

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May

Broad Cloth, and for the better payment of the poor employed therein.

An Act to give farther Time for enrolling such Leases, granted from the Crown, as have not been enrolled within the respective Times therein limited; and for making the pleading of Deeds of Bargain and Sale enrolled, and of Fee-farm Rents more easy.

An Act for reviving and continuing several Acts therein mention'd; for the preventing Mischiefs which may happen by Fire; for building and repairing County Goals; for exempting Apothecaries from serving parish and ward Offices, and serving upon Juries, and relating to the returning of Jurors.

An Act for the Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from America.

An Act to prevent Abuses in making Linnen Cloth, and regulating the Lengths, Breadths, and Equal sorting of Yarn, for each Piece made in Scotland, and for whitening the same.

An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmost Satisfaction they are capable to make, and restoring them to their Liberty; and to several private Acts.

The Duke of Ormond declared to Prince Eugene, that her Majesty having a near Prospect of a Peace, had given him Orders not to act Offensively.

The Dutch complaining to the Bishop of Bristol, of the Order given the Duke of Ormond, without their Concurrence: He told them, her Majesty had much more Reason to complain, since notwithstanding all the Advances she had made in order to engage them in a Plan of Peace; they had not answered her as they ought, and as

her Majesty hoped they would; and therefore, *they ought not to be surprized, if her Majesty did now think her self at Liberty, to enter into separate measures, in order to obtain Peace*; however her Majesty hoping they would at length be induced to enter into more peaceable Measures, consented to the Siege of *Quesnoy*.

The Queen came to the House of Peers, and communicated to the Parliament the Terms on which a Peace might be made.

The principal Articles were, That the French King should acknowledge the Protestant Succession, and remove the Pretender out of his Dominions.

That France and Spain were never to be united in one head; but the respective Kings were to make Renunciations for themselves and their Heirs.

That Newfoundland, St. Christophers, Hudsons Bay, &c. were to be yielded to the English, as also Gibraltar and Minorca.

That Naples, Sardinia and Milan should be yielded to the Emperor, and a Barriere establish'd in Flanders, on the Rhine, and in Savoy.

Quesnoy invested by the Allies.

The Commons address'd her Majesty, assuring her, they had an entire Confidence she would steadily pursue the true Interest of her own Kingdoms, and endeavour to procure for all her Allies what was due to them by Treaties, and what was necessary for their Security.

The Lords also address'd her Majesty, assuring her, that they did entirely rely on her Wisdom to finish that great and good work of Peace she had enter'd upon.

The Commons resolv'd, That a certain Preface of Bishop Fleetwood's to his Sermons, calumniating her Majesty for changing her

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May

6 June

8

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10

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June

Ministry, and hesitating to proposals of Peace, was malicious and factious, tending to create Discord, &c. and ordered it to be burnt in the Palace Yard by the Common Hangman.

11

The Duke of *Vindobona* died in Spain, as he was upon the Road from *Valencia* to *Barbuda*.

Sir *Wm. Windham*, Bart. made Secretary of War in the room of the Lord *Lansdown*, who was soon after made Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.

16

The Bishop of *Bristol* represented to the States General the necessity of a Suspension of Arms in the *Netherlands*, in order to facilitate the conclusion of the Treaty.

The Duke of *Ormond* also acquainted Prince *Eugene* and the Field Deputies, that he had received Orders to agree with the *French* to a Cessation of Arms for two Months, and to send ten Battalions to *Dunkirk*, which the *French* had offered to put into the Hands of the Queen, as a Security for the performance of the Offers the *French* King had made; and he declared also, that he would in three or four Days march off with the *British* Troops and the Foreigners in the Queen's Pay, and gave the Generals Orders to follow him; but the Foreign Generals declared, they could not separate from the Army of Prince *Eugene*, without express Orders from their Masters: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* continued some days longer in his Camp.

June

Lieutenant General *Webb* was made Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all her Majesty's Forces in Great Britain, in the room of General *Erle*.

The Duke of *M...* challenged my Lord *Poulet*, for insinuating in the House of Lords,

that his Grace contrived to knock his Officers on the Head, in order to fill his Pockets, by disposing of their Commissions; but the Duel was prevented.

Brigadier *Hill* made Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, in the room of General *Erle*.

Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the Foreign Ministers at *London*, that her Majesty had received Advice, that their Masters Troops in her Service refused to obey the Duke of *Ormond*, and that if they persisted in that Resolution, her Majesty would pay them neither Subsidence, Subsidy or Arrears.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for laying additional Duties on Hides, Vellum, Coffee, &c. for a Lottery, &c.

An Act for continuing the Trade to the South Seas.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to examine the Debt due to the Army, &c.

An Act for continuing the Trade of the united East-India Company.

An Act for explaining several Clauses in an Act passed the last Session of Parliament for the Relief of the Sufferers of the Island of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher*.

An Act for appointing the Circuit Courts in *Scotland*.

An Act for enlarging the Time for the Ministers, &c. in *Scotland* to take the Oaths.

And to an Act for the better ascertaining and securing the Payments to be made to her Majesty, for Goods imported from the East-Indies.

And to eleven private Acts.

After which the Parliament was prorogued to the 24th of July.

The Earl of *Rivers* made General and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Forces in Great Britain, in the Absence of the Duke of *Ormond*.

The

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July
The Honourable Henry St. John, Esq; principal Secretary of State, created Baron St. John of Lidiard Tregoze, in Com. Wilts. and Viscount Bolingbroke, *Quofny* surrender'd to the Allies.

Admiral Leake convoyed Brigades Hill and four thousand Men from England to Dunkirk, and the next Day that Town was evacuated by the French, and the Brigadier took possession of it for her Majesty.

The Duke of Argyle made Governor of Port Mahon.

Conyers Darcy and George Fielding, Esqrs; constituted Commissioners to execute the Place of Master of the Horse.

King Philip published his Renunciation of the Crown of France.

Richard Cromwell, the eldest Son of Oliver Cromwell, and who succeeded him in the Protectorship, Sept. 3, 1658, died, in the 90th Year of his Age.

Prince Eugene with the Confederate Forces, and the British Mercenaries, separated from the Duke of Ormond, and the next Day laid Siege to Landrecy.

The Duke of Ormond caused a Cessation of Arms, between Great Britain and France, to be proclaim'd in his Camp; as the Marshal Villars did in the French Camp the same Day, of which he sent Advice to the Duke of Ormond that Evening. The Earl of Strafford came to the Duke's Camp about this time, and marched with the Army; and Sir Thomas Hanmer spent great part of the Campaign in Flanders.

The Duke of Ormond, with the British Forces, marching towards Dunkirk, they were deny'd Entrance into Bonchain and Drway (in which last Place the British

Hospital was) by the Dutch: whereupon the Duke bent his march towards Ghent, of which City and Bruges he took Possession on the 29th of July, N. S. and detach'd six Battalions to reinforce the Garrison of Dunkirk.

The rest of the British Troops encamp'd in a plentiful Country between the Eys and the Canal of Bruges near Ghent.

Marshal Villars attack'd the Earl of Albemarle, who was encamp'd with thirteen Battalions and thirty Squadrons at Denain, to secure the Communication of the Allies with Marchiennes, where was their Grand Magazine. In this Action the Earl of Albemarle was taken Prisoner, Count Dhona Lieutenant General and Governor of Mons was drowned in the Scheldt, Count Nassau Wodenburgh kill'd by the Sword, three thousand more kill'd and wounded, and as many made Prisoners; and a vast Quantity of Ammunition and Provision, and 12 pieces of Cannon, taken by the French.

Thomas Duke of Leeds died in the 51st Year of his Age.

A Quarrel happened at Utrecht, between the French and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, occasioned by the Servants of the French Ministers laughing at those of the Dutch, upon the News of their Defeat at Denain. For this intolerable Affront, the Servants of Monsi. de Rechtere, one of the Dutch Ministers, fell upon the Servants of Monsi. Mesnager, and beat them; and when the French demanded Satisfaction of Monsi. de Rechtere, he seem'd to justify his Servants. This Accident long suspended the Negotiations of Peace.

Marchiennes surrender'd to the French, and the Garrison consisting of between four and five Thou-

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sand Men were made Prisoners of War. In this Place was above three hundred thousand weight of Powder, which the Dutch Commissary caused to be sunk in the Scarpe before the Siege: There were also an hundred pieces of Cannon, three hundred Waggon, a prodigious Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Corn, Meal, Bacon, Wine, Brandy, and all Sorts of Provision and Tools necessary for making two Sieges, and great Numbers of Horses. Upon this Misfortune Prince Eugene raised the Siege of Landrecy, and marched towards Mons the 2d of August.

14 Aug.

The French invested Doway, and the next Day the Trenches were opened.

16

General Stanhope, who was made Prisoner at Brihuega, being exchanged for the Duke D'Escalona, returned to England.

17

The Lord Viscount Bolingbroke arrived at Paris, and two Days after signed a Treaty with the French, for a further Suspension of Arms for four Months, to commence on the 22d of August.

18

A Proclamation issued, declaring a Suspension of Arms between Great Britain and France.

Aug.

The Earl of Strafford, Sir John Leake, Sir George Bing, Sir William Drake, Joseph Aislaby, Esq; Sir James Wisbart, and George Clark, Esq; constituted Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

29

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon made Master of the Ordnance, in the room of the Earl of Rivers deceased, and appointed to go her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

31

The Lord North and Gray made Governor of Portsmouth, in the room of Lieutenant General Erle.

6 Sept.

A Dutch Party commanded by Captain de la Rue surprized and

took Fort Knoque in Flanders.

Brigadier Pierce, Commander of the English Troops in Catalonia, notified to Count Starembergh, that a Cessation of Arms having been agreed upon between Britain and France, he must separate his Forces from him.

The Garrison of Doway surrender'd Prisoners of War to the French; as the Garrison of Fort Scarpe had the 28th past.

The same Day Quesnoy was invested by the French.

Sidney Earl of Godolphin, late Lord Treasurer of England, died.

The Lord Lexington was sent to Spain, to take the Renunciation of King Philip to the Crown of France, and arrived at Madrid the 15th of October.

Quesnoy surrender'd to the French, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War. According to the French Account, this Garrison completed the Number of Forty Battalions of the Allies they had destroyed or made Prisoners, since the defeat at Denain, which happened the 11th of July.

The Dutch refusing to come into the Cessation of Arms, Marshal Villars sat down before Benchain, which surrender'd the 19th Instant, the Garrison being made Prisoners at Discretion.

The British Troops take up their Winter Quarters in Ghent and Bruges, and refuse to admit the Danes and other Mercenaries to Quarter amongst them.

King Philip executed his Renunciation to the Crown of France.

A Suspension of Arms was sign'd for four Months, between France, Spain and Portugal.

A Duel was fought in Hyde Park, between the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and Colonel Hamilton on the one part, and the Lord Mohan, and Lieutenant General

neral *Mackartney* of the other part. The Lord *Mohun* was killed upon the spot, and his Grace died of his wounds as his Servants were carrying him to his Coach; Colonel *Hamilton* was wounded in the Foot, and surrender'd himself; but *Mackartney* made his Escape; and upon the relation of Colonel *Hamilton*, it was at first generally believ'd that the Duke was killed unfairly by *Mackartney*; but how that matter was, remains a doubt to this Day.

The English Troops in *Catalonia* embark'd for Port *Mahon*, where the Duke of *Argyle* was arriv'd from *England* some Days before. His Grace caus'd the Emperor's Colours to be taken down, and the English Colours to be hoisted on the several Castles and Forts; and the Governor of *Minorca* for the Emperor refusing to take the Oaths to her Majesty, had leave to retire to *Barcelona*; but the rest of the Magistrates took an Oath of Fidelity to the Queen of *Great Britain*.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, in the room of Duke *Hamilton* deceas'd.

A Proclamation issued for apprehending *George Mackartney*, Esq; for aiding and assisting in the Murder of Duke *Hamilton*.

The Duke of *Marlbro'* having obtain'd Leave of her Majesty to go beyond Sea embark'd at *Dover* for *Osford*.

The Marquis de *Monteleon*, Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, arriv'd in *England*.

The Cessation of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France* prolong'd for four Months more, from the 22d of *December*.

The Royal Regiment of Blue

Horse was given to the Earl of *Peterborough*.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury* appointed Ambassador to the Court of *France*, arriv'd at *Calais* in his way to that Court; but did not take upon him that Character till the Conclusion of the Peace, any more than the Duke *D'Aumont* did in *England*.

The States General agreed to come into the Plan of Peace propos'd to them by the Earl of *Strefford* on the part of *Great Britain*, and to conclude and sign the Peace jointly and at the same time with her Majesty.

The Duke *D'Aumont* Ambassador of *France* to the British Court arriv'd in *England*.

A Proclamation issued for suspending the Execution of the Act for the better recruiting her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines.

The Parliament met, and were prorogu'd to the 3d of *Feb*.

Lieutenant General *Compton* was made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the room of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, who was turn'd out of all his Places.

The House of the Duke of *Powis* in *Ormondstreet*, which he had lent to the Duke *D'Aumont*, the French Ambassador, was burnt down by Accident: Whereupon the Ambassador was assign'd an Apartment in *Somerset House*.

The Quarrel between the French and Dutch Ministers at *Utrecht* was compromised.

A new Treaty of Barrier between *Great Britain* and the States was sign'd.

The Imperial and French Ministers met, and enter'd into a Treaty for the evacuating *Catalonia* by the Imperialists, and the Neutrality of *Italy*.

The King of *Sweden* having resid'd three Years and upwards at

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Feb.

Bender, in the Turkish Dominions, and received great Civilities from the Port, when his surprize attack'd in the Palace the Turks had assign'd him, and having defended himself with great Resolution, and lost most of his Followers, was at length wounded and taken Prisoner.

14

The Treaty for the Evacuation of *Catalonia* by the *Imperialists*, and for the Neutrality of *Italy*, was concluded and signed.

The same Day a Cessation of Arms was agreed at *Utrecht*, between the Ministers of *France* and *Savoy*.

25 Mar

Dr. *Adam Outley* consecrated Bishop of *St. Davids*.

30
O. S.

The Peace was sign'd at *Utrecht* by the Ministers of *Great Britain* and *France*, and by all the other Allies, except the Ministers of the Emperor and the Empire.

7 Apr.

The Lord Keeper *Harcourt* was made Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

9

The *British* Parliament met, and the Queen made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she acquainted them, that the Peace was signed; and said, what she had done for the Protestant Succession, and the House of *Hannover*, might convince such as wished well to both, and desired the quiet and safety of their Country, how vain all attempts were to divide them; and that those who would make a merit by separating their Interests, would never attain their ill Ends.

What Force was necessary to be kept up for the Security of the Kingdom, she left entirely to the Parliament; she depended upon the Loyalty and Affection of her People, and wanted no other Guarantee; she recommended to their Care, those brave Men who

Dr. *Philip Asse*, Bishop of *St. Davids*, translated to the See of *Hereford*.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 1d of *March*. The King of *Prussia* died.

The Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* made their Renunciation to the Crown of *Spain* in the Parliament of *Paris*.

In pursuance of the Convention for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, the Empress embarked at *Barcelona*, on board the *British* Fleet, commanded by Sir *John Jennings*, and arrived at *Vado* in *Italy* the 28th Instant.

17 13.

had served in the late War; the improving and encouraging the Trade and Manufactures of the Kingdom, and particularly the Fishery; she expressed her displeasure at the seditious and scandalous Libels that swarmed at this time, which she thought required a new Law to suppress them; she said the impious practice of Duelling also required a Remedy; and now they were entering upon Peace she conjured them to do their utmost to calm Mens Minds, that the Arts of Peace might be cultivated.

Each House attended her Majesty with an Address of Congratulation, upon the conclusion of the Peace.

The principal Articles of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*, were, the securing the Protestant Succession; the separating of the *French* and *Spanish* Crowns; the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; the restoring and enlarging the *British* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, and the giving a just and seasonable Satisfaction to all the Allies.

The

The principal Articles between France and Savoy, were the Cession of Sicily to the Duke of Savoy; the giving him a Barrier against France; and the Limitation of the Crown of Spain to the Duke of Savoy, on failure of Issue of King Philip.

By the Treaty with the Dutch, France agreed to yield up the Town and Duchy of Luxemburg, the Towns of Namur, Charleroy, Manin, Tournay, Eyne, Kyoque, Loo, Dixmude, Tves, &c. for a Barrier; and the Dutch stipulated to yield up Lisle, Aire, Bethune and St. Venant to France.

The Empress presented Admiral Jennings with her Picture set in Diamonds, on his taking his Leave of her at Milan.

The Duke of Alençon, Son to the Duke of Berry, died.

The Ratifications of Peace were exchanged at Utrecht.

The Duke of Athol was made Lord Privy-Seal of Scotland.

Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for granting an Aid, to be raised by a Land Tax of two Shillings in the Pound, for the Year 1713.

The Peace between Great Britain and France proclaim'd with great Solemnity in London, being attended with the highest Demonstrations of Joy.

Her Majesty laid the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with France before the Parliament.

The Queen procured the French Protestants on board the Gallies to be released by the French King, on Condition they should transport themselves out of his Dominions.

The Duke D' Aumont, the French Ambassador, presented a Memorial against Mons. Dubourdiou, Minister of the French Church in the Savoy, who had used several Expressions reflecting upon the French

King in his Sermons; to which Dubourdiou answered in his Examination before the Bishop of London, that they were before the Proclamation of Peace.

The City of Lisle was yielded up to the French.

Sir Thomas Pews took his place as one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and Sir Wm. Banister as one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Duke of Shrewsbury, Ambassador of Great Britain to the Court of France, made his publick Entry into Paris.

Landau was invested by the French, and the 24th the Trenches were opened.

The Royal Assent was given to the Act, for granting several Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1713; and for making forth Duplicates of Lottery Tickets lost, burnt or destroy'd; and for enlarging the Time for adjusting Claims in several Lottery Acts, and to punish the counterfeiting or forging of Lottery Orders.

And to an Act for making Enclosures in some part of the Common Grounds in the West-riding of the County of York, for the endowing poor Vicarages and Chapelries, for the better support of their Ministers.

Her Majesty sent a Message to the Commons, acquainting them with the Debts contracted in the Civil List, by reason of the Revenue designed for it being apply'd to other Uses by former Parliaments; the Commons granted her Majesty 350000 l. to discharge those Debts.

The Commons address'd her Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat with France for the perfecting the Treaty of Commerce, and explaining several parts of it; but a Trade with France being

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4 June

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Y. 4

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being always found detrimental to England, that Treaty was never Perfected.

The Scots being uneasy at the Malt Tax being extended to Scotland, and on Account of the Judgment in the House of Lords in prejudice of their Peerage, proposed a Dissolution of the Union; and it being put to the Vote in the House of Peers, it was carried but by four Voices not to dissolve the Union of the two Kingdoms.

26 The Duke of Ormond constituted Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the room of the Earl of Dorset deceased.

27 The French yielded up the City and Cittadel of Luxemburg to the Dutch.

1 July The Duke D'Amont, Ambassador extraordinary from the Court of France, made his publick Entry into the City of London, and on the 4th Instant he was admitted to his Audience.

2 The Lords addressed her Majesty, that she would use the most pressing instances with the Duke of Lorrain, and with all Princes and States in Amity with her, not to receive or suffer the Pretender to remain in their Dominions.

3 Sixteen Imperial Battalions embarked at Barcelona for Italy.

5 Doctor Francis Atterbury created Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster.

6 The Royal Assent was given by Commission to an Act to explain a Clause in an Act, intituled, an Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for the Electing Knights of the Shires to serve in Parliament, &c.

An Act for the more effectual preventing Robberies in Houses.

An Act for the better regulating the Electing of Members to serve

in Parliament in Scotland.

An Act for continuing an Act intituled, an Act for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majesty's Plantations in North America, and for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from Scotland to England.

An Act for continuing the Acts therein mentioned for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England.

A Thanksgiving was observ'd for the Conclusion of the Peace, and the Two Houses went to St. Pauls, the Lords wearing their Robes; but the Queen was absent on Account of her Indisposition.

The same Day Doctor Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London, died in the Eighty First Year of his Age.

John Evelin of Wootton in County Surrey, Esq; created a Baronet. Thomas Cross of the City of Westminster, Esq; created a Baronet.

The Commons also presented an Address to her Majesty, that she would use the most speedy and pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorrain, &c. not to receive or suffer the Pretender to continue in their Dominions.

Count Staremberg embarked with the remainder of the Imperial Troops at Barcelona, and was convoyed by a Squadron of English Men of War to Vado in Italy, where he arrived the 16th Instant.

Upon the departure of General Staremberg, the Catalonians possessed themselves of Barcelona, and declared War against King Philip by beat of Drum, rejecting the Indemnity the Queen of Great Britain had procured for them.

The Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Spain was signed at Utrecht, as was that between Spain and the Duke of Savoy.

By

By the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, the Protestant Succession was Acknowledged, Gibraltar, Minorca, and Port Mahon yielded to Britain; the benefit of the *Asiento* Trade, or the supplying the Spanish Dominions in America with Negroes, was granted to Britain; the Catalans were not only indemnified, but their Honours and Estates, together with the Privileges of the Inhabitants of both Castles were granted and confirmed to them, and the Cession of Sicily was confirmed to the Duke of Savoy.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act to explain the Acts for Licensing Hackney Chairs.

An Act to encourage the making Sail Cloth in Great Britain.

An Act to build a Church near *St. Mary Pole* in the Strand.

An Act to regulate the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service.

An Act to make perpetual an Act for better relief of the Poor.

An Act to enable Officers and Soldiers in the late War to exercise Trades, and Officers to account with Soldiers.

An Act to make perpetual the Act to prevent false and double Returns of Members in Parliament.

An Act to raise 1200000*l.* for publick uses, by circulating *Exchequer Bills*, and to enable her Majesty to raise 500000*l.* to pay Debts owing to her Servants: and to several private Acts.

After which her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she gratefully took notice of the Services they had performed to her and their Country, by easing the Nation of a Debt of Nine Millions without laying any further burthen upon her People; by enabling her to pay her just

Debts to her Servants, and strengthening her Hands in obtaining Peace: she recommended to them the using their Endeavours to dissipate those groundless Jealousies that had been fomented; and that they would shew their Love to their Country by obviating the Malice of the ill-minded and undeceiving the deluded. And she said she was of Opinion, that nothing could recover the Disorders that had happened during so long a War, but a steady adhering to the Constitution in Church and State, and that such as were true to these Principles, were only to be relied upon. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 8th of August.

The same Day Gold Medals of the Value of Four Pounds each were given to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the one side was her Majesty's Effigies, and round it the Words, *Anna Dei gratia*, on the reverse *Britannia*, and round it *Compositis Venerantur Armis*.

Robert Benson, Esq; created Baron of Bingley in Com. Ebor.

The Muscovites and Saxons drove the Swedes out of the Isle of Rugen.

The French begun to demolish the Fortifications of Dunkirk.

The Lord Ashburnham appointed Colonel of the First Troop of Horse Guards.

The Duke de Popoli summoned Barcelona, giving them to understand that if they did not immediately submit to King Philip they would not have the benefit of the King's Pardon.

The City of Barcelona return answer to the Duke of Popoli, that that City and the whole Principality of Catalonia resolved to continue the War; whereupon the whole

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whole Province was ravaged and destroyed by the Spanish Troops.

The Magistrates of Dunkirk presented an Address to the Queen of Great Britain, not to insist on the Demolition of their Harbour, which they said would be the ruin of Eighteen Thousand Families; but to no effect.

4 Aug

The Earl of Portmore made Governor of Gibraltar.

8

A Proclamation issued for dissolving the present Parliament.

Doctor Robinsen Bishop of Exeter, translated to the See of London.

17

A Proclamation summoning a new Parliament to meet the twelfth of November, and another for Electing the sixteen Peers of Scotland.

The Earl of Dartmouth made Privy-Seal, and William Brouncker, Esq; made Secretary of State in his room.

Sir William Windham made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Francis Gwyn, Esq; made Secretary of War.

20

The Garrison of Landau surrendered Prisoners of War.

Thomas Moore, Esq; made Pay Master of her Majesty's Forces abroad.

Edward Nicholas, Esq; made Treasurer and Paymaster of her Majesty's Pensioners.

The Lord Lansdown made Treasurer of the Household.

Sir John Stenehouse, Bart. made Comptroller of the Household.

30

Duke D'Anjou Ambassador of France had his Audience of Leave and returned to France.

31

The Lord Edward Harley, Son to the Earl of Oxford Lord Treasurer, was married to the Lady Henrietta Cavendish, only Child of the late Duke of Newcastle, with whom he had a vast Estate.

1 Sept.

The Earl of Mar made one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Earl of Seaford made Lord Chancellor of Scotland.

The Duke of Shrotonbury made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The French having invested Brilburg, opened the Trenches before that place.

The New King of Sicily and his Queen embarked at Nice, and were Conveyed by a Squadron of British Men of War to that Kingdom, where they arrived the Tenth instant.

The Catalans set up for a free Independent State; grant Commissions, and coin Money with their own Arms.

The Governor of Edinburgh quit- ted the Town to the French, and retired with his Garrison into the Castles.

The Castles of Edinburgh surren- dered upon honourable Terms.

The Earl of Peterborough sent Ambassador to the King of Sicily.

Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Marshal Villars, met at the Castle of Rasbach, and enter into a Treaty of a Peace between the Emperor and France.

The Czar of Muscovy removed the Trade from Archangel to Petersburg, and transplanted Thirty Thousand Persons there from Muscovy.

The Parliament of Ireland met the 25th of the last Month, and the House of Commons being replenished with Whigs, they addressed her Majesty to remove the Lord Chancellor, Sir Constantine Phipps, who had always shew himself a fast Friend to the Constitution; on the contrary the House of Lords and the Convocation addressed her Majesty in his behalf, expressing the Sense they had of his great Worth; with whom her Majesty entirely agreed.

Monsieur D'Herbville, Envoy extraordinary from the Court of France,

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Dec. *France*, arrived at London, and on the 20th Instant was admitted to his Audience.

Jan. The Honourable *Benedict Calvert*, only Son to the Lord *Baltimore*, made a publick Recantation of the Popish Religion.

The Lord *Singley* sent Ambassador to the Court of Spain.

Sir *James Wisbart* made Admiral of the White Squadron.

Feb. There having been a Report spread of her Majesty's being dangerously ill, which very much affected the publick Credit, Her Majesty sent a Letter to the Lord Mayor of London, letting him know, that altho' an Aguish Indisposition, succeeded by a Fit of the Gout, had detained her at Windsor longer than she designed, she was restored to such a degree of Health, that she intended to meet her Parliament the sixteenth Instant.

A Proclamation issued in Ireland offering a Reward of 200*l.* to any one that should apprehend *Toby Butler*, who had lifted Men in the Pretender's Service.

Doctor *John Sharp* Archbishop of York died.

The Queen of Spain, Daughter to the Duke of Savoy, died in the 26th Year of her Age.

The Reverend Mr. *Hilkiah Bedford* was tryed and convicted of publishing a Book, intituled, *The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted*, &c.

Sir *William Debovaris*, Knt. was created a Baronet.

The Parliament met, and the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty, directed the Commons to chuse a Speaker; whereupon they Unanimously elected Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who was approved by her Majesty.

The Convocation met at the same time, and the lower House

chose Doctor *Stanhope* Dean of *Canterbury* for their Prolocutor.

Jonathan Gape, Esq; was created a Baronet.

Her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein her Majesty acquainted them, that the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Spain were Exchanged, and Congratulated her Subjects upon their being delivered from a Consuming Land War, and entered on a Peace, the good Effects whereof she said nothing but Intestine Divisions could obstruct; that she had followed the example of her wisest and greatest Predecessors in preserving the Balance of Europe; that their situation pointed out to them the true Interest of their Country which could flourish only by Trade, and would be most formidable by the Right Application of their Naval Force; she expressed her Satisfaction in the Joy the People had shewn on her Recovery, and wished that Care had been taken to suppress those Seditious Papers and Factious Rumours by which designing Men had been able to sink the publick Credit; she said some were arrived to that height of Malice, to insinuate that the Protestant Succession was in Danger under her Government, who only meant to disturb the present Tranquility, and to bring real Mischiefs upon us; and after all she had done to secure that Succession, she could not mention these proceedings without some degree of warmth; and she hoped they all agreed with her, that attempts to weaken her Authority or render the possession of the Crown uneasy to her, could never be a proper means to strengthen the Protestant Succession; that she would have it their Endeavour, as it had been hers, to Unite our Differences; not by relaxing

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laxing from the strictest Adherence to our Constitution in Church and State, but by observing the Laws themselves, and enforcing a due Obedience to them in others; that she had the Concurrence of the last Parliament in making the Peace; and she desired it might be the honour of this to assist her in obtaining such Fruits from it as might not only derive Blessings on the present Age but even down to latest Posterity.

3 & 3

Each House presented an Address to her Majesty, Congratulating her upon her Recovery, and on the Ratification of the Treaties of Peace.

The Convocation also presented an Address, Congratulating her Majesty's Recovery; wherein they pray'd that after a long and happy Reign, she might be able to transmit the protection of this Church and State to a Protestant Successor in the illustrious House of Hannover.

8

Doctor Robinson, Bishop of London, made Dean of the Chapel.

Doctor Smalldridge made Bishop of Bristol, and Lord Almoner.

The French King at the Instance of her Majesty released Forty Two

Protestants more from the Gallies.

The Lords about this time censured a Pamphlet, intituled, *The Publick Spirit of the Whigs, &c.* containing reflections on *Steele's Crisis*, and the Projectors of the Union; but particularly on the Earl of Nottingham.

Barber the Printer and Morphew the Publisher were both taken into Custody of the Black Rod, and a Reward of 300*l.* offered for the discovery of the Author.

On the other hand a Complaint being made in the House of Commons of a Paper called the *English Man*, and a Pamphlet intituled the *Crisis*, and Mr. Steele acknowledging himself the Author of these Pieces, they are voted Scandalous and Seditious Libels, reflecting upon her Majesty, the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Universities; maliciously insinuating, that the Protestant Succession in the House of Hannover was in Danger under her Majesty's Administration, &c. And that Richard Steele, Esq; the Author, be expelled the House.

Sir William Dawes, Bart. translated from Chester to the See of York, on the Death of Doctor John Sharp, was confirmed in that See.

1714.

1 Apr.

Lieutenant Nicholls, late of Seymour's Regiment, tryed and convicted at the Assizes at Exeter of Cursing the Queen, sentenced to the Pillory, and pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds.

4

Doctor Francis Gastrel consecrated Bishop of Chester.

8

The Earl of Strassford, Sir John Leake, Sir William Drake, Sir James Wihart, George Clark, Esq; and Sir George Beaumont appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

An Address of the House of Lords to her Majesty, that she would continue her Interposition in the most pressing manner, that the Catalans might have the full Enjoyment of their Ancient Liberties continued to them; in which her Majesty answered, that at the Conclusion of the Peace she resolved to continue her Interposition upon every proper occasion for obtaining those Liberties, and to prevent if possible the Misfortunes to which that People were exposed

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exposed by the Conduct of those more nearly concerned to help them.

The Duke of *Argyle* was removed from all his places, and the Earl of *Stairs* ordered to sell his Regiment, as was Major-General *Davenport* his post of Lieutenant of the First Troop of Life Guards.

10 The Duke of *Arhol* appointed her Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

12 An Address of the Lords to her Majesty, to issue a Proclamation offering a Reward to any one that should apprehend the Pretender, and to renew her Instances with the Duke of *Lorrain* for removing him from thence, and that the Emperor might be desired to enter into the Guarantry of the Protestant Succession; to which her Majesty answered, it would be a real strengthening to the Succession in the House of *Hanover*, as well as a support to her Government, that an End were put to those groundless Fears and Jealousies that had been so industriously promoted; that at this time she did not see any occasion for such a Proclamation, but whenever she judged it necessary she would give Order for one; and as to the other particular in their Address she should give proper Directions.

Baron *Schutz* Minister of *Hanover* demanded of the Lord Chancellor a Writ for summoning the Electoral Prince as Duke of *Cambridge* to the House of Lords, and her Majesty gave directions for issuing the Writ; but she resented that Demand so highly, that she forbid Baron *Schutz* the Court, and he returned soon after to *Hanover*.

13 The Lord *Paget* appointed Envoy extraordinary to the Court of *Hanover*.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; appointed her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Congress to be held at *Baden* in *Switzerland*, for treating of a Peace between the Empire and *France*.

Mr. *Harley* being sent to *Hanover*, to assure their Electoral Highnesses of her Majesty's Affection and Friendship for that House, was admitted to his Audience.

The Earl of *Portmore* appointed to succeed the Earl of *Stairs*, in the command of the Royal Regiment of North *British* Dragoons.

An Address from both Houses of Parliament was presented to her Majesty, expressing the Just Sense they had of her Majesty's Goodness to her People, in delivering them by a safe, honourable and advantageous Peace with *France* and *Spain*, from the heavy burthen of a consuming Land War, unequally carried on and become at last Impracticable; and to entreat her Majesty, that she would with the same steadiness pursue such Measures as she should judge necessary for compleating the Settlement of *Europe*: To which her Majesty answered, that she esteemed this Address as the united Voice of her Affectionate and Loyal Subjects, and returned them the heartiest Thanks which could be given by a Sovereign, who desired nothing more than to see her People safe and flourishing.

About the end of this Month Advice came to *England*, that the Fortifications of the Harbour, Town, and Cittadel of *Dunkirk* were entirely demolished.

The Earl of *Peterborough* appointed Governor of *Pori Mahon*, and the Island of *Minorca*, in the room of the Duke of *Argyle*.

Charles Duke of Berry died at *Marli* in the 28th Year of his Age.

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4 May

A Proclamation issued for discovering and apprehending Popish Priests and Jesuits, and those who had served in Arms against her Majesty and the late King.

Mr. Bedford, who published the Book, intitled, *Hereditary Right*, &c. was sentenced to pay a Fine of a Thousand Marks, to remain a Prisoner Three Years, and to give Security for his good Behaviour during Life.

19

The Queen wrote to the Princess Sophia, shewing her Resentment, that she should enter into a design of fixing a Prince of her Blood in her Majesty's Dominions, while she was living; but at the same time offering to enter into any Measures for securing the *Hannover* Succession.

She wrote also to the Electoral Prince, acquainting him, that nothing could be more dangerous to the Tranquility of her Dominions, and to the *Hannover* Succession, than his design of coming to *England* without her leave.

The Earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer, wrote at the same time to the Elector, acquainting him, how heartily the Queen was for his Succession; and that she was ready to do any thing that might make it more secure that was consistent with her Safety, and that the Accident about the Writ might be improved to increase the most perfect Friendship between the Queen and his most serene Family.

2 June
N. S.

The Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of *Hannover*, died in the 24th Year of her Age; whereupon an Order of Council issued for altering the Common Prayer, by leaving out the Words *The Princess Sophia*, and inserting the Words, *The Elector of Brunswick*.

21

A Proclamation issued offering a

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Reward of 5000*l.* to any one that should apprehend the Pretender.

The Lower House of Convocation presented to the Upper House, an Extract of several Heretical Opinions contained in the Books of Doctor Clarke, Rector of St. James's, in relation to the holy Trinity; with which her Majesty being acquainted, struck him out of the Number of her Chaplains; whereupon the Doctor, finding his Preferments in Danger, drew up a qualifying Paper or Explanation of his Faith in the holy Trinity, with which the Upper House declared themselves satisfied; but the Lower House resolved that he had not retracted any of his Opinions which gave occasion to their Complaint, and therefore could not esteem it satisfactory.

Baron Bothmar, Envoy extraordinary from the Elector of *Brunswick* arrived at *London*, and on the 29th notified the Death of the Princess Sophia to her Majesty.

One and Twenty Persons were tryed and convicted of High Treason in *Ireland*, in Lifting and being Lifted in the Service of the Pretender.

The Lords having taken into Consideration the Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*, Addressed her Majesty, acquainting her, that the carrying on the Trade according to the Treaty of Commerce, as it stood ratified, was attended with insuperable Difficulties, and desired her Majesty to use effectual Means for procuring such Alterations to be made in the same, as might render that Trade practicable and beneficial to her Subjects.

To which her Majesty answered, It had been her care to procure all possible

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possible Advantages for her Subjects in Trades and she should continue her utmost endeavours to obtain further benefis.

Her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses wherein she thank'd them for the Supplies they had given her for the Current Year, and for discharging the National Debts; she said her chief concern was to preserve to them, and their Posterity, their holy Religion, the Liberty of her Subjects, and to secure the present and future Tranquility of her Kingdoms; but these desirable ends could never be obtained, unless all groundless jealousies were laid aside, and unless they shewed the same regard to her just Prerogative, and for the Honour of her Government, which she had always express'd for the Rights of her People. Then the Parliament was prorogued to *Tuesday the Tenth of August.*

Attest pass'd 12 Anne, Session second.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty to be raised by a Land Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1714.

An Act for allowing a Drawback upon the Exportation of Salt to be made use of for the curing of Fish taken in the North Seas or in Island.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1714, and for the Encouragement of the distilling Brandy from malted Corn and Cyder, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills and Lottery Tickets lost, burnt or destroyed; and to enable the Governor and Company of the Bank of England and others to lend Money upon South Sea Stock.

An Act for the better regulating

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the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces, and of their Quarters.

An Act for taking away the new additional Duty of thirty Pounds *per Cent. ad valorem*, imposed upon Books and Prints imported into Great Britain, by an Act made in the tenth Year of the Reign of her present Majesty Queen Anne.

An Act for taking away Mortuaries within the Dioceses of Bangor, Landaff, St. David's, and St. Asaph, and giving a Recompense therefore to the Bishops of the said respective Dioceses; and for confirming several Letters Patents granted by her Majesty, for perpetually annexing a Prebend of *Glan-coffer* to the Mastership of *Pembroke* College in Oxford, and a Prebend of *Recluse* to the Provostship of *Oriel* College in Oxford, and a Prebend of *Norwich* to the Mastership of *Latherine Hall* in Cambridge.

An Act to prevent the Growth of Schism, and for the further Security of the Churches of England and Ireland as by Law established.

An Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade.

An Act for laying additional Duties on Soap and Paper, and upon certain Linens, Silks, Calicoes and Stuffs, and upon Search and exported Coals, and upon Stamp Velum, Parchment and Paper, for raising 1400000 by way of Lottery for her Majesty's Supply, and for Allowances on exporting many Wares of Leather, Sheep-Skins, and Lamb-Skins, and for Distribution of 4000*l.* due to the Officers and Seamen for Gun Money, and to adjust the Property of Tickets in former Lotteries, and buying certain Shares of Stock in

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in the Capital of the *South Sea* Company, and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majesty.

An Act for raising the Militia for the Year one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, although the Months Pay formerly advanced be not repaid; and for rectifying a Mistake in an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service, and for Payment of the said Forces and their Quarters.

An Act to prevent the listing her Majesty's Subjects to serve as Soldiers without her Majesty's Licence.

An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of England, and for preventing any Ecclesiastical Persons from buying the next Avoidance of any Church Preferment.

An Act to discharge and acquit the Commissioners of Equivalent, for the Sum of three hundred eighty one thousand five hundred Pounds fifteen Shillings ten Pence half Penny, by them duly issued out of the Sum of three hundred ninety eight thousand eighty nine Pounds ten Shillings which they received.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act made in the third Year of the Reign of King James I, intituled, An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers which may grow by Popish Recusants; and also of one other Act made in the first Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An Act to vest in the two Universities the Presentations of Benefices belonging to Papists; and for vesting in the Lords of Justiciary Power to inflict the same Punishments against Jesuits, Priests, and other trafficking Papists, which the

Privy Council of Scotland was empowered to do by an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, intituled, An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery.

An Act for providing a publick Reward for such Person or Persons as shall discover the Longitude at Sea.

An Act to reduce the Rate of Interest, without any Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities.

An Act for the speedy and effectual preserving the Navigation of the River of *Thames*, by stopping the Breach in the Levells of *Havering* and *Dagenham* in the County of *Essex*, and for ascertaining the Coal Measure.

An Act for the preserving all such Ships and Goods thereof which shall happen to be forced on Shoar, or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's Dominions.

An Act to explain a Clause in an Act of Parliament of the tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for laying several Duties upon all Sape and Paper made in *Great Britain* or imported into the same, and upon chequered and striped Linnens imported, and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linnens and Stuffs printed, painted, or stained, and upon several kinds of stamp'd Velum, Parchment and Paper, and upon certain printed Pamphlets and Advertisements for raising the Sum of 1800000*l.* by way of a Lottery, and for other Purposes in the said Act mentioned, so far as the said Act relates to Lawns, Canvas, Buckrams, Barras, and Silesia Neck-Cloths.

An Act to explain and make more effectual an Act passed in the tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for preventing Abuses in making Linnen Cloth, and regulating the Lengths

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Lengths and Breadths, and equal
furling of Yarn in each Piece made
in Scotland, and for whitening the
same.

An Act to explain part of an
Act made in the seventh Year of
her Majesty's Reign (for enlarging
the Capital Stock of the Bank of
England, and for raising a further
Supply to her Majesty for the ser-
vice of the Year 1709) so far as
the same relates to unwrought
Inds imported into this King-
dom.

An Act to continue an Act of
the sixth Year of her Majesty's
Reign, intituled, An Act to enable
her Majesty to make Leases and
Copies of Offices, Lands and He-
reditaments, Parcel of her Dutchy
of Cornwall, or annexed to the
same.

An Act for reducing the Laws
relating to Rogues, Vagabonds,
sturdy Beggars and Vagrants into
one Act of Parliament; and for
the more effectual punishing such
Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beg-
gars and Vagrants, and sending
them whither they ought to be
sent.

The Duke of Berwick having
undertaken the Siege of Barcelona
with a great Army composed of
French and Spanish Troops, the
Trenches were this Day opened
before that Town.

The Earl of Clarendon being ap-
pointed Envoy extraordinary to
Hanover, arrived at that Court.

The Earl of Oxford Lord Treas-
urer was displaced, and two Days
after the Staff was given to the
Duke of Shrewsbury, who was at
the same time Lord Chamberlain
of the Household and Lord Lieu-
tenant of Ireland.

Her Majesty was taken dange-
rously ill with a great Heaviness
and shooting Pains in her Head;
whereupon her Physicians were

consulted, and she was cupped,
which gave her some present Ease;
but her Indisposition returned, and
she was seiz'd with a Fit of an
Apoplexy; and tho' upon taking
more Blood from her she came to
herself again, she lay in a sort of
a Lethargy till the first of Au-
gust.

While the Queen lay ill the
Duke of Ormond gave Orders for
doubling the Guards and assem-
bling the Troops, Portsmouth was
put in a posture of Defence, and
seven Battalions were sent for out
of Flanders.

A Letter was sent to the Elector
of Brunswick by Mr. Cragg, to ac-
quaint him with the extreme Dan-
ger the Queen's Life was in, and
the Measures the Council had taken
to secure his peaceable Accession,
and to desire his Electoral High-
ness to repair with all speed to
Holland, where a Squadron of Bri-
tish Men of War would attend to
bring him over, in case the Queen
died.

Orders were also sent by the
Privy-Council to the Earl of Straff-
ord in Holland, that he should ap-
ply to the States General to be
in a readiness to perform the Trea-
ty of Guarantee of the Protestant
Succession, if there should be oc-
casion; and the Earl of Berkley
was appointed to command the
British Fleet.

Queen Anne died a little after
seven in the Morning, being in the
fiftieth Year of her Age; she was
second Daughter of James Duke
of York, afterwards King James II.
by his first Wife the Lady Anne,
Daughter to Edward Hyde Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer, and after-
wards Lord Chancellor of Eng-
land; she was christen'd at St.
James's Palace, her elder Sister the
Lady Mary and the Dutcheß of
Monmouth being her Godmothers.

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and Dr. Sheldon Archbishop of Canterbury her Godfather; she was married the 28th of July, 1683, to Prince George of Denmark, second Son to Frederick III, King of Denmark; and had Issue by him.

1. A Daughter, of whom her Royal Highness was delivered on the 12th of May 1684, and being dead was privately inter'd. 2. Lady Mary, second Daughter, born at Whitehall the second of June 1685, died February 1686. 3. Lady Anne Sophia, third Daughter, was born at Windsor the 12th of May 1686, died

the February following. 4. William Duke of Gloucester was born at the Royal Palace at Hampton Court the 24th of July 1689, and liv'd to be about eleven Years of Age. 5. The Lady Mary, another Daughter of her Royal Highness, by Prince George of Denmark, was born at St. James's in the Month of October 1690; but died soon after she was baptized. 6. George, another Son, born at St. James's the 17th Day of April 1692; but died as soon as born.

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G E O R G E, Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, succeeded to the Crown on the Demise of Queen Anne, by Vertue of several Acts of Parliament for securing the Protestant Succession.

Upon the Death of the Queen, the Privy Council being assembled according to the Act of 4th and 5th Anne, For the better Security of her Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line; three Instruments of the same Tenor were produced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Monsieur Kreyenberg the Resident of Hannover, under the Hand and Seal of the Elector of Brunswick, his present Majesty, nominating nineteen Persons to be added to the seven great Officers appointed by the said Act to compose the Regency: The first seven were, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; Simon Harcourt, Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor; John Sheffield Duke of Buckingham, Lord President; Charles Talbot Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer; William Legge Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Privy Seal; Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford, first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty; and Sir

Thomas Parker, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

The Nineteen appointed by his present Majesty were, the Lord Archbishop of York

Dukes of
 Shrewsbury
 Somerset
 Bolton
 Devonshire
 Kent
 Argyll
 Montrose
 Roxborough
 Pembroke
 Anglesea
 Carlisle
 Earls of
 Nottingham
 Abingdon
 Scarborough
 Orford

Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Halifax, and Lord Cowper.

The Lord Justices or Regency being settled, his Majesty King George was proclaimed the same Day with the usual Solemnity.

The Parliament also met pursuant to the abovesaid Act, and the Members spent the three following Days in taking the Oaths.

The same Day the Duke of Marlborough landed at Dover.

An Order of Council issued for altering the Prayers for the Royal Family.

1 Aug

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2 Aug

The Earl of *Derby* was sent over to his Majesty by the Regency, to acquaint him with the Unanimity of the People in recognizing and proclaiming him, and to invite his Majesty into his *British* Dominions.

3

The late Queen was opened; and the next Day her Bowels were interr'd in *Westminster Abbey*.

4

The Duke of *Marlborough* made a sort of triumphant Entry into *London*; but his Coach unluckily broke down at *Temple Bar*, and he was forced to get into another.

5

King *George* was proclaimed at *Edinburgh*.

A Proclamation by the Regency, authorizing all Persons in Office or Authority to continue to exercise their respective Offices.

The Lord Chancellor made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament in the Name of the Regency, giving an Account of their Proceedings since the Queen's Death, in proclaiming King *George*, and taking care of the publick Peace, and said they were persuaded the Parliament brought with them so hearty a Disposition for his Majesty's Service and the Publick Good, that they could not doubt their Assistance in promoting these Ends: They recommended to the Commons the settling the King's Revenue, and establishing the publick Credit; and desired the Houses would proceed with Unanimity and a firm Adherence to the King's Interest, as the only means to continue the present Tranquility.

The Lords drew up an Address to his Majesty of Condolance and Congratulation, and to desire his Majesty's Royal Presence amongst them.

The Commons also drew up an Address of Condolance and Congratulation, expressing their impa-

tient Desire to see his Majesty amongst them, and assuring him of their unanimous Resolution to maintain the publick Credit, and do every thing in their Power to make his Majesty's Reign happy and glorious; both which Addresses were transmitted to his Majesty by the Regency.

An Order of the Lords Justices for a general Mourning to begin the 17th Instant.

King *George* was proclaimed at *Dublin*.

The Commons voted his Majesty the same Revenues the late Queen had, except the Revenue of the Duchy of *Cornwall*, which was by Law vested in the Prince.

Mr. *Craggs*, who had been dispatched to *Hannover* the 30th of *July*, being returned from thence with a Letter from his Majesty, the Lord Chancellor in the Name of the Regency made a Speech to the Houses, acquainting them that his Majesty was hastening hither, and had expressed great Satisfaction in the Loyalty and Affection his People had universally shewn on his Accession.

The Pretender hearing of the Queen's Death left *Lorrain* and went to *Versailles*; but the French King refused to see him, alledging his Engagements to the *Hannover* Succession; whereupon the Chevalier returned to *Lorrain*.

The Lords Justices gave the Royal Assent to an Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great *Britain*.

An Act for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Commissioners for the Land Tax, for the Year 1714, and for raising so much as is wanting to make up the Sum of fourteen hundred thousand Pounds intended to be raised by a

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Lottery

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Lottery for the publick Service in the said Year.

An Act to enable Persons now residing in *Great Britain* to take the Oaths, and do all other Acts in *Great Britain* requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective Places, Offices and Employments in *Ireland*.

At the presenting these Bills, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, the Speaker of the House of Commons, made a Speech; wherein he said, that the Commons could not enter upon any Work more satisfactory and pleasing to themselves, than the providing a sufficient Revenue for his Majesty's Civil Government, in order to make his Reign as easy and prosperous as the Beginning of it had been secure and undisturbed; that they could give no greater Proof of the Trust they reposed in his Majesty's gracious Disposition, than putting the same entire Revenue into his Hands, which her late Majesty died possessed of, whose Virtues they all admired, and of whose Affection and Concern for the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, they had had so long Experience; and they desired that this might be looked upon as an Earnest and Pledge of that Zeal and Fidelity which they should always retain, and upon every Occasion be ready to demonstrate, to his Majesty's Person and Government.

Then the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Regency, returned the Houses Thanks for the Proofs they had given of their Duty and Affection to his Majesty, and of their Zeal for his Government.

24 The late Queen was privately interred in *Westminster Abbey*, in pursuance of an Order from his Majesty.

25 The Parliament was prorogued to the 23d of September.

Mr. *Murray* arrived Express from *Hannover*, and brought Orders to the Regency for preparing a Patent for creating the Prince Royal, Prince of *Wales*, and for removing the Lord *Bolingbroke* from his Office of Secretary of State; and on the 31st the Seals were taken from him, and the Doors of his Office lock'd and sealed up.

King *George* with the Prince began his Journey from *Hannover* towards *England*, and arrived at the *Hague* the 5th of September, where he remained till the 16th.

The Treaty of Peace between the Empire and *France* was signed at *Baden*.

An Order of Council against throwing Squibbs or Fire-works on the Day of his Majesty's publick Entry.

Sir *Constantine Phipps* and the Archbishop of *Armagh* were removed from being Lords Justices in *Ireland*, and the Archbishop of *Dublin* and the Earl of *Kildare* sworn in their Room.

The Duke of *Berwick* stormed *Barcelona*, which was defended with great Obstinacy; but in the Evening the Garrison retired into the new City, and beat the Chamade; and on the 12th they surrender'd, upon Condition to have their Lives saved, and that the City should not be plundered.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of 100000 *l.* for apprehending the Pretender, if he should attempt to land in the *British* Dominions, (pursuant to a late Act of Parliament.)

The Lord Marshal published an Order prohibiting all Coaches coming into *Greenwich Park* on the Day of his Majesty's Entry; but those of the great Officers, the Nobility and their Sons, the Privy Counsellors and Judges.

King

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16 Sep.
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King George and the Prince embarked for England, and arrived at Greenwich on the 18th in the Evening, and was received by the Duke of Northumberland Captain of the Life-Guard then in waiting, and the Lord Chancellor Harcourt at the Head of the Lords of the Regency.

King Philip V of Spain was married by Proxy to the Princess of Parma.

17

The Lord Viscount Townshend was sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

General Cadogan appointed his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Antwerp, to settle the Dutch Barrier.

19

There was a great Court at Greenwich of all sorts, and it was observed that those who prospered in the late Reign met with a remarkable Neglect; particularly the Lord Townshend was sent to tell the Duke of Ormond, who came with uncommon Splendour to pay his Court to his Majesty, that he had no further Occasion for his Service; whereupon the Duke returned to St. James's, without being admitted to his Majesty's Presence.

The Earl of Oxford, the late Lord Treasurer, kiss'd his Majesty's Hand with the Crowd, but was not vouchsafed any further Notice.

The Lord Chancellor Harcourt had prepared the Prince's Patent, and carried it to Greenwich; but was turn'd out, and not suffer'd to enjoy either the Honour or Profit of passing it; and the Great Seal was given to the Lord Cowper.

20

His Majesty and the Prince made their publick Entry into London from Greenwich, being preceded by above two hundred Coaches of the Nobility and Gentry with six Horses. His Majesty was met at St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs of London, &c. and the Re-

corder Sir Peter King congratulated his Majesty in the Name of the City on his arrival amongst them, and on his coming to take Possession of his Kingdoms.

There was a great Court at St. James's; and among the rest Mr. Aldworth Member of Parliament for New Windsor was there, whom Colonel Chudleigh was pleased to brand with the Name of Jacobite; whereupon a Quarrel ensued, and they both went in a Coach to Maribone Fields, and Mr. Aldworth was killed upon the Spot.

His Majesty declared in Council his firm Purpose to support and maintain the Churches of England and Scotland as they were severally by Law established, which he said he was of Opinion might be effectually done without impairing the Toleration; and he assured them he should earnestly endeavour to preserve the Properties of his Subjects.

The same Day the Prince Royal was declared Prince of Wales, and took his place at the Council Board; and the Great Seal having been taken from the Lord Harcourt and delivered to the Lord Cowper, he was sworn Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; the Earl of Nottingham was declared Lord President of the Council, and the Earl of Sunderland was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Duke of Devon was declared Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household; and the Duke of Marlborough Captain General of the Land Forces, Master General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards; James Stanhope, Esq; Secretary of State in the room of Mr. Bromley, and the Duke of Montrose Secretary of State in the room of the Earl of Marr; the Earl of Whar-ton was made Lord Privy Seal in

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the room of the Earl of *Dartmouth*; and *Robert Walpole Esq*; was made Pay-Master of the Guards and Garrisons, and of the Forces abroad, in the room of *Tho. Moor* and *John How Esqrs*; The Duke of *St. Albans* Captain of the Band of Pensioners, the Duke of *Roxborough* Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, and the Marquis of *Annandale* Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of *Seafield*.

27

The Duke of *Somerset* was made Master of the Horse, the Duke of *Argyle* Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, *William Poultney Esq*; Secretary of War, *Thomas Eyle Esq*; Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and Governor of *Portsmouth*.

The Privy Council was dissolved, and a new Privy Council summoned to meet the first of *October*.

30

Alan Broderick Esq; was appointed Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, in the room of *Sir Constantine Phipps*.

1 Oct.

The King of *Sweden* after about four Years Residence in *Turkey* set out for his own Dominions, being presented with several Purfes of Gold by the Sultan, to defray the Charges of his Journey.

3

The Earl of *Godolphin* made Gofferer to his Majesty, in the room of the Lord *Masham*.

4

The Patent was passed for creating his Royal Highness Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*.

5

Charles Lord Hallifax, *Sir Richard Onslow*, *Bart*, *Sir William St. Quintin*, *Paul Methuen*, and *Edward Wortley Montagu Esqrs*; appointed Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Duke of *Argyle* made Governor of *Port Mahon*, and the Island of *Minorca*.

8

The Earl of *Dorset* made Lord

Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of *Dover Castle*, in the room of the Duke of *Ormond*.

John Aislabie Esq; made Treasury of the Navy, in the room of *Charles Caesar Esq*;

The Lord Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants were altered almost all over England.

The Earl of *Orford*, *Sir George Byng*, *George Dodington Esq*; *Sir John Jennings*, *Sir Charles Turner*, *Abraham Stanyan*, and *George Balle Esqrs*; were made Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

The Earl of *Chalmers* was made Treasurer of the Household, *Hugh Boscawen Esq*; was made Comptroller, and *Edmund Dunbar Esq*; Master of the Household.

The Princess of *Wales* with her two eldest Daughters arrived at *London*.

The Coronation approaching, Patents were ordered for the following Promotions and Creations of the Nobility, viz.

James Bridges Lord Chandois, to be created Viscount *Wilton* in the County of *Hertford*, and Earl of *Carnarvon*.

Lewis Lord Rockingham, created Viscount *Sands* of *Lees Court* in the County of *Kent*, and Earl of *Rockingham*.

Charles Bennet Lord Ossulston, created Earl of *Fankerville*.

Charles Montague Earl of Halifax, created Viscount *Sinbury* and Earl of *Halifax*.

Henage Finch Lord Guernsey, created Earl of *Aylesford*.

John Lord Harvey of Warwick, created Earl of *Bristol*.

Thomas Hollis Lord Pelham, created Viscount *Haughton*, and Earl of *Warr*.

Henry Lord Paget, Baron of *Burton*, created Earl of *Uxbridge*.

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Henry Obrian, Earl of Thomond in Ireland, created Viscount Tadcaster, in Com. Ebor.

James Viscount Castleton in the Kingdom of Ireland, created Baron Sanderson of Saxby in Com. Linc.

Bennet Lord Sherrard in the Kingdom of Ireland, created Baron of Harborough, in Com. Leicester.

Gervase Lord Pierrepont of the Kingdom of Ireland, created Baron Pierrepont of Hanslope in Com. Bucks.

Henry Boyle, Esq; created Baron of Carlton, in Com. Ebor.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart. created Baron of Cobham in the County of Kent.

16 The Lord Cobham was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Vienna.

17 The Duke of Shrewsbury was made Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

The Duke of Kent made Constable of Windsor Castle, and Keeper of the Parks and Forests there, &c.

18 The Earl of Northampton made Constable of the Tower of London.

The Earl of Portmore made Governor of Gibraltar.

Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley made Governor of Chester.

19 Matthew Aylmer, Esq; made Admiral of the Fleet, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, House-Keeper of the Palace, and Keeper of the Park there.

Henry Newton, Doctor of Laws, made Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

20 King George was crown'd at Westminster with the usual Solemnity; but just as the Procession was going by, several People were kill'd and hurt by the fall of Scaffolds in the Palace-Yard.

Sir Constantine Phipps received his

Degree of Doctor of Laws at Oxford, on his return from Ireland.

Mr. Prior, the British Resident in France, presented a Memorial to that Court, requiring that the Canal and the new Works at Mardyke should be demolished.

The Earl of Stairs appointed to go to the Court of France; tho' he did not take upon him the Title of Ambassador, till a considerable time after, on account of the Works erected at Mardyke, and some other Differences between the two Courts.

Paul Methuen, Esq; appointed Ambassador to the Court of Spain.

Sir William Humphreys, Lord Mayor of London, John Austin, Francis Eyles, and Justus Beck, Esqrs; created Baronets.

The King, with the Prince and Princess, accept of an Invitation to the Lord Mayor's Feast; and his Majesty ordered a thousand Pounds to be paid into the Hands of the Sheriffs, for the Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt.

Doctor John Radcliff died, the most eminent Physician of his time: He left 40000*l.* to the University of Oxford, for the augmenting their Library; 150*l.* per An. to the Library keeper; 500*l.* to the University College, and 600*l.* per Ann. for two travelling Fellowships, and 600*l.* per Ann. to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A Proclamation issued for suppressing of Riots.

Dr. Wm. Fleetwood, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, translated to the See of Ely.

Dr. Winne, Principal of Jesus College in Oxon, nominated Bishop of St. Asaph.

Dr. Richard Wiltis, Dean of Ely, nominated Bishop of Gloucester.

Charles Lord Tirawley made Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland.

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The Earl of *Stairs* made Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, in the Absence of the Duke of *Argyle*.

George Wade, Esq; made Major General.

Robert Lowther, Esq; made Governour of *Barbadoes*.

11 The King of *Sweden* arrived at *Stralsund* from *Turkey*.

14 Sir *Peter King* was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, in the room of the Lord *Trevor*.

Sir *Sam. Dod* made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; Sir *James Montague*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and Mr. Serjeant *Prat*, one of the Judges of the King's Bench; Sir *Thomas Powis*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench; and Mr. Serjeant *Bannister*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, being a little before displaced.

13 The Dukes of *Marlbro'* and *Shrewsbury*, and several other Persons of Quality, received by the French Mail the Pretender's Declaration, dated at *Lorrain* the 29th of *August*, asserting his Right to the Kingdoms; whereupon the Minister of *Lorrain* was forbid the Court.

15 *James Smith* of *Isfield*, in Com. *Sussex*, created a Bart.

16 An Order of Council for suppressing Tumults and Riots.

Gregory Page of *Greenwich* in Com. *Kent*, created a Bart.

17 *Wm. Lowther* of *Swillington*, in Com. *Ebor.* and *John Fryar*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, created Barons.

This Month the Foreign Ministers congratulated his Majesty on his Accession, viz. The Ministers of *France*, *Muscovy*, *Portugal*, the States General, *Denmark*, *Genoa*, the Emperor, *Prussia*, *Sweden*, &c.

22 A Proclamation issued for continuing the publick Officers in the Plantations till further Orders.

The latter End of this Month the Judges Salaries were advanced, viz. The three Chiefs to two thousand Pounds a Year each, and the Puisny Judges to fifteen hundred Pounds each.

Several Persons were tryed and convicted at *Bristol*, for a Riot, in insulting the Dissenters and breaking their Windows.

Counter, and the four other Prisoners in *Newgate*, who were committed on suspicion of being concerned in the Plot against King *William*, moved to be admitted to Bail, according to the *Habeas Corpus Act*; but were remanded to Prison.

Sir *Thomas Frankland*, and Sir *John Evelyn*, Barts. appointed to Execute the Office of Post-Master-General.

The *Turks* declared War against the Republick of *Venice*.

A Proclamation issued for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, Non-Jurors, and disaffected Persons; occasioned by the Pretender's Declaration, and some Tumults that had happened at *Oxford*, and in several Places.

A Proclamation for a Thanksgiving for King *George's* Accession, to be observed the 20th of *January*.

An Order was issued by his Majesty, prohibiting the Clergy to intermeddle with Affairs of State in their Sermons, &c.

The Lady *Grace Carteret*, Dowager Baroness of *Hawnes*, in Com. *Bedd.* created Viscountess *Carteret*, and Countess of *Granville*, remainder to the Heirs Males of her Body.

Nicholas Carew of *Beddington*, in Com. *Surrey*, created a Bart.

Lieutenant General *Harvey* made Governor of *Jersey*.

George Earl of Orkney made Governor of *Virginia*.

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1714 Nov.	1714	The Lord Archibald Hamilton made Governor of Jamaica.	of the Provinces of Luxemburg and Limburg.	1714
	24 Dec.	Thomas Earl of Wharton, created Marquis of Wharton.	The Duke of Bavaria took Possession of his Electorate again.	25 Jan
	31	The Earl of Strafford had his Audience of Leave of the States General, and being presented with a Gold Chain and Medal of the value of 6000 Guilders, he returned to England.	The Treaty of Peace between Spain and Portugal signed at Utrecht.	6 Feb.
	5 Jan.	A Proclamation issued for dissolving the Parliament.	Sir Theodore Jansen created a Bart.	12
	9	John Wine ordered to be prosecuted for a Libel, entitled, <i>Reasons humbly offered to the Parliament, for abrogating the 30th of January.</i>	The Lady Bridget Osborn, Daughter to the Duke of Leeds, marry'd the Reverend Mr. Williams, which occasioned a mighty Contest in the Spiritual Court afterwards; but the Reverend Divine maintained his Title to the Lady.	14
	11	A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of 1000 l. to any Person who should discover the Author, and 500 l. for the Printer of a Libel, entitled, <i>English Advice to the Freeholders of England</i> ; which the Proclamation says, was designed to promote the Interest of the Pretender, and to raise disturbances in the approaching Election of Members of Parliament.	Robert Nelson, Esq; died: He was a Gentleman very eminent for his Piety, Learning and useful Writing; and was the first Person interr'd in the Cemetary in Lambs-Conduit Fields.	16
	13	There happened a Fire at Billingsgate, which burnt down an hundred and twenty Houses, and destroyed vast Quantities of rich Merchandize, and near fifty Persons perished in the Flames, or by other Accidents.	The Prince of Wales was chosen Governor of the South Sea Company.	18
	15	A Proclamation was published for calling a new Parliament, to meet the 17th of March next; wherein his Majesty desires his Subjects to elect such Persons as had shewed a firmness to the Protestant Succession, when it was in Danger.	The Ambassadors of the States General made their publick Entry, and on the 12th were admitted to their Audience.	9 Mar.
	17	Another Proclamation issued for discovering and apprehending the Persons who wounded and maim'd John Mac Allen, an Officer of the Excise in Scotland, in the Execution of his Office.	Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, died.	17
	19	A Proclamation issu'd for electing the sixteen Peers of Scotland.	The Parliament of Great Britain met, and the Commons being directed to chuse a Speaker, they elected Spencer Compton, Esq; who was approved by his Majesty the 21st.	21
	21	The Imperialists took Possession	The King delivered a Speech to the Houses, wherein he thanks his loving Subjects for that Zeal and Firmness they had shewn in defence of the Protestant Succession, against all the open and secret Practices, that had been used to defeat it; and said, he should never forget his Obligations to those who had distinguish'd themselves on this occasion: He reflected on the Insecurity of the present Peace, tells them, that the Pretender threatened to disturb him; that	Trade

1714
21 Mar Trade was render'd impracticable, and if it was not retrieved, must destroy their Manufactures and Navigation; and that the publick Debts were very great, and surprisngly encreased since the fatal Cessation of Arms: He desired Supplies; that they would support

publick Credit, and make a Provision for the Prince of Wales: And he assured them, that the established Constitution in Church and State should be the Rule of his Government, and the happiness, ease and prosperity of his People the chief Care of his Life.

1715.

25 Mar. The Lord Viscount Bolingbroke observing a Storm arising thought fit to withdraw, and on the 26th embark'd at Dover for France.

31 Peregrine Lord Willoughby of Eresby summoned by Writ to the House of Peers.

1 Apr. The Commons addressed the King to lay the Negotiations of Peace and Commerce, &c. before the House; with which his Majesty having comply'd, a secret Committee was appointed to inspect them, consisting of one and twenty Members, who were chosen by Ballot, of which Committee Rob. Walpole, Esq; was appointed Chairman.

These sat *de die in diem* to discover the Defects in the late Administration, and render'd themselves exceeding terrible.

Mr. Matthew Prior, one of the late Plenipotentiaries, about the same time underwent a strict Examination before the Privy Council.

2 The Ratifications of Peace between Spain and Portugal were exchanged.

10 William Thomson, Esq; made Recorder of the City of London.

12 Thomas Lord Marquis of Wharston, Lord Privy-Seal, died.

18 Watson and Mawson two Printers apprehended for printing a Pater, containing Reflections on the King's Speech, and Kelsey was also taken up for dispersing it.

22 There was a total Eclipse of the Sun about nine in the Morning,

the Darkeness was so great for about three Minutes that the Stars appeared, and the Birds and other Animals seemed to be in great Consternation.

Dr. John Potter, Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford, made Bishop of Oxford.

Richard Steele, Esq; knighted.

Was proclaimed by the Venetians against the Turks.

The Artillery Company prevail with the Prince of Wales to be their Captain General.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty to be raised by a Land Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1715. This Tax was two Shillings in the Pound.

Charles Montague Earl of Halifax, and first Commissioner of the Treasury, died.

11 A Squadron of twenty Men of War commanded by Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Blue, sailed to the Baltic.

Charles Earl of Carlisle, Sir Richard Onslow, Barr. Sir William St. Quintin, Edward Wortley, and Paul Methuen, Esqrs; made Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

24 The Princess Carolina, youngest Daughter of the Prince of Wales, arrived from Hannover.

21 Charles Warrender of Lorkend in the Shire of Huntingdon, Esq; Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, created a Baronet.

9 Jan The Committee of Secrecy made their Report; but first Mr. Walpole the

1715
9 June
the Chairman moved that a Warrant should be issued by Mr. Speaker to apprehend such Persons as he should name, in order to their being examined, and that no Member might be permitted to go out of the House; which being agreed to, Mr. Speaker issued Warrants for apprehending Mr. *Matthew Prior* and Mr. *Thomas Harley*, and several others; and accordingly Mr. *Prior* was apprehended some Hours after.

Mr. *Walpole* delivered in two Books at the Table, one of which he said contained the Report, and the other was an Appendix to it, which contained at large those Letters and Papers which were referred to in the Report.

The Report was in reading from one a Clock to half an Hour past eight at Night, when the further Consideration thereof was adjourned till the next Morning: the next Day it was read a second time, and order'd to be printed.

After the second reading the Report, Mr. *Walpole* moved to impeach the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors; and the Lord *Coningsby* also moved to impeach the Earl of *Oxford* in like manner, which Impeachments were agreed to upon mighty slender Evidence.

The Commons ordered Mr. *Prior* into close Custody, and that no Person should be admitted to see him, without Leave of the Speaker.

The Commons proceeded to impeach the Duke of *Ormond* of High Treason, and the Earl of *Strafford* of High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

The Duke of *Bolton* made Lord Chamberlain of the Household, in the room of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

The Lord *Coningsby* carried up the

Articles of Impeachment against Robert Earl of *Oxford*, and pray'd that he might be sequester'd from Parliament, and committed to safe Custody; whereupon the Lords ordered the Earl of *Oxford* into the Custody of the Black Rod, and on the 16th he was committed to the Tower.

About this time the Duke of *Ormond* withdrew, and went over to France.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry for the Service of the Year 1715, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills and Lottery Tickets lost, burnt, or destroyed; and for enlarging the time for adjusting Claims in several Lotteries, and for making forth new Orders in lieu of certain Lottery Orders obliterated or defective, and for continuing certain Duties on Hops, until the first Day of August 1715.

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces, and of their Quarters.

An Act to explain the Act made in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King *William III*, intituled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing Rioters.

An Act for making perpetual an Act of the seventh and eighth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William III*, intituled, An Act that the solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form; and for

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explaining and enforcing the said Act in relation to the Payment of Tithes and Church Rates; and for appointing the Form of an Affirmation to be taken by the said People called Quakers, instead of the Oath of Abjuration.

An Act for the continuing the Imprisonment of *Robert Blackburn* and others for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late sacred Majesty King *William III.*

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them with the Advice he had received that the Pretender was preparing to invade his Dominions, being encourag'd he said by a restless Party here, and desires they would make Provision for their Defence; whereupon the Houses respectively address'd his Majesty, assuring him they would stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, &c.

They also voted that three thousand Dragoons and four thousand Foot should be raised, and four Companies be added to the Cold Stream Regiment of Guards.

25 Commissions were issued for raising thirteen Regiments of Dragoons, and eight of Foot.

28 The Royal Assent was given to an Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty should suspect were conspiring against his Person and Government.

29 The Commons address'd that the half-pay Officers might be allowed full Pay, that they might be in a Readiness to serve.

30 Orders were given for fitting out a Squadron of Men of War under the Command of *Sir George Byng*.

31 The Horse and Foot Guards encamp'd in *Hyde-Park*, and a Train of Artillery was sent thither from the Tower.

The Earl of *Marr* retired from Court, and went by Sea to *Newcastle*, and from thence to *Scotland*, where he assembled the Friends and Adherents of the Pretender on the 16th, viz. the Marquisses of *Huntley* and *Tullibardine*, the Earls of *Nithsdale*, *Linlithgow*, *Traquair*, *Somerset*, *Marischall*, and *Carnwath*, the Viscounts *Kilsyth*, *Kenmore*, *Kingston*, and *Stormont*, and the Lords *Drummond* and *Rollo*, &c.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for the better preventing Mutiny and Desertion, by enforcing and making more effectual an Act of this present Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces and their Quarters.*

An Act for making more effectual her late Majesty's gracious Intention for augmenting the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

An Act to restrain all Waggoners, Carriers, and others from drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses in length.

Fisher Trench of *Southwark* in *Com. Surrey*, Esq; created a Baronet.

The Marquis of *Dorchester* created Duke of *Kingston*.

The Earl of *Clare* created Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*.

The Lord *Coningsby* carry'd up further Articles of Impeachment against *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*.

A Cobler whipp'd from *Holloway* to *Highgate*, for reflecting on the Government.

The Mob demolished the Pulpit, Pews, &c. in a Meeting at *New Eaton* in *Warwickshire*, as they did at *Oxford*, and several other Parts of *England* about this time.

The Duke of *Montrose* resigned his Post of Principal Secretary of State.

Mr.

1715
1 Aug1715
6 Aug

1715
6 Aug Mr. Walpole carried up to the Lords the Impeachment against the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

Mr. Secretary Stanhope carried up the Impeachment against James Duke of Ormond.

8 A Proclamation promising a Month's Pay to such Seamen as should enter themselves on board his Majesty's Ships of War.

10 Dr. Henry Penrice made Judge of the Court of Admiralty, in the room of Sir Henry Newton deceased.

Thomas Harley, Esq; in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, committed to the Gatehouse by the Commons.

11 Nicholas Rowe, Esq; made Poet Laureat, in the room of Nahum Tate deceased.

12 Sir Henry St. George, Garter principal King at Arms, dy'd in the 91st Year of his Age, and was succeeded by John Austis, Esq; Member of Parliament for Llancesson.

13 A new Lieutenancy was appointed for the Tower Hamlets.

15 The Regiments of Grove and Harrison arrived from Flanders.

16 The Venetian Ambassador made his publick Entry.

17 Don Bertran de Zara, the Morocco Ambassador, died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey at the King's Charge.

20 The Royal Assent was given to an Act for enlarging the Fund of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England relating to Exchequer Bills, and for settling an additional Revenue of one hundred and twenty thousand Pounds per Annum upon his Majesty during his Life for the Service of the Civil Government; and for establishing a certain Fund of fifty four thousand six hundred Pounds per Annum, in order to raise a Sum not exceeding nine hundred and ten thousand Pounds for the Ser-

vice of the Publick, by Sale of Annuities after the Rate of six Pounds per Centum per Annum, redeemable by Parliament; and for satisfying an Arrear for Work and Materials at Blenheim incurred whilst that Building was carried on at the Expence of her late Majesty Queen Anne of blessed Memory, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors.

An Act for making the Militia of that Part of Great Britain called England more useful, and for obliging an annual Account to be made of Trophy Money.

An Act to make an Act of the tenth Year of her late Majesty, intituled, *An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging of the Woollen Manufacture of mixed or medly Broad Cloth, and for the better Payment of the Poor employed therein*, more effectual for the Benefit of Trade in general; and also to render more effectual an Act of the seventh Year of her said Majesty's Réign, intituled, *An Act for the better ascertaining the Lengths and Breadths of Woollen Cloth made in the County of York*.

An Act for the Attainder of Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of high Treason, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a Day certain therein mentioned.

An Act for the Attainder of James Duke of Ormond of High Treason, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a Day certain therein mentioned.

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20 An Act for the better preventing
fresh Fish taken by Foreigners being
imported into this Kingdom, and
for the Preservation of the Fry of
Fisht, and for the giving Leave to
import Lobsters and Turbets in
Foreign Bottoms; and for the bet-
ter Preservation of Salmon within
several Rivers in that Part of this
Kingdom called England.

General Cadogan made Gover-
nor of the Isle of Wight, in the
room of General Webb.

23 The Duke of Grafton and the
Earl of Galway made Lords Ju-
stices of Ireland.

24 The Earls of Hume and Wigtown,
and George Lochart, Esq; commit-
ted Prisoners to Edinburgh Castle.

28 The Earl of Sunderland appoint-
ed Lord Privy Seal.

30 The Royal Assent was given to
an Act for raising nine hundred and
ten thousand Pounds for publick
Services by Sale of Annuities, af-
ter the Rate of five Pounds per
Centum per Annum, redeemable by
Parliament, and to authorize a
Treaty concerning private Rights
claimed by the Proprietors of
the Sugar Houses in Scotland.

An Act for encouraging all Su-
periors, Vassals, Landlords and
Tenants in Scotland, who do and
shall continue in their Duty and
Loyalty to his Majesty King George,
and for discouraging all Superiors,
Vassals, Landlords and Tenants
there, who have been, or shall be
guilty of rebellious Practices against
his said Majesty; and for making
void all fraudulent Entails, Tailg-
ies and Conveyances made there, for
barring or excluding the Effect
of Forfeitures that may have been,
or shall be incurred there on any such
Account; as also for calling any
suspected Person or Persons, whose
Estates or principal Residence are
in Scotland, to appear at Edinburgh,
or where it shall be judged expedient,

to find Bail for their good Beha-
viour, and for the better disarming
disaffected Persons in Scotland.

Several State Prisoners brought
to London.

Lewis XIV, King of France, dy'd;
whereupon his Great Grandson
Lewis XV was proclaimed King,
and the Duke of Orleans constitu-
ted Regent.

Mr. Aislaby carried up the Im-
peachment to the Lords against
Thomas Earl of Strafford for high
Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul, a Cap-
tain of the first Regiment of
Guards, was apprehended on suspi-
cion of his lifting Men for the
Pretender.

The Earl of Mar assembled his
Forces at Aboyin in Aberdeenshire,
and proclaimed the Pretender King
by the Name of James VIII, &c.

Francis St. John of Thorpe in
Com. Northampton, Esq; created a
Barr.

George Paddon, Esq; constituted
Plenipotentiary to treat with the
Emperor of Morocco.

The Lord Powis taken into Cu-
stody, and afterwards committed
to the Tower, on Suspicion of his
being disaffected.

Two Regiments of Dragoons or-
der'd to march for Scotland.

Robert Chepelin of the Inner Tem-
ple, Esq; created a Barr.

The University of Oxford elect'd
the Earl of Atran their Chancel-
lor, in the room of his Brother
the Duke of Ormonds; who was at-
tainted of high Treason; and this
notwithstanding the Prince was pro-
posed to them to be their Chan-
cellor.

The Court went into Mourning
for the French King.

The Lord Lansdown, and the
Lord Duplin Son-in-Law to the
Earl of Oxford, were apprehended
on Suspicion of their Disaffection
to King George.

1715
21 Sep
The King also required the Consent of the Commons for apprehending six of their Members, viz. Sir William Wyndham, Sir John Paskington, Edward Harvey, Sen. Esq; of Combe, Thomas Foster, Jun. John Aufis, and Corbet Kynaston, Esqrs; which the House comply'd with.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for enlarging the Capital stock and Yearly Fund of the South Sea Company, for supplying thereby eight hundred twenty two thousand thirty two Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence to publick Uses, and for raising one hundred sixty nine thousand Pounds for the like Uses, by Sale of Annuities upon divers Encouragements therein mentioned, and for appropriating several Supplies granted to his Majesty.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Dignity of her Royal Highness the Princess, in case she shall survive his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

An Act for making Provision for the Ministers of the fifty new Churches, which are to be built in and about the Cities of London and Westminster and Suburbs thereof, and for rebuilding and finishing the Parish Church of St. Mary Woolnoth in the said City of London.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army.

An Act to prevent Disturbances by Seamen and others, and to preserve the Stores belonging to his Majesty's Navy Royal; and also for explaining an Act for the better preventing the Imbecilement of his Majesty's Stores of War, and preventing Cheats, Frauds and Abuses in paying Seamen's Wages, and for reviving and continuing an Act for the more effectual suppressing of Piracy.

An Act for continuing several Laws therein mentioned relating to Coals, Hemp, and Flax, Irish and Scotch Linen, and the Assize of Bread; and for giving Power to adjourn the Quarter Sessions for the County of Anglesea, for the Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for taking and stating the Debts due and growing due to Scotland, by way of Equivalent in the Terms of the Union, and for Relief of the Creditors of the Publick in Scotland, and the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

An Act for repealing an Act, intituled, *An Act for repealing part of an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland*, intituled, *An Act for discharging the Yule Vacance*.

An Act for allowing a Time for two hundred and thirteen Families of Protestant Palatines now settled in Ireland to take the Oaths, in order to intitle them to all the Benefits intended them by the Act of the seventh Year of her late Majesty's Reign, for naturalizing Foreign Protestants.

After which the Parliament was adjourned to the 9th of October; but they did not meet again till the 9th of January following.

Edward Harvey and John Aufis, Esqrs; were apprehended on Suspicion of their Disaffection to the Government.

The Earl of Derby made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the Earl of Un-bridge.

The Lieutenancy of Middlesex, by Vertue of an Order of Council, apprehended several Papists, Non-jurors, and other disaffected Persons, who were committed to Newgate and other Prisons, for refusing the Oaths.

Mr. Harvey while he was in Custody of a Messenger stabbed himself with a Knife, but his Wounds did not prove mortal.

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26 Sep. A Proclamation issued offering a Reward of one thousand Pounds for apprehending Sir William Wyndham, who had made his Escape from the Messenger, who went to take him at his House in Somersetshire.

The Earl of Stairs appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of France.

27 General Cadogan went to Holland to hasten the Embarkation of the Dutch Troops the King required of the States, pursuant to the Treaty of Guarrantee.

28 Francis Francia, commonly called the Jew, committed to Newgate for treasonable Practices.

30 The Earl of Scarisdale was taken into Custody; and the same Day Sir John Packington was brought to Town by a Messenger.

This Month the Turks made a Conquest of the Morea, and expelled the Venetians.

1 Off. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. created Viscount Clendon in Surrey, and Baron Onslow of Onslow in Com. Salop.

3 Sir William Wyndham surrender'd himself to the Earl of Hertford, Captain of a Troop of Horse Guards.

4 Advice came from Brussels that the Lord North and Grey had been secured there, at the Instance of the British Court.

The honourable James Murray landed near Edinburgh, and joined the Earl of Marr at Perth, who had assembled there about five thousand Men; afterwards their Numbers being encreased, the Earl of Marr detach'd four thousand Men who took Possession of Brunt Island, Kirkaldy, Kingham, and other Towns upon the Coast of Fife.

6 The Parliament met, and adjourned to the 26th Instant.

Mr. Forster, who accepted the Post of General of the Pretender's For-

ces, assembled his Troops at Greenrig in Northumberland; whereupon the Government detach'd a Body of Troops to secure Newcastle.

The Earl of Scarisdale was committed to the Tower, and Sir Richard Vivian brought up in Custody of a Messenger.

Sir William Wyndham was committed to the Tower.

The same Day several Persons were seized at Oxford by a Detachment of Dragoons commanded by Major General Pepper.

The Right Honourable Frederick Hamilton made Lieutenant General.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, the Lord Finch, Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. Paul Methuen, and Thomas Newport, Esqts; made Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Three Regiments of Dragoons, viz. Cobham's, Churchill's, and Molefworth's, were detach'd towards Northumberland.

Mr. Forster with the Northumbrians marched to Merpeith, where he was joined by seventy Scots Gentlemen from the Borders.

A Proclamation issued offering a Reward of one hundred Pounds for apprehending James Painter, and others of St. Columbe in Cornwall, who had proclaimed the Pretender.

The Earl of Lincoln made Paymaster of all the Forces, in the room of Robert Walpole, Esq;

Brigadier Mackintosh, who was detach'd over the Frith with a Body of Highlanders, by the Earl of Marr, took Possession of Leith, but soon after abandoned it, and marched Southward.

The Lord Dunbar, Sir Francis War, and Sir Marmaduke Constable brought to Town by the Messengers.

Joseph

1715
18 Oct. Joseph Sullivan alias Silver, Robert Whitty, and Felix Hara were convicted of High Treason, in lifting Men in the Service of the Pretender, and on the 28th were hanged at Tyburn.

19 The Lord Viscount Kenmure, the Earls of Nithsdale, Carnwarth and Winton joined Mr. Forster with about two hundred Scotch Horse they had raised in Nithsdaler and the West of Scotland.

22 Several Persons were seiz'd at York upon Suspicion.

24 Mr. Forster with his Northumbrians joined Brigadier Mackintosh, at Dunst, ten Miles from Berwick.

25 The Duke of Somerset resigned his Place of Master of the Horse.

28 Sir George Byng of Southill in Com. Bedf. created a Barr.

30 Mr. Forster opened his Commission empowering him to act as General.

Nov. The Northumbrians having joined the several Detachments of Scots marched towards Lancashire, and came to Bramston, and from thence to Applebey, where the Militia of Cumberland and Westmoreland being drawn together, with the Bishop of Carlisle at their head, they immediately fled on the Appearance of Mr. Forster's Forces, whose Numbers did not amount to two thousand Men, five hundred of the Highlanders having left him, and dispersed, on the Resolution to march for England.

5 The Parliament met, and adjourned to the 21st Instant.

6 Mr. Forster marched to Lancaster, where the Militia also fled upon his approach.

9 He advanced towards Preston, and enter'd that Place the 10th.

The same Day General Wills arrived at Manchester, and prepared to attack Mr. Forster.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Bishops published

a Declaration, expressing their Abhorrence of the Rebellion.

The Earl of Tankerville made Lord Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, &c. South of Trent, in the room of the Earl of Abington.

General Wills advanced towards Preston to attack Mr. Forster, and passed Ribble Bridge about a Mile from Preston without Opposition: To the neglect of securing this Pass, the Ruin of the Northumbrians is in a great Measure imputed; but their great Misfortune was that they were under no Command, and tho' Mr. Forster bore the Name of General, every Gentleman expected his own Advice should be follow'd.

However when General Wills attack'd them this Evening in Preston, they behaved themselves very gallantly, and repulsed him, killing at least three hundred of his Men; nor could the common Soldiers (who were most of them new raised Men) have been brought without difficulty to have renewed the Attack.

General Carpenter with eight hundred Dragoons joined General Wills; and the Lord Derwentwater and some other of the Gentlemen in Preston apprehending it impossible to resist their united Forces, offered to capitulate without the Knowledge of the rest, but they obtained no better Terms than to be made Prisoners at Discretion.

The Number of the Prisoners taken in Preston was about one thousand five hundred Men, among whom were Mr. Forster the General, the Earl of Derwentwater, and the Lord Widrington, the Earls of Nithsdale, Winton and Carnwarth, the Lord Viscount Kenmure, and the Lord Nairn, with about seventy two English Gentlemen, and one hundred thirty eight Scots Officers and Gentlemen.

1715
13 Nov

The same Day three thousand of the Dutch Troops came up the River, and landed at Dapford.

The same Day the Earl of Mar attack'd the Duke of Argyle at Dumblain, between Perth and Sterling; the left Wing of each Army was beaten, and consequently the Right of each victorious; and however either Side might claim the Victory, neither of them thought fit to advance, but retreated to their former Posts, the Duke to Sterling, and the Earl of Mar to Perth; the Loss was pretty near equal. The Duke had in his Army about four thousand Veteran Troops, and the Earl is said to have had eight thousand; but they were all new raised Men, and but ill supply'd, and their Horses were much inferior in Size to the English. At the same time the Highland Foot are acknowledg'd to have behav'd themselves very gallantly, and much beyond what could be expected from new raised Men.

Colonel Stern's Regiment arrived in the Thames from Ghent, and brought Prisoners with them, the Earl of Middleton and Mr. Murray, who had been with the Earl of Mar.

Major General Wills made Lieutenant General.

The Parliament met, and adjourned to the 14th of December; and the next Day a Proclamation issued for their sitting to do Business the 14th of December.

Mr. Dorset, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Ker, try'd and convicted of high Treason at the King's Bench Bar, and were executed the 7th of December following.

The Earl of Sutherland declared Lieutenant General.

Sir William Carew and Sir Edward Seymour brought to London in Custody.

The Lord Charles Murray, Major

Nairn, Captain Leskott, Captain Erskine, Captain Shaftoe and Captain Dalzell were try'd by a Court Martial at Preston as Deserters, and all but Dalzell were found guilty.

The Irish House of Commons resolved, that an Address of a former House of Commons for removing Sir Constantine Phipps from his Place of Lord Chancellor, was at that time necessary to secure the Protestant Succession and Interest of the Kingdom, to both which he was an inveterate Enemy; and order'd that such Members of their House as had sign'd Addresses in Opposition to the said Address, and were then present, should be called upon in their Places, and give their Reasons for signing them; whereupon Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Hans Hamilton, Mr. Stanton, Colonel Edgeworth, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Haughton, and Mr. Lehunt, who had signed the said Addresses, made their Submission, and begg'd Pardon of the House.

Major Nairn, Captain Lockart, Captain Shaftoe, and Captain Erskine were shot to Death at Preston, pursuant to the Sentence of the Court Martial.

The same Day came on the Trial at the King's Bench Bar between Mr. Slaughtor and Mr. Freeman, and the Jury gave Mr. Slaughtor 1200 l. Damages as a Compensation for Freeman's making him a Cuckold.

Part of the Dutch Forces arrived at Leith by Sea.

The principal Prisoners taken at Preston were brought to London; they were plantation'd at Barnes, and so led through the City, as well the seven Peers as the rest. The Lords were committed to the Tower, and the others to Newgate, the Fleet or Marshalsea.

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28 Nov1715
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1715.
10 Dec. Lieutenant General Cadogan arriv'd at *Sterling*, being sent to assist the Duke of *Argyle* in attacking the Earl of *Mar*.

12 Mr. *Paul* a Clergyman was apprehended in the Streets of *London*, for being concerning in the late Insurrection.

14 The Parliament met, and were order'd to adjourn to the 9th of *January*, it being intimated to them that they should then certainly sit, and do Business.

The same Day died Dr. *Thomas Tenison* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to which See he was translated from *Lincoln* in the Year 1694.

15 Dr. *Hicks* Dean of *Worcester*, died; he was a Nonjuror, but allow'd to be a Divine of great Learning and exemplary Piety.

The same Day Sir *Coppleston Warwick Bamfield* surrender'd himself.

16 John *Fortescue Aland*, Esq; made Solicitor General, in the room of *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq;

17 Dr. *Wake*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, was nominated Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *Gibson* to succeed him in his Bishoprick of *Lincoln*.

18 A Commission of Oyer and Terminer issued to Mr. Baron *Bury*, Mr. Justice *Eyre*, and Mr. Baron *Montague* to try the Prisoners that remained at *Preston*.

21 Dr. *Evans*, Bishop of *Bangor*, being translated to the See of *Meath* in *Ireland*, Mr. *Benj. Hoadley* was nominated to succeed him at *Bangor*.

24 The Oaths were at this time tender'd to all Persons, and those who refused them generally committed to Prison; and several Justices were turned out of Commission for not being so strict in imposing them, as was expected.

25 The Pretender landed at *Peterhead* near *Aberdeen*, with some few Gentlemen and Officers.

28 About this time most of the

Dutch Troops arrived in *Scotland*, and soon after a Train of Artillery arrived there from *England*.

Conyers Darcy and *Francis Newson*, Esqrs; were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Master of the Horse.

The Winter was so very severe about this time, that several Post Boys and others were frozen to Death, and the Snow lay a Yard deep in many Places; the *Thames* was frozen over, and all manner of Diversions used upon the Ice.

Mr. *Witcherly* the Poet, who wrote the *Plain Dealer*, and some other admirable Plays, dy'd.

The Parliament met at *Westminster*, to whom his Majesty deliver'd a Speech; wherein he told them he had Reason to believe the Pretender was landed in *Scotland*, and that he rely'd upon their Affections to grant him such Supplies as might enable him to restore the Peace of the Kingdom; and said he should freely give up all the Estates that should become forfeited to the Crown by the Rebellion, towards the publick Expences.

The same Day the seven Lords in the *Tower* were impeached of High Treason.

The same Day the Pretender made his publick Entry into *Perth*.

The impeached Lords were brought to the Bar of the House of Peers, and the Articles of Impeachment read, and they were allowed to the Monday following to put in their several Answers; and at the same time Mr. *Forster* was expelled the House of Commons.

General *Cadogan* transported three thousand of the *Dutch* Forces over the *Fife*.

About this time several Addresses and Associations both of Clergy and Laity were presented to King *George*, obliging themselves to

1715
11 Jan

stand by his Majesty and the Protestant Succession, against the Pretender, &c.

17

The Lords acquainted the Commons that the Earl of *Stafford* had put in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him.

19

The Earls of *Derwentwater*, *Nithsdale*, and *Carnwarth*, the Lord Viscount *Kennmare*, and the Lords *Widrington* and *Nairn* plead guilty to their Impeachments; but the Earl of *Wintoun* desired time to the 23d Instant to put in his Answer, which was granted him.

20

The Irish House of Commons voted the Earl of *Anglesea* an Enemy to the King and Kingdom.

Mr. *Shuttleworth*, and four others of the *Preston* Prisoners, were try'd, and convicted of High Treason at *Liverpoole*.

The Duke of *Argyle* detach'd five hundred Men towards *Perth* to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and the same Evening General *Cadogan* advanced as far as *Dunblain* with five hundred Horse, and one thousand five hundred Foot.

21

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for continuing the Act of this present Session, intituled, An Act to impower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty should suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government.

After which his Majesty acquainted both Houses that the Pretender was certainly landed in *Scotland*, and assumed the Title of King of these Realms; and that his Adherents affirmed that they had Assurances given them of Support from abroad. In these Circumstances, he hoped every sincere Protestant and true Briton would look upon the extraordinary Expence which a timely Preparation might require at this time as the

best Husbandry, since it would prevent that Desolation which would unavoidably ensue, if the Rebellion was suffer'd to spread, and was supported by Popish Forces from abroad.

Mr. *Charley* and his Son, and one *Drummond* a Scot, three others of the *Preston* Prisoners, try'd and convicted at *Liverpoole*; but Mr. *Walmsly* of *Sholey* was acquitted at the same time.

General *Cadogan* continued his March towards *Perth*, the Ways having been opened by the Country People.

The Duke of *Argyle* with the Rear of the Army advanced towards *Perth*.

Twenty of the *Preston* Prisoners received Sentence of Death at *Liverpoole*, and the Day following Mr. *Shuttleworth* and four others were executed.

The Duke of *Argyle* being advanced to *Tullibardine*, received Advice that the Enemy had abandon'd *Perth* that Morning.

The Duke of *Argyle* arrived at *Perth* with four hundred Dragoons.

He advanced to *Dundee*, which the Enemy also abandoned.

He advanced to *Brechin*, where he received Advice that the Pretender, the Earl of *Mar*, and some others, embark'd the Night before at *Montrose*.

General *Gordon*, the Lord *Tinmouth*, and the Earl Marshal continued to march with the Pretender's Army to *Aberdeen*, and so to *Locquhaber*, where they separated and went to their respective Homes: Nor was the Duke of *Argyle* able to make a hundred Prisoners in this long March, tho' he pursued them with the utmost Diligence.

The six impeached Lords who had pleaded guilty were brought to the Bar of the Court erected for their

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21 Feb. their Tryals in *Westminster Hall* where, the Lord Cowper, who was Lord High Steward on this Occasion, made a Speech, and endeavoured to shew the Heinousness of their Offence; after which he pronounced the usual Sentence in Cases of High Treason, and they were remanded to the Tower.

17 The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

26 An Act to attain *John Earl of Marr, William Murray, Esq;* commonly call'd Marquis of *Tullibardine, James Earl of Linlithgow*, and *John Drummond, Esq;* commonly call'd Lord *Drummond*, of High Treason; and to one private Bill.

27 After which his Majesty acquainted the Houses that his Forces had obliged the Pretender to fly out of *Scotland*, and he was informed he was landed near *Gravelin*; and he told them he hoped they would take such Measures as might deprive his Enemies at home of the Power (since that alone would deprive them of the Inclination) again to attempt the Disturbance of his Government.

31 About this time the College of *Dublin* chuse the Prince of *Wales* their Chancellor.

18 The Writs for executing the six condemned Lords in the Tower were delivered to the Lieutenant, and the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

22 The condemned Lords petitioned both Houses of Parliament to intercede with the King in their Behalf, and the Lords accordingly presented an Address, but did not prevail.

9 The Commons, to avoid Importunity, adjourned till after the Day appointed for the Execution.

Orders of Council issued for executing the Earl of *Derwentwater*, the Earl of *Nithsdale*, and the Lord Viscount *Kenmore* the next Day, and for reprieving the other three till the 7th of *March*; but the Earl of *Nithsdale* made his Escape out of the Tower that Night.

The Debates in Council ran high upon this Occasion; and the Lord President, the Earl of *Nottingham*, who had taken the merciful Side, soon felt the Resentment of the Court, himself and all that were related to him being turned out of their Places soon after.

24 *James Earl of Derwentwater* and *William Viscount Kenmore* were beheaded on Tower Hill.

The Earl of *Derwentwater* had such Assurances given him of his Life by his Friends, that he was under some Surprize on being brought to Execution; but the Lord *Kenmore* seemed well prepared for the fatal Stroke: The Composure and Serenity of his Mind was admired by all that saw him: He made no Speech; but the Lord *Derwentwater* left a Paper behind him, asserting the Justice of the Cause he died in.

Besides these Lords, there had been seventy of the *Preston* Prisoners try'd at *Liverpool* by a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, of whom sixty six were found guilty, and two and twenty of them were executed, viz.

Richard Shuttleworth, Roger Moncaster, Thomas Cowpe, Wm. Butler, William Alwright, at *Preston* the 28th of *January*: *Richard Chorley, James Drummond, William Black, Donald Mackdonald, John Ord, Borrie Kennedy, John Robotham*, at *Preston*, *Febr. 9th*.

James Blundell, James Finch, John Mac Gallivrey, William Wheally, James Burne, *Febr. 10. at Wigan*.

1715
Febr.

Thomas Syddall, William Harris, Stephen Seager, Joseph Porret, John Finch, Febr. 11th at Manchester.

The rest of the Prisoners joined in a Petition to the Court, acknowledging their Offence, and desiring Transportation, which was granted to some of them; but many died in Prisons by the severity of the Season, and want of Necessaries.

25

An Express arrived from Madrid, which brought his Catholick Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Spain, concluded the 14th of December, 1715.

27

Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle, appointed High Almoner.

29

The Earl of Aylesford removed from the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord Finch from being Commissioner of the Treasury, and the Lord Guernsey from being Master of the Jewel Office.

2 Mar.

The Marquis of Huntley and the Lord Rollo surrender'd themselves to Brigadier Grant, in the North of Scotland.

6

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for the more easy and speedy Tryals of such Persons as have levy'd or shall levy War against his Majesty.

The same Evening was seen a very surprizing Phenomenon; it appear'd at first like a great Body of Light towards the North East; after some time it spread further, and formed several Columns or Pillars of Light flashing continually upwards as swift as Lightning; this continued till near three in the Morning, to the great Confirmation of the People.

8

About this time Sir John Shelley, Bart. abjured the Roman Catholick Religion; as did also the

Lord Temham, and took his Place in the House of Peers.

Mr. Collingwood, one of the Preston Prisoners, a Gentleman of two thousand Pounds per Annum, executed as a Traitor at Liverpool.

The Lord Chancellor Cowper made Lord High Steward for the Tryal of the Earl of Wintoun.

Mr. Isaac Briand fined two thousand Pounds by the Court of Aldermen, for marrying Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, an Orphan of thirteen Years of Age, and a great Fortune, without their Consent.

Several of the Preston Prisoners endeavouring to make their Escape out of Newgate, they were loaded with Irons.

George Earl of Wintoun was brought to his Tryal before the Peers in Westminster Hall, on the Impeachment of the Commons for High Treason, and convicted.

Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, consecrated in Ely Chappel.

Sentence of Death pass'd upon the Earl of Wintoun as a Traitor, by the Lord High Steward.

Dr. Hans Sloan of Chelsea, in Com. Middlessex, created a Baronet.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

And to an Act for appointing a Commissioner for taking, examining, and stating the Debts due to the Army, in the room of Thomas Smith, Esq; deceas'd; and for continuing the former Act until the 10th of March, 1716.

James Linsieon, Esq; made Rear Admiral, in the room of Sir Thomas Hardy.

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29 Mar

Alexander Lord Polworth, Son to the Earl of Marchmont, appointed Envoy extraordinary to the Courts of Denmark and Prussia; the Earl of Dumbarton Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Muscovy; and Wm. Leath, Esq; Resident in the Austrian Low Countries.

7 Apr.

Bills of Indictment for High Treason were found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, against Thomas Forster, Esq; William Mackintosh, Esq; and ten more of the Preston Prisoners.

10

Thomas Forster, Esq; commonly called General Forster, made his Escape out of Newgate; and notwithstanding a Proclamation issued the next Day, offering a Reward of one thousand Pounds for apprehending him, he transported himself to France.

14

Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington, dy'd; he came over with the Prince of Orange, and was Admiral of the Confederate Fleet, when it was beaten by the French off of Beachy-head, in the Year 1690.

Samuel Shute, Esq; appointed Governor of New England.

16

Wortley Montague, Esq; appointed to succeed Mr. Sutton as Ambassador at Constantinople.

18

About fifty Persons brought to London and confined in the Savoy, in order to make them Witnesses against their Brethren the Preston Prisoners.

26

John Lord Somers, late Lord Chancellor of England, dy'd.

About this time General Cadogan finished the Reduction of the High Land Clans, and the rest of the Scots, who laid down their Arms, and submitted to Mercy.

2 May

A thousand Pounds paid to Sir Thomas John for transporting an hundred and thirty of the Preston

Prisoners to the Plantations.

Brigadier William Mackintosh, John Mackintosh, Charles Wogan, Robert Hepburne, James Talbot, Wm. Delmahoy, Alexander Delmahoy, and John Tasker, eight of the Preston Prisoners, made their Escape out of Newgate; whereupon a Proclamation issued the next Day, offering a Reward of one thousand Pounds for apprehending the first, and five hundred for any of the rest; but all of them arrived safe on the other side the Water, except Mr. Talbot, who was retaken.

May

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The Royal Assent was given to an Act for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, and for compelling several Receivers to finish and clear their Accounts, and for making Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders, lost, burnt, or destroyed, and for enlarging the time for adjusting Claims in certain Benefit Tickets, and for allowing the Charge of executing the Lottery Act for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and ten; and for recovering Monies of several Land Taxes rested in the Hands of Collectors or Constables at St. Albans, and for preventing Frauds in the Duties upon Soap, and for limiting a time for Persons who have certain Annuities for Life or Lives to demand the Payments thereupon at the Exchequer, and for preventing Frauds in the Duties relating to printed and painted Paper, Callicoes, and other Things therein mentioned.

An Act to enable his Majesty to grant the Regalities and Lands now remaining in the Crown in North Wales and South Wales, and

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County

1716
7 May

County of *Chester*, to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*; in such Manner and Form as the Principality of *Wales* and Earldom of *Chester* have formerly been granted to the Princes of *Wales*; and also to enable his said Royal Highness to make Leases of Lands, Parcel of his Royal Highness's Dutchy of *Cornwall*, or annexed to the same.

An Act for enlarging the time of Continuance of the Parliament, appointed by an Act made in the sixth Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intitled, An Act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments.

An Act to indemnify such Persons who have acted in Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government, and for the Preservation of the publick Peace of this Kingdom, in and about the time of the late unnatural Rebellion, from vexatious Suits and Prosecutions.

An Act for the Attainder of *George* Earl of *Marischal*, *William* Earl of *Seaforth*, *James* Earl of *Southesk*, *James* Earl of *Panmuir*, and others, of High Treason, unless they shall render themselves to Justice by a Day certain therein mentioned.

And to several other publick and private Acts.

The same Day Colonel *Oxburgh* was try'd at a Session of Oyer and Terminer, in the *Exchequer* Court at *Westminster*, and convicted of High Treason; and *Charles Widdrington*, *Peregrine Widdrington*, and *Char. Radcliffe*, Esqrs; with several others of the *Preston* Prisoners, were arraigned the same Day, and pleaded not guilty.

A Proclamation issued for a Thanksgiving to be observ'd in *England* on the 7th of *June*; and another for a Thanksgiving in *Scotland* the same Day, for suppressing the Rebellion.

The same Day Mr. *Ferguson* and Mr. *Hume* were try'd before the Lord Chief Justice King in the *Marshallsea* Court in *Southwark* for High Treason, *Ferguson* was acquitted, but *Hume* found guilty.

Mr. *Alexander Menzies* was try'd at the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas, and convicted.

The two *Douglases* and three others retracted their Plea in the Court that sat at the *Marshallsea*, and pleaded guilty; Mr. *Farquarson* and Mr. *Ennis* were try'd and acquitted; whereupon the Mob shoured, and some of them were fined and imprisoned for their Insolence.

Colonel *Oxburgh* was executed at *Tyburn*, his Quarters were buried, but his Head was set upon *Temple Bar*.

Mr. *Townley* of *Townley*, and Mr. *Tildesly* of the *Lodge* were try'd at the *Marshallsea*, and acquitted.

Mr. *Hall* a Justice of Peace of *Northumberland*, and Mr. *Talbot* were try'd in the *Exchequer* Court at *Westminster*, and convicted.

Mr. *Richard Gascoigne* try'd and convicted at the *Exchequer* Court in *Westminster*; and the next Day Major *Blair*, Mr. *Struan Mackintosh*, Mr. *Nicholas Wogan*, and Mr. *Radcliffe*, Brother to the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, were try'd and convicted.

Dennis Dury of the City of *London* created a Bart.

An Indictment of high Treason was found against the Lord *Lansdown*, by the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*.

Indictments of High Treason were found against Sir *William Wyndham*, and Mr. *Harvey*, of *Combe*.

The same Day Mr. *Gascoigne* was executed at *Tyburn*.

The Earl of *Scarsdale* and the Lord *Duplin* were admitted to Bail; and

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and on the 29th the Earl of Powis was admitted to Bail.

William Dixwell of in Com. Warw. created a Bart.

29 Several Persons were committed for wearing of Oaken Boughs in Memory of the Restoration, or rather (as the Government apprehended) to insult the present Powers.

31 The *Widringtons* and some others retrasted their Plea, and pleaded guilty; the Lord *Nairn's* Son also and several others pleaded guilty.

1 June The Duke of *Roxburgh* made principal Secretary of State.

3 Mr. *Angus Mackintosh* and *James Macquean* made their Escape out of *Newgate* in Womens Cloaths.

5 A Proclamation issued, prohibiting Seamen to enter themselves, or remain in the Service of Foreign Princes or States.

10 Mr. *Baron Bury* made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the room of *Sir Samuel Dod*, deceased.

17 The Guards were posted in several Parts of the Town to prevent the wearing White Roses; and *Ferden* the Printer was shot by a Foot Soldier, and several others knocked down, and maimed, for their Insolence.

13 General *Mackartney* was try'd at the *King's Bench* Bar for the Murder of *Duke Hamilton*, and the Jury according to Direction found him guilty of Manslaughter.

14 *Francis Francia*, called the Jew, arraigned for High Treason at the *Old Bailey*, and pleaded not guilty.

16 *Ralph Standish* of *Standish*, Esq; try'd for High Treason, and convicted.

22 The Reverend Mr. *Mynors* was apprehended for a Sermon he preached at *Pancras*, in which he was thought to reflect on the present Government.

1716
22 Jan
Thomas Lord Coningsby, Baron of *Clanbrassell*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created Baron *Coningsby* of *Coningsby*, in Com. *Lincoln*.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. created Baron *Onslow* of *Onslow*, in Com. *Salop*, and of *Clandon* in Com. *Surrey*.

Thomas Newport, Esq; created Baron of *Torrington*, in Com. *Devon*.

William Cadogan, Esq; created Lord *Cadogan*, and Baron of *Reading*, in Com. *Berks*.

Sir Robert Marsham, Bart. created Baron of *Romney*, in Com. *Kent*, and on the 25th the said Gentlemen were introduced into the House of Peers.

26 The Royal Assent was given to an Act to continue the Duties for encouraging the Coinage of Money, and to charge the Duties on *Senna* as a Medicinal Drug, and for the appropriating several Supplies granted to his Majesty.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the Estates of certain Traytors, and of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses, in order to raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick.

An Act to oblige Papists to register their Names and real Estates.

An Act for repealing so much of the Act of the twelfth and thirteenth Years of the Reign of King *William III*, intitled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, as enacts, That no Person who should come to the Possession of the Crown, shall go out of the Dominions of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, without Consent of Parliament.

An Act for the more effectual securing the Peace of the *Highlands* in *Scotland*.

1716
26 July

An Act to prevent the Mischiefs by manufacturing Leaves, and other Things, to resemble Tobacco, and the Abuses in making and mixing of Snuff.

An Act for the more effectual and exemplary Punishment of such Persons as shall seduce Soldiers to desert, or who being Papists shall enlist themselves in his Majesty's Service in Great Britain or Ireland, or in the Isles of Jersey or Guernsey.

An Act for holding the Assize for the County of Cornwall, at a convenient Place within the said County.

An Act to encourage the planting of Timber Trees, Fruit Trees, and other Trees for Ornament, Shelter or Profit, and for the better Preservation of the same, and for preventing the burning of Woods.

An Act for the Attainder of Thomas Forster, Jun. Esq; and Wm. Mackintosh, Esq; (commonly called Brigadier Mackintosh) of High Treason.

An Act to disable any Person from being chose a Member of, or from sitting and voting in the House of Commons, who has any Pension for any Number of Years from the Crown.

An Act for making the Laws for repairing the High-ways more effectual.

An Act for the better regulating Hackney Coaches, Carts, Drays, Carts and Waggons within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Weekly Bills of Mortality; and for preventing Mischiefs occasioned by the Drivers riding upon such Carts, Drays, Carts and Waggons.

An Act to revive and continue an Act of the eighth and ninth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William, for Repair of the Peers of Bridlington alias Bur-

lington, in the East-riding of the County of York.

And to several private Acts.

After which his Majesty delivered a Speech to the Houses, expressing his Satisfaction in the Proceedings of the Parliament, and said he was sorry the Instances of Mercy he had shown had no other Effect than to encourage the Faction of the Pretender to renew their Insults, and to affect to distinguish themselves from his faithful Subjects, as if they intended to convince the World they were not to be reduced to Quiet and Submission to his Government, by such Acts of Lenity as were most agreeable to his Inclinations.

Then the Parliament was prorog'd to the 7th of August.

His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and Bishop of Osnaburgh, his Majesty's Brother, was created Duke of York and of Albany in Great Britain, and Earl of Ulster in Ireland.

The Dutch Forces were all about this time imbarqu'd, and sent back to Holland.

Evengard Melasne, Baroness of Schulenburg, created Baroness of Dundalk, Countess and Marchioness of Dungannon, and Duchess of Munster.

James Viscount Castleton in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Saunderson of Saxby in the County of Lincoln, created Viscount Castleton of Sandbeck in the County of York.

Sir Henry St. John created Baron Bntersea in Com. Surrey, and Viscount St. John.

George Lord Newborough in the Kingdom of Ireland, created Baron Newburgh of Newburgh in Com. Anglesea.

William Duke of Devon made Lord President of the Council.

George

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6 July

George Prince of Wales constituted Guardian of the Kingdom, and his Majesty's Lieutenant, during his Absence beyond Sea.

Henry Earl of Portland created Marquis of Titchfield in the County of Southampton, and Duke of Portland.

Henry Duke of Kent made Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Richard Lord Cobham to be Constable of the Castle of Windsor, and Keeper of the Parks, Forests, and Wastens there, and also Governor and Captain of the said Castle.

William Lord Cadogan to be his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; to be his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Abraham Stanyan, Esq; to be his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty.

Lieutenant General Carpenter to command his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, and to be Governor of the Island of Minorca.

Thomas Pitt, Esq; to be Governor of Jamaica.

Francis Manning, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident with the Cantons of Switzerland.

The same Day his Majesty embark'd at Gravesend for Holland, where he landed the 5th, and proceeded directly to Pyrmont in Germany.

An Indictment of High Treason found against Mr. Pitt the Keeper of Newgate for suffering Mr. Forster, &c. to escape, on which he was try'd the 14th Instant, and acquitted.

The dead Warrant signed against twenty five of the Preston Prisoners in Newgate.

1716
9 July

Robert South, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, and Canon of Christ Church in Oxford, and heretofore Orator in that University, died, about ninety Years of Age, whose Works only can give him a Character equal to his Merit.

Thomas D' Aeth of Kewton, in Com. Kent, Esq; created a Baronet.

The Earl of Rochester removed from being joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and the Earl of Sunderland made sole Vice-Treasurer.

Edward Howard, Esq; Brother to the Duke of Norfolk, try'd at Westminster for the late Insurrection, and acquitted.

The Reverend Mr. William Paul, and John Hall, Esq; a Justice of Peace of Northumberland, executed at Tyburn as Traytors; the last of them had been reprieved five times.

Edward Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, who had remained a Nonjuror from the Revolution, died.

The Duke of Argyle removed from all his Places, and his Pension of two thousand Pounds per Annum surperseeded.

Matthew Decker, of the City of London, Esq; created a Baronet.

Eight of the Preston Prisoners broke out of the Fleet, but three of them were retaken.

The Sons of Whiggism having assembled at a Mug House in Salisbury Court in Fleet-street, after they were a little elevated, ventured to attack some Tories who were got together in the Swan Ale-House over against them; whereupon the Tories returned their Visit, drove them to their head Quarters, and demolish'd the Bar, Wainscot, &c. below Stairs; whereupon the Mug-House sent for Arms and Assistance, and one of the Tory Mob was shot dead upon the Spot by the Master

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23 Jul. Master of the Mug-House; which so provoked the other Side, that had not the Guards come in to the Assistance of the Mug Gentlemen, a severe Revenge had probably been taken.

29 The Lord Nottingham lost his Pension of two thousand five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

30 The Servants of the Preston Prisoners, discharged to the Number of forty.

2 Aug The Reverend Mr. John St. Quintin convicted at Norwich Assizes of asserting that the Pretender was landed in the West with fifty thousand Men, and drinking his Health; he was sentenced to pay a Fine of twenty Marks, to be imprisoned for a Year, and find Sureties for his good Behaviour for three Years. Mr. Matthew Fern was also convicted of drinking the Pretender's Health, and calling King George a Turnip Hougher, for which he was sentenced to pay a Fine of forty Marks, to be imprisoned for a Year, and find Sureties for his Behaviour for three Years. One Thomas Shirley was also convicted of saying King George has no more Right to the Crown than I have, for which he was sentenced to be whipped, and to find Sureties for his Behaviour for three Years.

4 Edward Southwell, James Vernon, and Andrew Charlton, Esqrs; appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Privy Seal, during the Absence of the Earl of Sunderland beyond Sea.

The Earl of Wintoun, who lay under Sentence of Death in the Tower, made his Escape.

5 Prince Eugene gained a great Victory over the Turks near Peterwaradin, in which the Grand Vizier and the Aga of the Janizaries were killed.

6 Two Soldiers whipp'd almost to Death in Hyde Park, and turned

out of the Service, for wearing Oak Boughs in their Hats the 29th of May.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to Tuesday, September 18th.

James Holden, Esq; appointed Resident at the Court of Muscovy.

Mr. Bruce, a Scottish Gentleman, changing Cloaths with his Sister, made his Escape out of Newgate, leaving her there in his Room; but she was discharged after a short Imprisonment.

Kenneth Lord Duffus having been attainted in Parliament, was taken at Hamburgh, and brought over to England, and this Day committed to the Tower.

The Earl of Sunderland had a Pension of one thousand two hundred Pounds *per Annum* settled on him.

The Imperialists open'd the Trenches before Tameswar.

The State Prisoners at Edinburgh were sent from thence to Carlisle to be try'd, to the Number of eighty nine.

Richard Price, William Price, Thomas Bean, George Purchase, and John Love, convicted of Felony, in not dispersing themselves on the reading the Proclamation, at the late Riot near the Mug-House in Salisbury Court, and were hanged at the End of Salisbury Court in Fleet-Street the 22d Instant.

There having blown a strong Westerly Wind this Day and the Night before, which forced back the Tide, and drove forwards the ebbing Water, the Thames lay perfectly dry both above and below Bridge, except a little narrow Channel about three or four Foot deep, and ten or twelve Yards over.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 16th of October.

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1716
18 Sept. 30 The Earl of *Litchfield*, Son to the late Nonjuring Earl, took the Oaths.

The Nonjuring Meetings were this Day disturb'd by the Mob, who seized some that were assembled there, and carried them before the Lord Mayor.

Several of the Bearers who had attended the Funeral of *Thomas Bean*, who was hang'd for the Riot in *Salisbury Court*, going to *St. Brides's Church* in procession with their Favours, were apprehended by the Train'd Bands, and bound over by the Lord Mayor to appear at the next Sessions, where they were fined 20 Marks a-piece.

Captain *John Bruce*, Mr. *John Winkley*, Mr. *Thomas Shuttleworth*, Mr. *George Hodgson*, and Mr. *Charnley*, five more of the *Preston* Prisoners, were executed, three of them at *Lancaster*, and the other two at *Preston*.

Several of the School Masters of the Charity Schools in *London* removed from their Employments, on Suspicion of their being disaffected to the Government.

Temeswaer taken by the *Imperialists*.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 20th of *November*.

Dr. *Welton*, Rector of *White Chapel*, having been depriv'd for Disaffection to the Government, &c. was succeeded by Dr. *Shippen* of *Brazen Nose College* in *Oxford*.

A Proclamation issued, prohibiting all Trade to the *East Indies*, but by the *India Company*.

The Marquis of *Huntley* having obtained a Pardon for his being concerned in the late Insurrection, was discharged from his Imprisonment.

The Princess was delivered of a dead Prince.

The Commissioners of the Kirk

of *Scotland* drew up an Address, that the Oath of Abjuration might be so qualified that tender Consciences might take it, *Many even of their Ministers having refused it.*

Colonel *Douglas* late Governor of the *Leeward Islands* was adjudged by the Court of *King's Bench* to pay a Fine of five hundred Pounds, and be imprisoned for five Years, having been convicted of Male-Administration in his Government.

The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the 8th of *January*.

Thirty of the *Preston* Prisoners having been put on board a Ship to be transported from *Liverpool* to the *West Indies*, Affidavits were made before the Mayor of *Liverpool*, that they had master'd the Ship's Crew, and carried the Ship to *France*, where they sold both Ship and Cargo.

A Pension that had been allowed the Bishop of *Edinburgh* taken from him, on his refusing to take the Oaths.

This being the last Day of *Michaelmas Term*, Mr. *Harvey* of *Combe*, Sir *William Wyndham*, and several others appeared at the *King's Bench Bar* upon their Recognizances; Mr. *Harvey* and his Bail were discharged, but the rest were continued upon their Recognizances.

Dr. *Offspring Blackball*, Bishop of *Exeter*, died.

Fourteen of the *Preston* Prisoners discharged out of *Newgate*; and on the 1st of *December* nine more, against whom there was no Proof, were discharged out of the *Marshalsea*.

This Night there happened a Fire in *Nightingall Lane* near *Lime-House Bridge*, which burnt above one hundred and fifty Dwelling Houses besides Ware-Houses.

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1716. 5 Dec. *Deniel Delandra*, a Watchmaker in *Flate-Street*, try'd for the Riot in *Salisbury Court*, and convicted of a Misdemeanor.

7 Two English and two Scots Judges opened their Commission at *Carlisle* for the Tryal of the Scots Prisoners brought thither, and several Indictments were found.

Redmayne the Printer indicted at the *Old Bailey* for printing a Libel called *The Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated*.

10 *Delton* the Printer convicted of printing a Libel called *The Shift shified*, sentenced to pay a Fine of twenty Marks, stand in the Pillory, and suffer a Year's Imprisonment.

11 *Charles Ratcliffe*, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Derwentwater*, made his Escape out of *Newgate*.

12 General *Stanhope* made Secretary of State, in the room of the Lord *Viscount Townshend*.

13 *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingston* made Keeper of the Privy Seal.

John Duke of *Roxburgh* sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

James Duke of *Montrose* made Keeper of the Great Seal of *Scotland*, in the room of the Duke of *Roxburgh*.

Thomas Earl of *Westmoreland* made Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of his Majesty's Forests, &c. North of *Trent*.

Alexander Lord *Polworth* made Lord Clerk Register of *Scotland*.

21 A Proclamation issued, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 8th of *January* should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 17th of the same Month, when it was declared it should sit for the Dispatch of Business.

22 A thousand Pounds, given by the Prince of *Wales* to the Sufferers by Fire at *Limehouse*, was distributed amongst them.

25 & 26 The Duke of *York* and Prince *Frederick* invested with the Order of the Garter, at *Hannover*.

The Judges at *Carlisle* passed Sentence on twenty five of the Scots Prisoners, and thirty six others were discharged; and the Court broke up without giving Orders for the Execution of any of the Persons condemned.

There having been some Bickerings between the Soldiers quarter'd at *Oxford*, and the Scholars and Towns-men, on the 30th of *October*, the Prince's Birth-Day, Affidavits of the Fact were sent up to the Council by each Party; and the Committee of Council, to whom the Matter was referred, gave it in Favour of the Soldiers, as did the House of Lords afterwards.

This Month the Czar of *Muscovy* arrived in *Holland*.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 17th Instant.

Peregrine *Widdrington*, Esq; *Francis* *Ankerion*, Mr. *Standish*, Mr. *Philip* *Hodgson*, Mr. *James* *Talbot*, and Mr. *Dringon*, State Prisoners, let out of *Newgate*, and put into Messengers Hands.

The Parliament met, and were further prorogued to the 24th of the same Month.

King *George* arrived at *Margate* from *Holland*.

Francis *Francis*, the Jew, try'd for High Treason in corresponding with his Majesty's Enemies, and acquitted.

The Lord *Townshend* declared Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; but never entered on his Government, it being disposed of to another.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 20th of *Feb*.

John *Fortescue* *Aland*, Esq; appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer; Sir *William* *Thompson*, Recorder of *London*, made Solicitor General.

The Episcopal Clergy of *Scotland* having been before fined for not praying for King *George* by Name,

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31 Jan. Name, were now forced to fly their Country, or abscond.

The Lords of Session in Scotland refuse to permit the Commissioners for forfeited Estates to take possession of them, till the Creditors were satisfied.

30 One hundred of the *Protestant* Prisoners, who had been confined in the *Savoy*, were put on board a ship to be transported to the *West Indies*.

27 Dr. *Lancelot Blackburn*, Dean of *Exeter*, nominated Bishop of that See.

29 Count *Gyllenburg* the *Swedish* Envoy and his Papers seized, and none permitted to speak to the Envoy; whereupon the Foreign Ministers demanded the Reason of this extraordinary Proceeding, and were told that he was carrying on unreasonable Practices against the Government.

8 Jan. Sir *Jacob Banks*, Barr. Mr. *Cesar* of *Hertfordshire*, and Mr. *Boyle Smith* were likewise taken into Custody on Suspicion.

16 At the Instance of the *British* Court, Baron *Gortz*, the *Swedish* Minister in *Holland*, was also seized with his Papers.

17 The Regent of *France* compelled the Pretender to remove from *Avignon*, whereupon he went to *Italy*.

18 Feb. The Lord *Lansdown* was discharged out of the Tower.

23 Margaret, the Daughter of the Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Coningsby*, created Baroness of *Hampton Court*, in Com. *Hereford*, and Viscountess *Coningsby* of *Hampton Court* in the same County, to descend to her Heirs Male.

24 Sir *William Wyndham* and his Bail were discharged.

12 The Alehouse Keepers and Victuallers of the County of *Middlesex*, to the Number of a Thousand at least, appear'd at *Hick's Hall*, and

were order'd to take the Oath before the Justices in the Vestries of their respective Parishes, on pain of being deprived of their Licences.

13 Feb. It having been given out that the Government was in imminent Danger of a sudden Insurrection and Invasion, a Squadron of Men of War was fitted out with all Expedition, to be commanded by Sir *George Byng*; and General *Carpenter* and several Regiments were detach'd for *Scotland*, and all Sea and Land Officers were commanded to repair to their respective Posts.

14 The Parliament met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them that he had entered into such Negotiations as had remedied many Defects in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which very nearly affected the Trade, and even the Security of the Kingdom.

20 That the Pretender was removed beyond the Alps, and his Adherents deprived of all Hopes of Support and Countenance from *France*, and even the Assistance of that Crown stipulated to us in case of Exigency.

That he hoped such a Situation of Affairs might have recovered his Subjects from their Delusion, and have afforded him an Opportunity of following the natural bent of his Inclinations to Lenity, by opening this Session by an Act of Grace; but such was the obstinate and inveterate Rancour of a Faction amongst us, that it had again prompted them to animate and stir up Foreign Powers against him.

That the Letters of the *Swedish* Ministers, which he should lay before them, contained a certain Account of the intended Invasion; and he promised himself, from their Zeal and Affection to his Person

1716
16 Feb

Person and Government, that they would come to such Resolutions as would enable him to defeat the Designs of his Enemies.

22

The Papers of Count Gyllemberg, the Swedish Minister at this Court, were printed and published by his Majesty's Order.

28

The Reverend Mr. Howell was convicted at the Old Bailey of writing the Pamphlet entitled *The State of Schism truly stated*, for which he was sentenced to be twice whipp'd, to pay a Fine of five hundred Pounds, and to be imprison'd for three Years, and until he pays the Fine; and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour for Life; and after the Sentence his Gown was pulled off by the Hangman, by Order of the Court.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden.

A Proclamation issued for prohibiting Commerce with Sweden.

Lieutenant General Mackenzie appointed to command the Forces in Ireland.

1717.

25 Mar

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

to his Majesty, to concert such Measures with Foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge and Apprehension from the Designs of Sweden for the future.

The same Day Count Gyllemberg the Swedish Minister was sent under a strong Guard to Plymouth.

When the Question was again put in the House, it was carried but by four Voices, viz. Yeas 113, Noes 149.

30

Sir George Byng with the Squadron of Men of War under his Command, sailed to the Baltick.

The next Morning Mr. Secretary Stanhope let the Lord Townshend know that his Majesty had no further Occasion for his Service as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; whereupon Mr. Walpole first Commissioner of the Treasury, Mr. Manners Secretary of State, and Mr. Pultney Secretary of War, laid down their Employments.

3 Apr

The King sent a Message to the Commons, that being desirous to secure his Kingdoms against the present Danger with which they were threatned from Sweden, he hoped they would enable him to make good such Engagements as might ease his People of all future Charge and Apprehensions upon this Account.

The same Day the Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1717; and to an Act for enlarging the time for making a convenient Dock at Liverpool.

This occasion'd warm Debates in the House, it being said that the demanding a Supply without communicating the particular Uses to which it was to be appropriated was unparliamentary, and even Mr. Walpole and Mr. Speaker appear'd to be against it: However, it was at length carried in the Committee, 164 to 149, That it was the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds be granted

The Right Honourable James Stanhope, Esq; Thomas Lord Torrington, John Wallop, George Baillie, and Thomas Mickelthwait, Esqrs; were made Commissioners of the Treasury.

1717
April
The Right Honourable *James Stanhope*, Esq; made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *James Craggs*, Jun. Esq; Secretary at War.

14 The Duke of *Newcastle* was made Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

15 The Earl of *Orford* resigned his Place of first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

16 The Duke of *Bolton* was declared Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, and *Joseph Addison*, Esq; were sworn Principal Secretaries of State.

The same Day the Parliament by his Majesty's Command adjourned to the 6th of *May*.

James Earl of *Berkeley*, *Matthew Aylmer*, Esq; *Sir George Byng*, *James Cockburn*, and *William Chetwind*, Esqrs; made Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Honourable *Charles Powlet*, Marquis of *Winchester*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Bolton*, called by Writ to the House of Peers.

17 The Duke of *Devon* resigned his Place of President of the Council.

The Earl of *Roths* appointed Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk in *Scotland*, who were to meet in *May*.

The Earl of *Haddington* made Governor of *Edinburgh* Castle, in the room of the Earl of *Orkney*.

The Interpreter of the Czar of *Muscovy*, *Mr. James Smewway*, taken into Custody.

20 Colonel *Pelham*, Brother to the Duke of *Newcastle*, made Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, in the room of *Mr. Coke*, who was appointed one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

21 *Mr. Pitt* resigned his Government of *Jamaica*.

27 The Government ordered the Sum of five thousand Pounds to be paid the Dissenters for the Da-

mage they were said to have sustained by demolishing their Meeting Houses, about the time of the late Insurrection.

Dr. Bentley, Master of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, chosen Regius Professor, in the room of *Dr. James*, deceased.

Sir George Byng being arrived in the *Sound*, with a Fleet of thirty Men of War, found no Fleet prepared by the *Swedes*, or any Army embarking, or any Appearance of an Enemy; Advice whereof being brought to *England*, the People were eased of their Apprehension of an Invasion.

The Lower House of Convocation came to a Resolution to draw up a Representation against some Doctrines published in the Bishop of *Bangor's* *Preservative against the Principles of the Nonjurors*, and in his Sermon preached before the King the 31st of *March* last.

Joseph Brown, a Grave-digger, convicted of taking the Corps of one *Chidders* out of *Bethlehem* Church-Yard, and selling it to a Surgeon, having actually packed it up in a Hamper to be sent to *Oxford*; he was fin'd forty Shillings, and sentenced to be whipp'd from *Newgate* to *Smithfield* Bars.

The Parliament met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them his Fleet was arrived in the *Sound*, which would secure them from an Invasion, whereupon he designed to reduce the Land Forces by disbanding ten thousand Men. That he had likewise given Directions for preparing an Act of Grace, which he promised himself would raise a due Sense of Gratitude in such as had been actually misled into treasonable Practices; and that he should order such faithful Accounts to be laid before them the next Session, as would make

1717
6 May

it appear there was no other View in asking any Parliamentary Supply, than to prevent a much greater Expence, which the Nation must unavoidably have incurred without it.

Upon proposing an Address of Thanks in the House of Commons, it was moved that the Land Forces might be reduced to the old Establishment, (*viz.*) seven thousand Men for England, and three thousand for Scotland; but it was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of ten Voices.

10

The Lower House of Convocation having drawn up their Representation against the Bishop of Bangor's Doctrine, were prorogued by a special Order from Court, before they could present it to the Upper House.

About this time ten thousand of the Land Forces were disbanded, which before consisted of about eight thousand Horse and Dragoons, and twenty four thousand Foot.

14

John Cherwind, Esq; appointed Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Madrid.

15

The South Sea Company came to a Resolution to lend the Government two Millions at five *per Cent.* for paying off the Lotteries of 1711, and 1712.

17

The Bank also resolved to lend the Government two Millions and a half at five *per Cent.* for redeeming certain Funds which carry a high Interest, and for cancelling old Exchequer Bills, and circulating new ones at a lower Interest.

20

Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls, died, in the 78th Year of his Age.

29

Guards were placed at several Parts of the Town, who sufficiently corrected the Insolences of those who dared wear Oak Boughs in Memory of the Restoration.

1 June

Lawrence Carter, Esq; made Chairman of the Secret Committee, in

the room of Robert Walpole, Esq;

The Lord Chancellor *crump* appointed Lord High Steward for the Tryal of the Earl of Oxford, who had petitioned the House of Peers on the 22d of the last Month, that his Imprisonment might not be indefinite.

Robert Roy Mac Gregor, the Highlander, who had stood out till now, surrendered himself to the Duke of Athole; but finding he was not included in the Act of Grace, he made his Escape into the Highlands again.

The House of Peers having appointed the 13th for the Tryal of the Earl of Oxford, the Commons desired the time might be enlarged, and accordingly the 21st Instant was appointed to be the Day.

Henry Berkeley, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Master of the Horse, in the room of *Coyne* Darcy, Esq;

Colonel Law, appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; constituted Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Robert Dundas, Esq; appointed Advocate General for Scotland, in the room of Sir James Stewart.

Belgrade invested by the Imperialists.

Several of the Scotch Clergy being convicted a second time of not praying for King George by Name, were silenced for three Years.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred seventeen, and to authorize Allowances to be made to certain Receivers, and to obviate a Doubt concerning Goods imported from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, and

1717
22 June
and to ascertain the Duties upon Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins, and to prevent Frauds in the Duties upon Starch, and for making good Duplicates of *Exchequer Bills*, Lottery Tickets, and *Quendam*, burnt, or destroyed; and for enlarging the time for adjusting Claims in several Lotteries, and for preventing Frauds in the Duties on Low Wines and Spirits carried Coastwise.

12
14
An Act for continuing the Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, on every Pint of Ale or Bees that shall be vended or sold within the City of *Edinburgh*, and Privileges thereof, for the Benefit of the said City, and for discontinuing the Payment of the Duties commonly called the *Perry Port Customs* at *Edinburgh*, during the Continuance of this Act.

15
16
11
An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vended or sold within the Town of *Dumfries* and Privileges thereof, for paying the Debts of the said Town, and for building a Church, and making a Harbour there.

19
An Act for the Preservation and Improvement of the River *Wear*, and Port and Haven of *Sunderland*, in the County of *Durham*.

21
An Act for repairing the Highways from several Places therein mentioned, leading towards *Highbate Gate House*, and *Hampstead*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and for clothing Trustees for keeping up a sufficient Number for the repairing the Highways upon the Roads from *Highbate Gate House*, to *Barnes Black-House*; and also of the Highways between *Kilburn Bridge* and *Sparrows Horns*, in the County of *Hertford*.

1717
22 June
An Act to enable the Parishioners of the Parish of *St. Mary Rotherhithe* in the County of *Surrey* (by certain *Statute Acts* therein mentioned) to finish the said Parish Church.

And to eight private Acts.

24
The Earl of *Oxford* was brought from the Tower by Water to his Tryal in *Westminster-Hall*. After the reading the Articles, with the Earl's Answer, &c. *Mr. Hampden* one of the Managers for the Commons proceeded to make good the Charge of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and *Sir Joseph Jekyll* was going on, when the Lord *Harcourt* moved the Peers to adjourn; and it was resolved by them not to admit the Commons to proceed in making good the Articles for High Crimes, &c. till Judgment was first given upon the Articles for High Treason; which being communicated to the Commons, they absolutely refused to proceed, but in their own Method; whereupon the Debates and Reflections ran very high between the two Houses.

25
The Earl of *Oxford* was carried to *Westminster*, and the Commons desiring time to search Precedents, the Lords adjourn'd to the 27th Instant.

27
The Commons deliver'd in their Reasons for adhering to their Method, and the Lords communicated their Resolution of adhering to theirs, with their Reasons, at a free Conference.

Francis Nugent, Esq; appointed to execute the Office of Master of the Horse.

29
The Lords refused to come to another Conference with the Commons on this Subject; but appointed the 1st of *July* to proceed in the Tryal, of which the Commons took no Notice.

The Earl was brought again to his Tryal, and Proclamation being made

1717
1 July made for his Prosecutors to come and make good their Charge, and none of the Commons appearing, the Earl was acquitted, *Nemine Contradicente*.

2 Some Drummers of the Guards were committed to the *Marshalsea* for beating a point of War before the Earl's House, and congratulating him on his Deliverance.

3 The Earl of Oxford took his Place in the House of Peers.

9 James Stanhope, Esq; created Baron Stanhope of Elvaſton in the County of Derby, and Viscount Mahon in the Island of Minorca.

Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, John Cherwood, Esq; Sir Charles Cooke, Knt. Paul Docmenique, John Moleſworth, Thomas Pelham, Daniel Pulteney, and Martin Bladen, Esqrs; appointed Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Sir Joseph Jekyl, Knt. constituted Master or Keeper of the Rolls in Chancery, &c.

Spencer Cowper, Esq; made Chief Justice of Chester.

The Commons addressed his Majesty to except the Earl of Oxford out of the Act of Grace, with which he comply'd.

15 King George came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for redeeming several Funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, pursuant to former Proviso's of Redemption, and for securing to them several new Funds and Allowances redeemable by Parliament, and for obliging them to advance further Sums not exceeding two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds, at five Pounds *per Cent.* as shall be found necessary to be employ'd in lessening the National Debts and Incumbrances; and for continuing certain Provisions formerly made for the Expences of his Majesty's Civil Government, and for

1717
15 July Payment of Annuities formerly purchased at the Rate of five Pounds *per Cent.* and for other Purposes in this Act mentioned.

An Act for redeeming the yearly Fund of the South Sea Company, (being after the Rate of six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*) and settling on the said Company a yearly Fund after the Rate of five Pounds *per Cent. per Annum* redeemable by Parliament; and to raise for an Annuity or Annuities at five Pounds *per Cent. per Ann.* any Sum not exceeding two Millions to be employ'd in lessening the National Debts and Incumbrances, and for making the said new yearly Fund and Annuities to be hereafter redeemable in the Time and Manner thereby prescribed.

An Act for redeeming the Duties and Revenues which were settled to pay off Principal and Interest on the Orders made forth on four Lottery Acts passed in the ninth and tenth Years of her late Majesty's Reign, and for redeeming certain Annuities payable on Orders out of the Hereditary Excise, according to a former Act in that Behalf; and for establishing a General yearly Fund, not only for the future Payment of Annuities at several Rates, to be payable and transferrable at the Bank of England, and redeemable by Parliament; but also to raise Monies for such Proprietors of the said Orders, as shall chuse to be paid the Principal and Arrears of Interest in ready Money; and for making good such other Deficiencies and Payments, as in this Act are mentioned; and for taking off the Duties on Linseed imported, and British Linnen exported.

An Act for the better collecting and levying the Revenue of the Tenths of the Clergy.

1717

15 July

An Act to explain and amend several Laws therein mentioned for the better Preservation of the Game.

An Act to impower Commissioners in Commissions of Bankruptcy issued since the four and twentieth Day of *June*, one thousand seven hundred and six, and on or before the six and twentieth Day of *June*, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, to make Certificates for Bankrupts, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, Commissioners of the Great Seal, or two Judges to confirm the same, notwithstanding the Acts of the fourth and fifth of *Queen Anne* are expired; and for continuing a Clause in a former Act for adjusting Accounts between Bankrupts and their Debtors.

An Act for the better regulating of Pilots for the conducting of Ships and Vessels from *Dover*, *Deale*, and the Isle of *Thanet*, upon the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*.

An Act to continue an Act of the first Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for taking and stating the Debts due and growing due to *Scotland* by way of Equivalent in the Terms of the Union, and for Relief of the Creditors of the Publick, and the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

An Act for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs, and for ascertaining their Fees, and the Fees for suing out their Patents, and passing their Accounts.

An Act for the better enabling Sheriffs to sue out their Patents, and pass their Accounts.

An Act for continuing the Liberty of exporting *Irish* Linnen Cloth to the *British* Plantations in *America*, Duty free, and for the more effectual Discovery of and prosecuting such as shall unlawfully

export Wool and Woollen Manufactures from *Ireland*; and for Relief of *John Fletcher*, in respect of the Duty by him paid for a Quantity of Salt lost in the Exportation for *Ireland*.

An Act to enlarge the time for making Claims before the Commissioners appointed to enquire of the forfeited Estates.

An Act to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners to take, examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army.

An Act for explaining an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to oblige Papists to register their Names and real Estates, and for enlarging the time for such registering, and for securing Purchases made by Protestants.

An Act for repairing the Highways from that part of *Counter's* Bridge, which lies in the Parish of *Kensington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, to the Powder-Mills in the Road to *Stains*, and *Cranford* Bridge in the said County, in the Road to *Colnebrooke*.

An Act for explaining and making more effectual the Acts of the fifth and eighth Years of her late Majesty *Queen Anne*, for amending the Road between *Hockley* in the County of *Bedford*, and *Stony Stratford* in the County of *Bucks*.

An Act for the King's most gracious, general, and free Pardon.

And to eighteen private Acts.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them the Measures they had taken this Parliament had effectually defeated all the Attempts of their Enemies, both at home and abroad. He thanked the Commons for that Constancy and Zeal they had shewn in redu-

1717

15 July

1717
13 July

cing the National Debts, and said he could not but ascribe in a great measure the happy prospect of their Affairs abroad to that *Publick Spirit* which had appeared in their Proceedings, and had convinced the World, that no Insinuations or Artifices could divert them from their Duty to their Sovereign, and a *Disinterested Regard* to their Fellow Subjects.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to Monday the 12th of August.

Out of the Act of Grace were excepted Robert Earl of Oxford, Simon Lord Harcourt, Matthew Prior, Thomas Harley, Arthur Moor, James Duke Crisp, Basil Nolle, Daniel Obrian, William Redmaine, and Robert Thomson; as also Conner, &c. who were confined on Suspicion of being concerned in the Assassination Plot against King William.

Upon the passing the Act of Grace the remainder of the Prisoners were discharged, and particularly Two Hundred from the Castle of Chester; but they had undergone such Hardships in Prison, that many of them reap'd little benefit by it, being so disabled that they could not stand when they were dismiss'd to their respective homes, where they may at leisure lament the rash Undertaking, and no doubt their sufferings will deter others from disturbing the Government for the future.

17

William Lord Cadogan made General of all his Majesty's Foot Forces, employed, and to be employed in his Service,

George Lord Forrester made Captain and Colonel of the Second Troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant General Henry Wiltshire made Governor of the Fort

of Sheerness in the Isle of Sheppey.

The Earl of Dorset surrendering his Places of Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports and Governor of Dover Castle, the Earl of Leicester was made Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle in his room.

Robert Roy came down from the Highlands, and drove away the Cattle upon the Lands of the Duke of Montrose, and carried off the Corn, and having defeated a Detachment of the King's Forces, and taken some Prisoners, he generously dismissed the Prisoners.

There were dreadful Storms of Thunder and Lightning in several parts of England.

The Earl of Cumberland and the Lords Widdrington and Nairne were released out of the Tower, upon giving Bail to appear in the House of Lords the 12th of August.

Count Gyllenburgh the Swedish Envoy sent home and Exchanged for Mr. Jackson the British Resident there.

The Imperialists under Prince Eugene gain'd a complete Victory over the Turks near Belgrade; whereupon the Town of Belgrade Capitulated the 18th, having endured a Siege of about two Months.

An Order of Council issued that the Military Officers upon the Coast should assist the Officers of the Customs, in preventing the Exportation of Wool and running of Goods.

The Marquis de Lede the Spanish General made a Descent on the Island of Gardania with six Thousand Foot and six Hundred Dragoons, and in a few Days made himself entirely Master of that Island.

Doctor Lloyd Bishop of Worcester died in the 9th Year of his Age, being one of the Seven sent to the

Tower

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13 July

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15 Aug.

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5 Sept.

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1717 *Tower in the Reign of King James II.*

Sept. A Proclamation issued for suppressing of Pyrates.

11 The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 9th of October.

The Earl of Peterborough was seized at Bologna by Two Irish Officers in the Pretender's Service, and carried to Urbino, upon suspicion he had some design against the Pretender's Person; but he was soon after set at Liberty.

14 *Redmayn* the Printer pleaded Guilty to the Indictment against him for Printing *Mr. Howell's Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated*, and was sentenced to pay a Fine of Five Hundred Pounds, to remain a Prisoner Five Years, and find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life.

Fuller the Impostor, famous for forging the Tale of the Warming Pan, and imposing on both Houses of Parliament, was found Guilty upon Two Indictments, of defrauding several Persons of Sums of Money on pretence of getting them Places; whereupon he was sentenced to pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds, and to be imprisoned for Two Years.

15 Several Frigats sent to the *West-Indies*, to suppress the Pyrates and dislodge them from the *Bahama Islands*.

17 The Lord *Cadogan*, Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of *Holland*, arrived at the *Hague*.

18 The Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*, the Residence of the Master of the Rolls, begun to be rebuilt, towards which his Majesty gave Five Thousand Pounds.

19 The Abbot *du Bois*, Counsellor in Ordinary to his most Christian Majesty, had Audience of the King at *Hampton Court*.

The Irish House of Lords resolved, That whoever shall appeal from any Decree of their House to the British House of Peers were Enemies to their Country.

This was occasioned by the Appeal of *Maur. Annesley* to the House of Peers of Great Britain.

John Fuller, Esq; appointed Consul at *Leghorn*.

His Majesty went from *Hampton Court* to *New Market*.

Mr. Gregg the Vice Chanceller of *Cambridge* with the Heads of that University attended the King at *New Market*, and invited him to *Cambridge*.

His Majesty came to *Cambridge*, and was entertained at Dinner by the University in *Trinity College*, and returned the same Night to *New Market*. Degrees were conferr'd by the University on this occasion as usual.

His Majesty returned from *New Market* to *Hampton Court*.

A Proclamation issued for proroguing the Parliament from the 9th Instant to the 1st of *November*, when it was declared they should sit for the dispatch of business.

Captain *Woods Rogers* made Governor of the Island of *Providence*, and Captain of the Independent Company in the *Bahama Islands* in the *West Indies*, where the Pyrates had taken their Station and begun to fortify.

The Lord *Lowat* had a Pension settled on him of Four Hundred Pounds per Annum, in consideration of his Services in the late Insurrection.

Colonel *Luttrell* was shot by an Assassin as he was going in a Hackney Chair to his House in *Stafford Street* in *Dublin*, and died the next Day of his Wounds.

Abraham Stanyan, Esq; late Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

1717
22. An.

1 Nov.

at the Imperial Court, appointed Ambassador in Ordinary to the Grand Signior.

Orders were given for disbanding Fifteen Men out of each Company of the Foot Guards, Ten out of each Troop of Horse and Dragoons, and Ten out of each Company of the marching Regiments, which reduced the Forces in England to about Sixteen Thousand Men.

The Princess of Wales was delivered of a Prince at St. James's.

Doctor Good Master of Caius Colledge in Cambridge elected Vice Chancellor of that University.

The Convocation prorogued to the 14th of February next.

Doctor Welton, late Rector of White Chappel, with his Congregation, consisting of about Two Hundred and Fifty Nonjurors, was surprized by the Justices of Peace and Constables, and most of them refusing the Oaths they were ordered to be prosecuted.

The Parliament met, and his Majesty delivered a Speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, that he never kept up any Troops but for the Protection of his People, and had reduced the Army to very near one half since the beginning of the last Session, and lessened them to such a Number as would neither be a Burthen to his good Subjects, nor an Encouragement to their Enemies to insult them.

That they could not but be sensible of the many Attempts which had been set on Foot to disturb the Peace of these Kingdoms, and that they only pretended not to see who were not afraid of them.

And that as none could recommend themselves more Effectually to his Favour and Countenance, than by a sincere Zeal for the just Rights of the Crown, and the Liberties of the People; so he was

determined to encourage all those who acted agreeably to the Constitution, and consequently to the Principles on which his Government was founded.

The Lord Widdrington and the Earl of Cornwall pleaded the King's Pardon at the Bar of the House of Lords, and were discharged, as was also the Lord Nairne the 6th of December.

The young Prince, Son of the Prince of Wales, was Christened at St. James's by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The King and the Duke of Newcastle Godfathers, and the Dutchess of St. Albans Godmother.

The Prince of Wales by Order of his Majesty removed from St. James's, and went to reside at the Earl of Grantham's in Arlington Street, whither the Princess went with him, but the Children remained at St. James's.

Mr. Shippen, Member of Parliament for Saltsb, was sent to the Tower for saying that the Second Paragraph in the King's Speech seemed rather calculated for the Meridian of Germany than Great Britain, and that 'twas a great Misfortune the King was a Stranger to our Laws and Constitution.

Abraham Elton, Sen. of Bristol, Esq; created a Baronet.

A Proclamation issued declaring that Guineas should be Current at no more than One and Twenty Shillings, and Half Guineas, double Guineas, and Five Pound Pieces proportionably, that Broad Pieces of Three and Twenty Shillings and Six Pence should be reduced to Three and Twenty Shillings, and those of Five and Twenty Shillings and Six Pence to Five and Twenty Shillings, and smaller Pieces proportionably.

The Royal Assent was given to a Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty

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1717
27 Dec
Majesty by a Land-Tax in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1718. This was Three Shillings in the Pound.

24
His Majesty signified his pleasure to the Peers and Peereses of Great Britain and Ireland, and to all Privy Counsellors and their Wives, that if any of them should go to the Court of the Prince and Princess of Wales, they should forbear to come into his Majesty's Presence.

29
On One Occasion of the King's Resentment is said to be some warm Expression that fell from the Prince upon the Duke of Newcastle's standing Godfather to his Son, when he had pitched upon his Uncle the Duke of York to stand; but it seems there were other reasons of this Misunderstanding, with which we are not to be acquainted.

10 Jan.
Prince Frederick, eldest Son to the Prince of Wales, created Duke of Gloucester.

18
Philip Marquis of Wharton and Maltonbury, created Duke of Wharston in Com. Westmorland.

23
The Prince removed from the Earl of Grantham's to the House he purchased in Leicester Fields.

1 Feb.
Charles Talbot Duke of Shrewsbury died.

3
The King came to the House, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South Sea Company.

The same Day his Majesty was elected Governor of the said Company.

2
A Proclamation issued requiring the Laws to be put in Execution against all Persons excepted out of the last General Pardon.

3
The Czar of Muscovy disinherited the Prince Alexis his eldest Son.

6
The young Prince George William, Son of the Prince of Wales, died,

being Three Months and Three Days old, and was privately interred in Westminster Abby the 12th, the Lord Bishop of Rochester reading the Funeral Service.

A Proclamation issued for putting in Execution the Laws made against unlawful Clubs and Combinations, and for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing Rioters.

A Proclamation issued for allowing the Importation of Swedish Iron from all places other than the Dominions of the King of Sweden.

A Petition of the Commissioners for building Fifty new Churches was presented to the Commons, praying, that the Duties appropriated for building the said new Churches might not be applied to the rebuilding old ones, but was rejected.

The Convocation met, and was further prorogued to the 14th of June.

Ferdinando Marquis of Palestotti, Brother to the Dutchess of Shrewsbury, condemned for the Murder of his Servant, and was executed at Tyburn the 17th of March.

James Shepherd, Apprentice to a Coachmaker, convicted of High Treason in conspiring the King's Death: This young Fellow looked upon it as a meritorious act to take off King George, and continued in these Sentiments to the last, not being at all shocked at the approach of his Execution, which was the 17th Instant at Tyburn.

The Lord Castlemajor made Secretary of War, in the room of James Craggs, Esq;

Charles Earl of Sunderland declared Lord President of the Council.

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James Cragg, Jun. Esq; sworn Principal Secretary of State.

Doctor Richard Wilks, Bishop of Gloucester, made Lord Almoner in the room of Doctor William Nicholas Bishop of Carlisle.

William Lord Cowper Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, created Viscount Fordwich in Com. Kent, and Earl Cowper.

James Earl of Berkeley, Sir George Byng, Sir John Jennings, John Cockburn, and William Chetwynd, Esqrs; Sir John Norris, and Sir Charles Wager, made Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

James Earl of Berkeley made Vice Admiral of Great Britain.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Rear Admiral and Master of Greenwich Hospital.

A Pension of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum* sealed on Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General.

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; made Attorney-General, in the room of Sir Edward Northey.

The Envoy of the Czar of Muscovy notified to his Majesty that the Czar's eldest Son the Prince Alexis had renounced the Crown of Russia, and that his Second Son Peter was declared presumptive Heir.

21

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighteen, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders, Lost, Burnt or Destroyed, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

An Act for vesting the Forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, in Trustees, to be sold for the use of the publick, and for giving Relief to lawful Creditors

by determining the Claims, and for the most effectual bringing in to the respective *Emphyteutists* the Rents and Profits of the said Estates till sold.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for making the Dividend of subscribed Lottery Annuities and other Annuities established by several Acts of Parliament payable Half Yearly at the Bank of England.

An Act to appoint Commissioners to take, examine, state and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several Foreign Princes and States, for Subsidies during the late War.

An Act for finishing the Tower of the Parish Church of St. Michael Cornhill, London, out of the Duties arising pursuant to the Act of the Ninth Year of the late Queen for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof.

An Act to empower the Commissioners appointed to put in Execution the Acts of the Ninth and Tenth Years of her late Majesty's Reign, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster and Suburbs thereof, to direct the Parish Church of St. Giles's in the Fields in the County of Middlesex to be rebuilt, instead of one of the said Fifty new Churches.

An Act for enforcing and making perpetual an Act of the Twelfth Year of her late Majesty, intitled, an Act for the preserving of all such Ships and Goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on Shore or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other

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other of her Majesty's Dominions, and for inflicting the Punishment of Death on such as shall wilfully burn or destroy Ships.

An Act for Relief of the Wholesale Traders and Dealers in English Bone Lace, by obviating several Doubts in the several Acts for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars.

An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the Eighth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, intitled, an Act for employing the Manufactures by encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn.

An Act for enlarging the Term of Years granted by the Acts of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of King William the Third, and Second and Third Years of Queen Anne, for the Repair of Dover Harbour.

An Act for the better explaining several Acts therein mentioned for erecting of Hospitals and Work-Houses within the City of Bristol; for the employing and maintaining the Poor thereof, and for making the said Acts more effectual.

An Act for amending the Roads from the City of London to the Town of East Grinstead in the County of Sussex, and to the Town of Sutton and Kingston in the County of Surrey.

An Act for Repairing the Highways leading from the Stones end of Kent-Street in the Parish of St. George's Southwark in the County of Surrey, to the Lime Kilns in East Greenwich near Black Heath, and to Lewisham Church, being the Tunbridge Road in the County of Kent.

An Act for Repairing the Highways from Maiden-head Bridge, to Sunning Lane end (next to Twiford) in the Road to Reading, and from the said Bridge to Henly Bridge in the County of Berks.

An Act for repairing the Highways from Crown Corner in the Town of Reading (leading by and through the several Parishes of Shenfield and Hackfield in the several Counties of Berks, Wilts and Southampton) to Basingstoke in the said County of Southampton.

An Act for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, and unlawful Exporters of Wool, and for declaring the Law upon some points relating to Pyrates.

And to Eighteen private Acts.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he tells them, that nothing could add so much to the Credit and Influence of the Crown, as the repeated Instances of their Affection to him; and that this would enable him to procure against their next meeting such Treaties to be concluded as would settle Peace and Tranquillity amongst their Neighbours; and if he proved successful, he should have the Satisfaction to silence those who would never own themselves convinced; and to let all the World see plainly, that what he had most at Heart was the good and welfare of his People, who might then be eased of their Taxes and enriched by their Trade.

And he recommended it to them in their several Stations and Counties, that they would endeavour to quell that Spirit of Disaffection which their common Enemies were so industrious to foment.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 12th of May.

The Bishop of Durham appointed Dean of His Majesty's Chapel.

Charles Earl of Sunderland, John Aislabie and John Watlop, George Baillie and William Clayton, Bishops made Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

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21 May

John Aislaby, Esq; made Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

James Viscount Stanhope made one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Thomas Lord Torington, and *Thomas Lord Onslow*, made Tellers of the Exchequer.

Richard Hampden, Esq; made Treasurer of the Navy.

Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq; Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

William Thompson, Esq; Keeper of the Change and Money within the Tower of London, and Keeper of His Majesty's Coinage of Gold

and Silver within the said Tower and elsewhere in England.

Mr. Robert Orme, the Nonjuror, taken into Custody for attending *James Shepherd*, who was executed for High-Treason, in his last Moments.

His Majesty offered a Pardon and a Reward of fifty Pounds to any Person concerned in the Murder of *Peter Anthony Motteux*, who was on the 19th of February last found dead in a House of ill Fame in Star Court near Temple-Bar (except the very Person by whose Hands the Murder was committed) but no Discovery was ever made.

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22 Mar

Mr. Thomas Kinnerly was convicted at the Assizes at Kingston of conspiring with *William Moore* to charge the Earl of Sunderland with an Attempt to commit Sodomy on the said *Moore*, in order to extort great Sums from the Earl.

31

Charles Duke of St. Albans, Captain of the Band of Pensioners; *John Duke of Mountague*, Master of his Majesty's great Wardrobe; *Thomas Duke of Newcastle*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; and *James Earl of Berkeley*, Vice-Admiral and first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, were elected Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.

Brook Bridges, Esq; of Goodneston in the County of Kent, created a Baronet.

7 Apr.

James Viscount Stanhope of *Mahon*, *Baron Stanhope* of *Ebraston*, and one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, created an Earl of Great-Britain, by the Name, *Stile* and Title of Earl *Stanhope*.

William Lord Cadogan, Baron of *Reading*, created Baron of *Oakley*, in the County of Bucks, Viscount *Caversham* in the County of Oxon, and Earl *Cadogan*.

Richard Lord Cobham created Viscount *Cobham*.

The Countess Dowager of *Portland* appointed Governess to the young Princesses in the room of the Countess of *Pigburgh*.

Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of *Carlisle*, translated to the See of *Londonderry*.

Mr. Justice Tracy, *Mr. Justice Pratt* and *Sir James Montague* appointed Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal, the Lord Chancellor *Crowper* having resigned his Office of Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Hawes, who for five and twenty Years past kept a Nonjuring Conventicle in his House, over against *St. James's Palace*, where he read Common Prayer, but omitted the naming of his Majesty, being by two Justices of Peace convicted of two several Offences against the 22 Car. 2. cap. 1. Intituled, *An Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles*; The one for permitting such Conventicle to be held in his House, and the other, for teaching therein; and the Penalties of twenty Pounds for each Offence, being levied pursuant to the said Acts.

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24 Ap. Acts, the said Mr. Hawes appeal'd to the Quarter Sessions at Htch's-Hall, and the Matter being heard this Day, both the said Convictions were confirmed.

26 Dr. Samuel Bradford nominated Bishop of Carlisle, in the room of Dr. Nicholson translated to Derry.

Mary Beatrice Elenora D'este, Queen Dowager to King James II. died at St. Germain en Laye.

28 Sir John Norris, with a Squadron of Men of War, sail'd to the Baltick.

May Sir Adolphus Oughton, Knt. created a Baronet.

Robert Pringle, Esq; made Secretary of War, in the room of the Lord Castlemajor.

12 Thomas Lord Parker made Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain.

15 Sir John Pratt, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, made Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, in the room of the Lord Parker.

Sir John Fortescue Aland, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, made one of the Justices of the King's-Bench.

Sir Francis Page made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

20 The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 22d of July.

24 A Pension of four thousand Pounds per Annum settled on the Lord Chancellor Parker for Life.

1 June Dr. Samuel Bradford consecrated Bishop of Carlisle at Lambeth.

3 Sir George Byng, with the Fleet under his Command, sail'd from St. Helens for the Mediterranean.

Several Galley-Slaves, confined on Account of Religion, set at Liberty at Marseilles, at the Instance of his British Majesty.

10 A Patent was granted to Sir Richard Steele for the sole Use and making of Vessels for bringing Fish alive from the remotest Parts of the Kingdom to London, &c.

The Convocation met and were further prorogued to the 31st of October.

The Czar of Muscovy having caused his eldest Son Prince Alexis Petrowitz to be condemn'd to Death, the dread of his approaching Fate, as some say, threw him into a Fit of Sickness, which put an end to his Life, but others suspected that he was taken off by Poison.

The Marquis de Lede, General of the Spanish Forces, made a Descent on the Island of Sicily near Palermo, with about seventeen thousand Men, and was well received by the Inhabitants, most of the Towns in that Island setting open their Gates, and offering to submit to King Philip.

A Convention between Britain and France for settling Terms of Peace between the Emperor and Spain, &c. sign'd at Paris by the Earls of Stanhope and Stairs on the Part of Great-Britain and the Marshal d'Uxelles and the Count de Cheveney on the Part of France.

Robert Harrison was convicted of crying out in the Streets, King James the Third for ever; God damn all his Foes: Who dare oppose King James the Third? for which he was adjudged to stand in the Pillory, to pay a Fine of twenty Marks, and to suffer six Months Imprisonment.

The Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the Venetians on the one Part, and the Turks on the other, was signed.

The Parliament met and was prorogued to the 16th of September.

The Treaty of an Alliance between the Emperor, Great-Britain and France, in order to settle the Terms of Treaties of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily, was this Day sign'd at the Secretary's Office

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Office in the script, by the Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, and by several Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council thereunto appointed, and by the Abbot de Reo, Plenipotentiary of France.

This Alliance, upon the States-General coming into it, afterwards obtained the Name of the *Quadruple Alliance*. The principal Design whereof was to Guarantee the Succession in Great Britain and France, and to confirm the Partition of the Spanish Monarchy.

31

Sir George Byng fell upon the Spanish Fleet consisting of twenty six Men of War, near Syracuse, and took and destroy'd about fifteen of them.

21 Aug.

The Reverend Mr. Edward Byss was convicted at the Assizes at *Wells* in *Somersetshire*, on four several Informations exhibited by the Attorney-General; two for seditious Sermons preach'd by him in his Parish Church of *Portbury* in that County, and the other two for seditious Words against the King and Government: the most obnoxious Expressions were that *King George was an Usurper, and that we had had another King, Parliament or Lawd these thirty Years*. He was adjudged by the Court of King's Bench to stand twice in the Pillory, to be imprison'd four Years, and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life, and fined six hundred Pounds.

15 Sept.

The Parliament met and was further prorogued to the 11th of November.

26

Dr. Shippen, Principal of *Bremen-Nass* College in *Oxford*, chosen Vice-Chancellor of that University.

29

A Proclamation issued, declaring That the Parliament should sit for the Dispatch of Business on the 11th of November next.

3 Oct.

At a Court held by Dr. Gough Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge* (six

Heads of Colleges being present) Dr. Bentley, Master of *Trinity College* and Regius Professor of Divinity, was suspended ab *omni gradu suscepto*, for his Contempt of the Jurisdiction of the University, and of the Vice-Chancellor's Authority.

The Marquis de *Mantelieu*, the Spanish Ambassador, had his Audience of Leave of his Majesty.

Dr. Bentley was declared in a full Senate of the University of *Cambridge* to be *Dejectus & exclusus ab omni gradu Jura & Titulo*, by 123 Voices against 50.

Benet was taken into Custody for proposing to a certain Minister of State, to go to *Italy* and assistate the *Papists*.

Benet Lord *Harborough* created Viscount *Sherrard* of *Stafford* in the County of *Leicesters*.

Four Regiments of Dragoons disbanded, and two of Dragoons and six of Foot sent to *Ireland* and placed upon that Establishment.

The King of *Sicily* coming into the *Quadruple Alliance*, it was sign'd at *Whitcomb* by his Plenipotentiaries.

Dr. Bentley exhibited a Complaint in writing to the Privy-Council against the Proceedings of the Vice-Chancellor and University of *Cambridge*: Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor was required to attend the Council the 6th of November, to answer the said Complaint.

The Convocation was prorogued to the 20th of February.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* presented a Petition to his Majesty, that they might not be disquieted in their Offices on Account of their not subscribing a Declaration against the *Solent League* and *Confederation*, pursuant to an Act of the 13 Car. 2.

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The Case between the University of Cambridge and Dr. Bentley was heard before the Council, and afterwards referred to a Committee of Council.

Anthony de Grey, commonly called Earl of Harrold (eldest Son to the Duke of Kent, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household) call'd by Writ to the House of Peers, by the Style and Title of Baron Lucas of Crudwell in Com. Wilts.

Dr. White Kennet consecrated Bishop of Peterborough at Lambeth.

Sir William Sanderson, Knight, made Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, in the Room of Sir William Alder, decess'd.

The Parliament met, and his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them with his having concluded the *Quadruple Alliance*, by which he said, the contracting Powers were bound to support the Succession of the Crown in his Family: He also acquainted them, that the *Spaniards* having rejected all amicable Proposals, and broken through the most solemn Engagements for the Security of our Commerce, it had been found necessary for our Naval Forces to check their Progress, and he was persuaded that a *British* Parliament would enable him to resent the ill Treatment of the *Spaniards* as became him: He said it was with Pleasure he could assure them of the ready and friendly Resolutions of his good Brother the Regent of France, to concur and join with him in the most vigorous Measures: His Majesty also acquainted them, that he had made a very considerable Reduction of his Land-Forces, trusting that his Naval Power, in Concert with his Allies, would soon put an end to the Troubles which the ambitious Views of the Court of Spain had occasioned.

William Stanhope, Esq; late Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, appointed to reside in the same Character at the Court of Turin.

The Passage Bill was brought in to the House of Lords.

Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden, was kill'd by a Musquet-shot he received in his Head, at an Attack of one of the Forts of *Friderichsbull* in Norway. Had he liv'd a little longer, he had possibly successfully retaliated the Baseness and Treachery of his Enemies who confederated together and attack'd his Dominions during his Absence in Turkey: but Heaven thought fit thus to put an end to the Life of the bravest and most active Prince in Christendom.

An Order of Council issued for making general Repairs on the *Spaniards*.

The Case between Mrs. Bridget Oshorn, Daughter to the Duke of Leeds, and the Reverend Mr. Williams was heard as to the Validity of their Marriage before the Court of Delegates, and the Marriage was confirm'd.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting to His Majesty an Aid by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1719: (This Tax was three Shillings in the Pound).

And to an Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Berry for the Service of the Year 1719, and for enlarging the Time for eating at the *Exchequer*, such Assignments of Reversionary Annuities as are therein mentioned, and for better securing the Duties on Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment.

A Declaration of War was published against the King of Spain.

George Treby, Esq; made Secretary of War in the room of Robt. Pringle, Esq;

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A Proclamation issued for prolonging the time for the Pyrates to come in upon his Majesty's Offers of Pardon.

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A Proclamation issued for recalling home Seamen, and prohibiting them to enter into the Service of Foreign Princes or States.

7 Jan.

John Fellowes of Corsham in the County of Surrey, Esq; Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company, created a Bart.

19

A Proclamation by the Lords Justices of Ireland, offering a Reward of ten thousand Pounds to any one that should apprehend the Duke of Ormond attempting to land in that Kingdom.

25

The Lord Carteret appointed Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

27

A Petition of the Artificers in the Iron Manufacture in Birmingham presented to the Commons, complaining that several Foreigners, *Muscovites*, were lately put Apprentices there.

5 Febr.

The Earl of Stairs, Ambassador of Great Britain, made his Publick Entry into Paris.

6

Evelyn Duke of Kingston made Lord President of the Council.

Henry Duke of Kent made Lord Privy Seal.

John Duke of Argyle made Lord Steward of the Household.

Charles Earl of Sunderland made Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

A Petition of the Company of Clock-makers to the Commons, complaining of great Numbers of Artists in that Trade having been seduced to leave this Kingdom, and settle in France.

8

The States General acceded to the Quadruple-Alliance.

18

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for applying certain Overplus Monies, and further Sums to be raised as well by way of Lot-

tery, as by Loans, towards paying off and cancelling *Exchequer* Bills, and for lessening the present great Charge in relation to those Bills, and for circulating and exchanging for ready Money the Residue of the same Bills for the future.

An Act for strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms.

An Act for punishing Muriny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the twelfth Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade.

An Act for the more effectual Relief of such Wives and Children as are left by their Husbands and Parents upon the Charge of the Parish.

An Act for repairing the Road from Beconsfield in the County of Bucks, to Stoken-Church in the County of Oxon.

An Act for repairing the Roads from the Top of Stoken-Church-hill to Enslow Bridge, and the Road leading from Wheatley Bridge thro' the City of Oxon by Begbrook to New Woodstock in the County of Oxon (except the Mileway on each side of the said City) and to disable all Commissioners or Trustees appointed for repairing of any Highways or Roads to have any Place of Profit arising out of the Toll for repairing such Highways or Roads.

And to eleven private Bills.

The Convocation prorogued to the 21st of April.

There having been great Debates in both Houses of Parliament, on the Bill entitled, An Act for strengthening the Protestant Interest

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rest in these Kingdoms, whereby the Act to prevent occasional Conformity and the Act to prevent the Growth of Schism were to be repealed; it was proposed that Persons who came to qualify themselves for an Office should acknowledge the Holy Scriptures to be of divine Inspiration, and their Faith in the Holy Trinity: But this was rejected, as too great a Restraint upon Freeborn Englishmen.

23

It was moved in the House of Lords, that the Peerage of Great Britain might be so settled that the Number of English Peers might not be enlarged beyond six above the present Number; and that instead of sixteen elective Peers in Scotland, twenty five might be made Hereditary on the part of that Kingdom.

1 Mar.

The House of Peers received a Message from his Majesty, that he was willing that his Prerogative should not stand in the way of so great and necessary a Work as settling the Peerage.

6

Captain Gardner arrived Express from France with an Account that the Preparations of the Spaniards at Cadix were certainly designed against South Britain, and that their Fleet would put to Sea on the 7th or 8th N. S.

10

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm, and for establishing certain Funds to raise Money, as well to proceed in the building of new Churches, as

also to compleat the Supply granted to his Majesty, and to reserve the overplus Monies of the said Duties for the Disposition of Parliament, and for more effectual suppressing private Lotteries.

An Act for enlarging the time granted by two Acts of Parliament, for Repairs of the Piers of Bridlington alias Burlington, and for making the said Acts more effectual.

After which the King made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament: wherein he acquainted them with the intended Invasion by the Spaniards, which he said would engage him in some further Expences by Sea and Land, than they had made Provision for, and desired they would enable him to make the necessary Dispositions for their Security.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of five thousand Pounds for apprehending the Duke of Ormond, for every other Peer attainted one thousand Pounds, and for every Gentleman under the degree of a Peer five hundred Pounds.

An Embargo was laid on all Shipping Outward-bound.

A Proclamation for apprehending all stragling Seamen, and sending them on board the Fleet.

A Declaration for encouraging his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers, by ordering all Prizes that should be taken during the War with Spain, to be divided amongst the Seamen, &c.

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16 Mar

The Pretender arrived at Madrid in one of the King of Spain's Coaches, and attended by his Life Guards, and was received with all the Honours shewn to a crown'd Head.

4 Apr.

The late Earl of Marishal, the

Earl of Seaforth, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, with about four hundred Men, landed at Kintail in the Shire of Ross in Scotland.

A Proclamation issued for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with Sweden.

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10 Apr

A Proclamation was published in Ireland, offering a Reward of one thousand Pounds for apprehending *Sariffeld* (commonly called Earl of *Lucan*) who with several other Officers were said to be landed in that Kingdom, to raise an Insurrection there.

About this time the *French* under the Command of the *Marquis de Cilly* invaded *Spain* by Land, and on the 13th took *Port Passage*, where they burnt six Men of War that were almost finished upon the Stocks.

11 *William Redmayne* the Printer, who was imprisoned in *Newgate* for printing *Pollticks*, &c. dy'd there.

15 The House of Peers resolved that the issuing Money out of the Chamber of *London* for maintaining Suits of Law concerning controverted Elections of the City Magistrates, &c. was a gross Mismanagement of the City Treasure and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections in the City.

17 Lieutenant General *Willis* made Lieutenant General of the Ordinance.

Lieutenant General *Mackathney* made Governor of *Portsmouth*, in the room of Lieutenant General *Willis*.

18 The Royal Assent was given to an Act against the clandestine running of uncustomed Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Customs.

An Act for making more effectual the several Acts past for repairing and amending the Highways of this Kingdom.

An Act for the Amendment of Writs of Error, and for the further preventing the arresting or reversing of Judgments after Verdict.

An Act to continue the Commissioners appointed to examine,

state and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several Foreign Princes and States, for Subsidies during the late War.

An Act for making more effectual an Act of the third and fourth Years of the Reign of King *William* and *Queen Mary*, intitled, An Act for the more effectual Discovery and Punishment of Dearesters.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vended or sold within the Town of *Dunbar*, for improving and preserving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-House, and building a School, and other publick Buildings there, and for supplying the said Town with fresh Water.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vended or sold within the Town of *Inverness*; and Privileges thereof, for paying the Debts of the said Town, and for building a Church, and making a Harbour there.

An Act for recovering the Credit of the *British* Fimery in Foreign Parts, and for better securing the Duties on Salt.

An Act for redeeming the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets which were made forth for the Service of the Year 1710, by a Voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors into the Capital Stock of the *South Sea* Company, and for raising a Sum of Money to pay off such Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mentioned, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and to limit times for Prosecutions upon Bonds for exporting Cards and Dice.

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An Act for settling certain yearly Funds payable out of the Revenue of Scotland to satisfy publick Debts in Scotland, and other Uses mentioned in the Treaty of Union; and to discharge the Equivalents claimed on behalf of Scotland in the Terms of the same Treaty, and for obviating all future Disputes, Charges and Expences concerning those Equivalents.

An Act for the better securing the lawful Trade of his Majesty's Subjects, to and from the East-Indies, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majesty's Subjects trading thither under Foreign Commissions.

An Act for enlarging the time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates.

An Act for appointing a Commissioner and Trustee to put in Execution the Powers and Authorities of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the forfeited Estates, and Estates given to superstitious Uses, in the Room of George Treby, Esq; who has desired to be discharged from the said Trusts.

An Act for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

An Act for continuing the Act made in the eighth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, to regulate the Price and Affize of Bread; and for continuing the Act made in the twelfth Year of her said late Majesty's Reign, for the better Encouragement of the making Sail Cloth in Great Britain.

An Act for preventing the Mischief which may happen by keeping too great Quantities of Gun-Powder in or near the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof.

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An Act to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from seducing Artificers in the Manufactures of Great Britain into Foreign Parts.

An Act for the further Punishment of such Persons as shall unlawfully kill or destroy Deer in Parks, Paddocks, or other inclosed Grounds.

An Act for making more effectual the Laws, appointing the Oaths for the Security of the Government to be taken by Ministers of Churches and Meeting-Houses in Scotland.

An Act for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing the Highways, Bridges, and Ferries in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An Act for enlarging the time granted by an Act of the ninth and tenth Years of King William, for clearing and making navigable the Channel from the Hythe at Colchester to Wrotham, and for making the said Act more effectual.

An Act for Relief of such Sufferers of the Islands of Nevis, and St. Christopher, as have settled in either of those Islands, and made due Proof of such Settlement before the twentieth ninth Day of December, 1712.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them that the Court of Spain had acknowledged the Pretender; and he said, as this News had given great Surprise to all Europe, so he doubted not but it would be received by every good Briton with Indignation and Contempt.

That it was their Happiness at that Juncture to find themselves assisted by the greatest Powers in Europe, against an Enemy that had no Allies, but those who would betray the Governments under

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18 Apr

which they liv'd and were protect-
ed.

He said, he reflected with Satis-
faction upon the Law they had
passed this Session, (*viz. The Act
for strengthening the Protestant Interest*)
and as it was a signal Instance of
Moderation and Indulgence in our es-
tablished Church; so he hoped it
would beget such a Return of Gra-
titude from all dissenting Prote-
stants, as would greatly tend to
her Honour and Security, both
*which he should ever have near at
Heart.*

Then the Parliament was pro-
rogued to Tuesday the 19th of
May.

1 May.

Her Grace Evengart Melusina,
Dutchess of Munster, created a
Baroness, Countess, and Dutchess
of Great Britain, by the Name,
Stile, and Title of Baroness of
Glastenbury in the County of So-
merfet, Countess of Feversham in
the County of Kent, and Dutchess
of Kendal in the County of West-
moreland.

His Grace John Duke of Argyle,
a Duke of Great Britain, by the
Name, Stile, and Title of Duke
of Greenwich in the County of
Kent.

Charles Earl of Manchester, a
Duke of Great Britain, by the Name,
Stile, and Title of Duke of Man-
chester.

James Earl of Caernarvon, a Mar-
quis and Duke of Great Britain,
by the Name, Stile, and Title of
Marquis of Caernarvon, and Duke
of Chandos in the County of Hert-
ford.

2 Thomas Lord Coningsby, an Earl
of Great Britain, by the Name,
Stile, and Title of Earl of Conings-
by of Coningsby, in the County of
Lincoln.

George Carpenter of Killaghy, in
the County of Kilkenny, in the
Kingdom of Ireland, Esq; Lieute-

nant General of his Majesty's
Forces, a Baron of the said King-
dom, by the Name, Stile, and Ti-
tle of Baron Carpenter of Killaghy
aforesaid.

The Ratifications of the Con-
vention concluded between the
Emperor, the King of Great Bri-
tain and the States General, for
removing some Differences which
hindered the Execution of the
Barrier Treaty, concluded at An-
werp in 1715, were exchanged at
Whitehall by the respective Ministers
of the Powers which were Parties
to the said Treaty.

Bennet Viscount Sherrard created
Earl of Harborough, in the County
of Leicesters.

William Grimston of Gorham Ber-
ry, in Com. Hertford, Esq; created
Baron of Dunboyne in the County
of Meath, and Viscount Grimston
in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Thomas Pitt, Jun. Esq; created
Baron of Londonderry, in the King-
dom of Ireland.

His Majesty appointed the Arch-
bishop of Canterbury and twelve
others, consisting of the Great
Officers of State, to be Lords Ju-
stices during his Absence beyond
Sea.

King George embarked at Graves-
end for Holland.

The French Army under the Com-
mand of the Duke of Berwick laid
Siege to Fontarabia.

Elizous Burges, Esq; appointed
his Majesty's Resident with the
Republick of Venice.

Thomas Burnet, Esq; appointed
Consul General in the Dominions
of the Kingdom of Portugal, and
Agent and Consul General in the
Islands of Madera.

Henry Worsely, Esq; his Maje-
sty's Envoy extraordinary to the
King of Portugal, appointed his
Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the
said King.

The

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2 May.1719
19 May

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July.

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1719
19 May The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 30th of June.

21 The Earl of Marr and Mr. Stuart seiz'd by the Regency of Geneva.

10 Jun There was an Engagement at Glenshal in Scotland, between King George's Forces commanded by General Wightman, and the Spaniards and Highlanders commanded by the Earl Marshall, the Lord Seaforth, &c. wherein the latter were defeated, and the next Day the Spaniards surrender'd Prisoners at Discretion to General Wightman. The Spaniards were computed to be about three hundred Men, and the Highlanders in Arms about a thousand.

The King's Troops that attacked them, were said to amount to about the same Number; thus ended this mighty Spanish Invasion, which had so much alarmed the three Kingdoms.

16 Fontarabia surrender'd to the French.

17 Joseph Addison, Esq; late one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dy'd.

18 The Duke of Berwick invested St. Sebastian.

20 The Imperialists attacked the Spaniards near Franca Villa in Sicily; but were repulsed with the Loss of 3000 Men, and their General Count Merzi dangerously wounded.

17 Sir George Byng's Son was dangerously wounded at the Battle of Franca Villa.

30 The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 18th of August.

July. Devenish, a Soldier of the Foot Guards, ty'd to a Tree in the Park, and whipp'd a fourth time by the third Regiment of Guards, for Words spoken in Derogation of King George's Title to the Crown.

7 John Matthews, a young Fellow

of about eighteen Years of Age, apprehended for printing a Paper called *Vox Populi Vox Dei*; this Paper insinuates that a Majority of the People being for a Change of Government, upon Whig Principles, it was lawful to attempt it.

The Muscovites made a Descent in Sweden, and burnt and ravaged the Country in a terrible Manner; but upon the Approach of Sir John Norris with the British Squadron they retired.

A Proclamation issued for apprehending William Murray, commonly call'd Marquis of Tullibardine, George Keith late Earl Marischal, and William Mackenzie Earl of Seaforth, supposed to be concealed in the Highlands, and a Reward of two thousand Pounds offered for the taking of any one of them.

The Town of St. Sebastian surrender'd to the Duke of Berwick; and about the same time the whole Province of Guipuscoa made their Submission to the Duke, offering to remain under the Obedience of the Crown of France.

The English Seamen of Captain Johnson's Squadron which lay before St. Sebastian, being joined by some of the French Troops which formed the Siege of that Place, attacked Saint Antonio, and took and destroyed three large Men of War that were upon the Stocks, with a prodigious Quantity of Timber and other Materials that the Spaniards had provided for building more.

This Month the Muscovites harassed the Swedish Coasts again in a dreadful Manner; and amongst others burnt Mikopping the third best Town in that Kingdom.

The Castle of St. Sebastian surrender'd to the Duke of Berwick.

Charles Hodgson, Esq; appointed Consul at Algier.

C c i

Vice.

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18 Aug Vice-Admiral *Mishels*, with a Squadron of Men of War, and a Body of six thousand Land Forces commanded by the Lord Viscount *Cobham*, set Sail from *St. Helena* for the Coast of *Spain*, and being driven back by contrary Winds, failed again the 21st.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 1st of *October*.

27 Dr. *George Smalldridge*, Bishop of *Bristol* and Dean of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, dy'd of an *Apoplexy*.

29 A Proclamation issued for proroguing the Parliament to the 23d of *November*, when it was declar'd they should sit for the Dispatch of *Business*.

The Lord Viscount *Cobham* made a Descent with the Land Forces under his Command in the Harbour of *Vigo*.

1 Octob The Town of *Vigo* surrender'd to the Lord Viscount *Cobham*, and on the 10th the Castle surrender'd to him, where he found some thousand of small Arms, and other Warlike Stores, said to be designed for the Descent upon *Great Britain* the last Year.

12 He took possession of *Ponte Vedra*, where he found four thousand Small Arms, three hundred Barrels of Powder, &c.

19 The Castle of *Messina* surrender'd to the *Imperialists*; the *British* Fleet under Sir *George Byng* did great Service in this Siege, and took and destroyed several large *Spanish* Men of War in the Harbour.

His *British* Majesty by his Minister *Mr. Haldane* interposed with the Elector *Palatine*, in Behalf of his Protestant Subjects.

20 Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, made Dean of *Christ Church* and Bishop of *Bristol*, in the room of Dr. *Smalldridge* deceas'd.

23 The Convocation prorogu'd to the 4th of *December*.

The Lord Viscount *Cobham* with the *British* Forces re imbarqu'd at *Vigo* to return to *England*.

Sweden and *Denmark* accept the Mediation of his *Britannick* Majesty, and agree to a Cessation of Arms.

Mr. *John Matthews* try'd and convicted of High Treason in printing the said Paper called *Vox Populi*, &c. and executed at *Tyburn* the 6th of *November*.

Dr. *Goach* chose Vice Chancellor of *Cambridge* the third time.

King *George* arriv'd at *St. James's* from *Hannover*.

Dr. *Boulter* Bishop of *Bristol* consecrated at *Lambeth*.

Charles Spencer Earl of *Sunderland* elected Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter.

The Parliament met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses; in which he said he was perswaded it would be accounted by all his good Subjects a sufficient Reward for some extraordinary Expence, that all *Europe* as well as these Kingdoms was upon the point of being delivered from the Calamities of War, by the Influence of *British* Arms and Councils.

He said they must all be sensible of the many undeserved and unnatural Troubles he had met with during his Reign: That their Divisions at home had gone magnified abroad, and by inspiring into some Foreign Powers a false Opinion of his Force, had encourag'd them to treat him in a Manner, which the Crown of *Great Britain* should never endure while he wore it.

That by their Assistance he had hitherto got through all his Difficulties, and by the Continuance of their Help, he hoped very soon to overcome them, since the Hand of *God* had so visibly been with him in all his Undertakings.

Then

1719
23 Nov Then he recommended to them the completing what they left imperfect the last Sessions, (*viz.* The Peerage Bill) and concluded that all he had to ask of them, was, That they would agree to be a great and flourishing People, since it was the only Means by which he desired to become a happy King.

25 The Peerage Bill was again brought into the House of Lords.

1 Dec. The Commons voted 13500 Men for the Sea Service, and 14469 for the Land Service.

4 The Convocation prorogued to the 23d of March.

5 The King of Spain in order to make Peace with his Enemies discharged his prime Minister the Cardinal *Alberoni*, and commanded him to quit his Dominions the 12th Instant.

7 There was a long Debate in the House of Commons concerning the committing the Peerage Bill, and it was carried in the Negative by 269 Voices against 177.

8 The Governors of the Bountty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy gave Notice in this Day's *Gazette*, that they had agreed to augment sixty three small Livings, each with the Sum of two hundred Pounds to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands & Tythes.

22 The Royal Assent was given to a Bill for granting to his Majesty an Aid by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1720. (This was 3 s. in the Pound.)

This Month a great many Petitions were presented to the Houses of Parliament against painted Callicoets.

31 Mr. *Flamstead* of the Royal Observatory in *Greenwich Park*, a celebrated Mathematician and Astronomer, dy'd; and was succeeded by Dr. *Edmund Halley* Savilian

Professor of Geometry in *Oxford*.

The Ministers of the Emperor, Great Britain, and France met at the Lord *Cadogan's* House at the Hague, and exchanged the Ratifications of the late Convention for prolonging the time allowed to Spain by the *Quadruple Alliance*, to accept of the Conditions therein stipulated in Favour of that Crown.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry for the Service of the Year 1720, and for enabling the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to call in such *Exchequer* Bills as are to be cancelled and discharged with Money appointed for that Purpose.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of one hundred Pounds for taking any Highwayman within five Miles of London or *Westminster*; and also a Pardon to any Accomplice who should discover and apprehend such Highwayman.

The King of Spain accepted of the Conditions of Peace proposed to him by Great Britain and France.

The South Sea Company and the Bank of England offered their several Schemes to the House of Commons for discharging the National Debts.

Resolved that *Jeffery Gilbert*, Esq; Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *Exchequer* in Ireland, and the other Barons of the said Court, in their Proceedings in the Cause between *Annesley* and *Sherlock* in Obedience to the Orders of this House [the English House of Peers] have acted according to Law in Support of his Majesty's Prerogative, and with Fidelity to the Court of Great Bri-

1719
28 July
tain; and that his Majesty be addressed to confer on them some Marks of his Royal Favour, as may recompense the ill Usage they have received by being unjustly censured, and illegally imprisoned for doing their Duty; and that a Bill be brought in for the better securing the Dependency of *Ireland* upon the Crown of *Great Britain*.

1 Febr. It was resolved that the Proposals made by the *South Sea Company* should be accepted.

16 The Earl of *Cadogan*, Count *Morville*, and the Marquis *Beretti Landi* met at Prince *Maurice's* House at the *Hague*, and signed the Convention made at *Paris* the 18th of July 1718, and agreed to sign the Treaty of *London* made the 2d of August 1718, the next Day.

24 Cardinal *Alberoni* and his Papers were seized in the Territories of *Genoa*, at the Instance of the Pope.

27 N. S. The Earl of *Cadogan* and Count *Morville* the French Ambassador settled with the Marquis de *Beretti Landi*, the Spanish Minister, the Form of a Convention for a Cessation of Arms by Sea.

28 O. S. A Proclamation issued for a Suspension of Arms by Sea, between *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

11 Mar The Senate of *Genoa* thought fit to discharge Cardinal *Alberoni*, and gave him his Liberty to go where he pleased.

Sir *William Thompson*, Solicitor General, before a Committee of the Commons, charged *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; Chancellor of the Dutchy, Attorney General, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council, with Breach of his Oath, Trust and Duty as a Privy Counsellor: In that he acted as Council, and received divers Sums of Money for his Advice in Matters to him referred by the Privy Council as Attorney General.

Upon hearing of this Matter before the Committee appointed to examine into several Subscriptions for Fisheries, Insurances, Annuities for Lives, and other Projects that abounded at this time, It did appear that several Charters for these Undertakings, particularly that for insuring Ships and Merchandizes, were referred by the Privy Council to the Attorney General; and that the Solicitors for these Charters had paid to the former, as well as present Attorney and Solicitor General, several Sums by way of Fees, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty Guineas at a time.

This being found to be no more than what was usual in the like Cases; and Sir *William Thompson* failing to make good what he had chiefly insinuated, that the Attorney General had accepted a considerable Share in *South Sea Stock*, in order to promote that Bill;

The Commons resolved, That the several Informations given to the said Committee by Sir *William Thompson*, a Member of that House, tending to accuse the Right Honourable *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; of corrupt and evil Practices, were malicious, false, scandalous, and utterly groundless.

And that it appeared to that House, That the Right Honourable *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; Attorney General to his Majesty, has discharged his Trust in the Matters referred to him by his Majesty in Council with Honour and Integrity.

Overtures were made about this time for a Cessation of Arms in *Sicily*, between the Imperialists and Spaniards.

A Proclamation issued reciting an Act of the 1 Hen. 7. against hunting in the Night, or with Disguises; in which Act such Offences are declared

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March
11 Mar declared to be Felony; and a Reward of a hundred Pounds was offered by the said Proclamation for apprehending any Person who should so hunt in his Majesty's Forests, Chases, &c. and a Pardon to any one that should discover his Accomplices.

The States of Sweden came to an unanimous Resolution to acquiesce in the Queen's Request to them, that she might be permitted

to transfer and resign the Exercise of the Royal Power, to her Consort the Prince of Hesse; and on the 24th he was declar'd King accordingly.

Philip York, Esq; made Solicitor General, in the room of Sir Wm. Thompson.

The Convocation met, and was further prorogued to the 20th of May.

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22 Nov

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16 Mar Dr. Alexander Ross, Bishop of Edinburgh, dy'd in the 74th Year of his Age; he survived all the Scottish Bishops who had been tumultuously and illegally deprived of their Bishopricks, in the Year 1689.

28 Sir Robert Sutton appointed Envoy extraordinary to the Court of France, upon recalling the Earl of Stairs, Embassador there.

7 Apr

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for enabling the South Sea Company to encrease their present Capital Stock and Fund by redeeming such Publick Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for raising Money to be applied for lessening several of the Publick Debts and Incumbrances; and for calling in the present Exchequer Bills remaining uncanceled, and for making forth New Bills in lieu thereof to be circulated and exchanged upon Demand, at, or near the Exchequer.

16 An Act for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland, upon the Crown of Great Britain.

22 An Act for preventing the Carriage of excessive Loads of Meal, Malt, Bricks and Coals within ten Miles of the Cities of London and Westminster.

An Act for repairing the Roads from Stevenage in the County of Hertford, to Biggleswade in the County of Bedford.

7 Apr

An Act to continue the Acts formerly made for repairing the Highways in the County of Hertford therein mentioned, and for making the said Acts more effectual.

An Act for making the River Darwent in the County of Derby Navigable.

An Act for making the River Douglas alias Astland Navigable from the River Ribble to Wigan, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for preserving and improving the Navigation of the River Ouse, in the County of Huntingdon.

An Act for making the River Idle Navigable, from East Redford in the County of Nottingham, to Bawtry Wharf in the County of York.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vendred or sold within the Town of Montross and Privileges thereof, for supplying the said Town with fresh Water, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An

1720
7 Apr.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Beer or Ale vend- ed or sold within the Town of *Brunst. Island* and Liberties thereof, for encreasing the publick Revenue of the said Town, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Beer and Ale that shall be vend- ed or sold within the Town of *Pittenweem* and Liberties thereof, for repairing the Harbour there, and for maintaining other publick Works of the said Town.

And to several private Bills.

12

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for making forth new *Exchequer* Bills not exceeding one Million at a certain Interest, and for lending the same to the *South Sea* Company at a higher Interest, upon Security of repaying the same and such high Interest into the *Exchequer* for the Use to which the Fund for lessening the publick Debts (called the sinking Fund) is applicable, and for circulating and exchanging upon Demand the said Bills; at, or near the *Exchequer*.

16

Sir *John Norris* with a Squadron of twenty three Men of War sailed from the *Nore* to the *Baltick*.

26

O. S. May 6. N. S. A Convention for a Suspension of Arms, and for the Evacuation of *Sicily*, was signed by Count *Mercy*, Sir *George Byng*, and the Marquis de *Lede*; and the next Day a Convention for the Evacuation of *Sardinia*.

7 May

Sir *Robert Raymond* appointed Attorney General, in the room of *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq;

14
N. S.

The King of *Sweden* was crown- ed.

19

A Proclamation issued for put-

ting the Laws in Execution against the Exportation of Wool, Fullers Earth, &c.

South Sea Stock at this time rose to about 550.

John Chardin of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; created a *Bar*.

The Convocation met, and were further prorogued to the 28th of *October*.

South Sea Stock was at 290.

The Earl of *Marr* set at Liberty by the Regency of *Geneva*.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for laying a Duty upon Wrought Plate, and for applying Money arising from the clear Produce of the Sale of the forfeited Estates towards answering his Majesty's Supply, and for taking off the Drawbacks upon Hops exported from *Ireland*, and for Payment of Annuities to be purchased after the Rate of four Pounds per Cent. per Annum at the *Exchequer*, redeemable by Parliament, and for appropriating Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and to prevent counterfeiting Receipts and Warrants of the Officers of the *South Sea* Company; and for explaining a late Act concerning Foreign Salt cellered and locked up before the four and twentieth Day of *June*, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, and to give a further time for paying Duties on certain Apprentices Indentures; and for Relief of *Thomas Vernon*, Esq; in Relation to a Parcel of *Senna* imported in the Year one thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

An Act for better securing certain Powers and Privileges intend- ed to be granted by his Majesty by two Charters for Assurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottom- rec, and for restraining several ex- travagant and unwarrantable Pra- ctices therein mentioned. An

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An Act for the better explaining the Nature of Conveyances to be made to the Purchasers of the Forfeited Estates by the Commissioners and Trustees acting in Scotland, and for preventing Difficulties in determining Claims on the said Estates, and to enable the Judges in Ireland to examine Witnesses relating to Claims on Forfeited Estates there, and for enabling such Corporations as shall purchase any of the said Estates to grant Annuities not exceeding the Yearly Value of the said Estates, and for relieving the Widow and Daughters of the late Sir Donald Mac-Donald.

An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the publick Revenues of Excise, Customs, Stamp-Duties, Post Office and House Money.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to examine, state and determine the Debts due to the Army; and to examine and state the Demands of several Foreign Princes and States, for Subsidies during the late War.

An Act for preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Allowances on damaged Wines, and for lengthening the time for Drawbacks on the Importation of Wines.

An Act for prohibiting the Importation of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn of the Produce or Manufacture of Asia, from any Ports or Places in the Streights or Levant Seas, except such Ports and places as are within the Dominions of the Grand Signior.

An Act for the further preventing of Robbery, Burglary and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons.

An Act for making perpetual so much of an Act made in the tenth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne,

1720
11 June

for the reviving and continuing several Acts therein mentioned, as relates to the building and repairing County Goals; and also, an Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of King William the Third, for the more effectual suppression of Piracy, and for making more effectual the Act of the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, an Act for establishing Articles and Orders for the regulating and better Government of his Majesty's Ships of War and Forces by Sea.

An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for the more easy discharge of Bankrupts out of Execution after their Certificates allowed.

An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the First Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act to encourage the planting of Timber Trees, Fruit Trees, and other Trees for ornament, shelter or profit, and for the better preservation of the Game, and for the preventing the burning of Woods, and for the better preservation of the Fences of such Woods.

An Act to repeal so much of the Act, intituled, an Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in his Majesty's Customs, passed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of King Charles the Second, as relates to the prohibiting the Importation of Deal Boards and Fir Timber from Germany.

An Act for ascertaining the Breadths, and preventing Frauds and Abuses in Manufacturing Serges, Pladings, and Fingrums, and for regulating the Manufactures of Stockings, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

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1720
11 June

An Act for enlarging the Term granted by an Act in the Fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act for repairing the Highways leading from the Stones end in Kent Street to the Lime Kilns in East Greenwich near Black Heath, and to Lewisham Church, being the Tunbridge Road in the County of Kent, and for repairing and amending the Highways and Roads leading from Westminster Ferry in the Parish of Lambeth in the County of Surrey, to New Cross in the Parish of Deptford in the County of Kent, and for enlarging the Term granted by an Act passed in the Fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act for amending the Roads from the City of London to the Town of East Greenstead in the County of Sussex, and to Sutton and Kingston in the County of Surrey, and for explaining and amending the same Act.

And to several private Acts.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, and told the Commons, that the good Foundation they had prepared this Session for the Payment of the National Debts, and the discharge of great part of them, *without the least Violation of publick Faith*, would he hoped strengthen the Union he desired to see among all his Subjects, and make their Friendship yet more valuable to Foreign Powers.

He said he proposed very speedily to visit his Dominions in Germany, hoping to put an end to those Troubles in the North, which were now reduced to a very narrow Compass, and he flatter'd himself that his presence this Summer in those parts would prove useful to their poor Protestant Brethren, for whom they had expressed such

seasonable and charitable Sentiments.

He could wish, he said, that all his Subjects, convinced by time and experience, would lay aside those Partialities and Animosities which prevent them from living quietly and enjoying the Happiness of a *Mild Legal Government*; it was what he chose to recommend at this time, when he was sensible that all Opposition to it was become vain and useless, and could only end unfortunately for those, who should still persist in struggling against it.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 28th of July.

The same Day a Proclamation issued for putting in Execution an Act for the better securing certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majesty by two Charters for Assurance of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottomry, and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable practices therein mentioned.

The same Day Charles Lord Viscount Townshend was declared Lord President of the Council.

Evelyn Duke of Kingston Lord Privy-Seal.

Charles Duke of Grafton Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

And the Archbishop of Canterbury and Fifteen other great Officers of State, were appointed Lords Justices during his Majesty's Absence.

Lionel Earl of Dorset and Middlesex was created Duke of Dorset.

Scroop Earl of Bridgewater Marquis of Brackley in Com. Northampton, and Duke of Bridgewater in Com. Somerset.

James Viscount Castleton of Sandbeck in Com. Ebor. created Earl Castleton of Sandbeck in the said County.

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John Wallop, Esq; created Baron Wallop of Wallop in Com. Southampton, and Viscount Lymington in the said County.

Matthew Ducie Morton, Esq; created Baron Ducie de Morton in Com. Stafford.

Hugh Boscarwen, Esq; created Baron Boscarwen Rife in Com. Cornwall, and Viscount Falmouth in the said County.

John Blunt of the City of London, Esq; created a Baronet.

Sir William Chapman of London, Knight, created a Baronet.

Thomas Coleby of Kensington in Com. Middlesex, Esq; created a Baronet.

John Barrington of Becket, Esq; William Vane, Esq; and Thomas Gage, Esq; were created Irish Viscounts: and Charles Earl of Sunderland, John Aylmer, and George Bailie, Esq; Sir Charles Turner, Knight, and Richard Edcombe, Esq; were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Paul Methuen, Esq; made Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel Charles Churchill was appointed Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

The Lord Glenorchy appointed Ambassador to the Court of Denmark, in the room of the Lord Polworth.

Sir Marcus Beresford, Bart. created Baron of Beresford, and Viscount Tyrone in the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Lord Kinsale was presented to the King by the Duke of Grafton, and asserted the Antient Right of his Family of being covered in his Majesty's Presence.

The King Embarked at Greenwich for Holland, where he arrived the next Day.

Upon the King's going Abroad many of those that went with him withdrew their Money out of the South Sea, which sunk the Stocks considerably; but the Directors, by promising prodigious Dividends, and other indirect Arts, afterwards raised it again, and even advanced it to 1000, and held it up almost all the Month of July to between 900 and 1000

At this time the whole Nation, Clergy and Laity, Whigs and Tories, Churchmen and Dissenters, Statesmen, and even Ladies who had or could procure Money for the purpose, turned Stock Jobbers, and entirely neglected their several Professions and Employments to attend some Bubble or other.

About this time the Mississippi Company in France, from whence our South Sea Gentlemen took their Model, vanished into Air.

Oswald Mesley of Rolleston in Com. Stafford, Esq; created a Baronet.

Sir William Saunderson, Knt. Usher of the Black-Rod, created a Baronet.

An Order of Council was made for dismissing about Seventeen Petitions that lay before the Privy-Council, for Patents to raise Joynr Stocks for various purposes, many of his Majesty's Subjects having been drawn in to part with their Money on pretence of Assurances that their Petitions for Patents and Charters to enable them to carry on the same would be granted.

This ruined the several Projects for carrying on the Fishing Trade, Insurance from Fire, Manufacturing of Sailcloth, curing Tobacco for Snuff, &c.

There were a multitude of other Bubbles on Foot at this time, the Sums proposed to be raised by which did not amount to less than Three Hundred Millions Sterling.

About

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15 June

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5 July

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1 Aug.

About this time a Ship that came from *Sidon* to *Marseilles* in France, brought the Plague into that City.

8

The Imperialists made a Cession of the Kingdom of *Sardinia* to the late King of *Sicily*.

The Powers lately engaged in the War with Spain, chose the City of *Cambray* for the place of Congress to Treat of a general Peace, which his Catholick Majesty agreed to, and the Congress was appointed to be opened the 15th of *October*, 1720.

13

Sir *Montague Blundel* of *Edenderry* in *Ireland*, created Baron *Blundel* of *Edenderry*, and Viscount *Blundel* in the said Kingdom.

15

The Lords Justices gave Orders to the Attorney General to bring Writs of *Scire Facias* against the Charters or Patents of the *Fort Buildings Company*, the *Luttrell Company*, *English Copper*, and the *Welch Copper and Lead Company*, and also against any other Charters or Patents where the Patentees had exceeded the Powers granted them.

25

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 26th of *October*.

The same Day a Proclamation issued, requiring all Ships coming from the *Mediterranean* to perform Quarantine.

26

Mr. *Nicholas Moore* of *Osshotpe Hall* in *Yorkshire*, was stabbed by *Giles Hill*, one of King *George's* Life Guards, at the *Ram Inn* in *Smithfield*, for drinking the Duke of *Ormond's* Health.

4 Sept.

Mr. *Charles Blunt*, Nephew of Sir *John Blunt* the *South Sea* Director, cut his Throat, of which he instantly died: whether the fall of Stocks, or what else induced him to become his own Executioner, is uncertain.

The Marquis de *Grimaldi*, Secretary of State to the King of Spain, wrote a Letter to Colonel *Stanhope* the British Minister at *Madrid*, to assure him, that the Warlike Preparations the Spaniards were making were not designed against Great Britain; however the Marquis de *Esle* assembling his Troops near *Gibraltar*, put our Stock Jobbers into the utmost Consternation, and did not a little contribute to the falling of their Stocks.

South Sea Stock fell to 840, and the next Day to 350, and by the 19th Instant it came to 400.

The Number of those who died of the Plague at *Marseilles* was computed at this time to amount to about Eighteen Thousand.

The Bank of *England* agreed with the *South Sea* Company to circulate their Bonds, &c. and to take their Stock at 400 per Cent. in lieu of 3773000*l*. the *South Sea* Company was to pay them.

About this time several of the most Eminent Goldsmiths and Bankers in *London*, having lent great Sums on *South Sea* Stock, &c. were forced to shut up their Shops and abscond.

Francis Nicholson, Esq; being constituted Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of *South Carolina* took the Oaths accordingly before the Lords Justices in Council.

South Sea Stock fell to 150.

The *South Sea* Company agreed to admit the Proprietors of the Redeemable Annuities, and other Funds, on the same Terms with the Bank, viz. at 400 per Cent.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury came to the Bank of *England*, and subscribed in his Majesty's Name, and on his behalf, the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds towards supporting the publick Credit.

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Dec.

Sir George Byng appointed Treasurer to the Navy, and Rear Admiral of Great Britain.

Doctor Shippen rechosen Vice Chancellor of Oxford.

Sir John Jennings constituted Master of Greenwich Hospital, and one of the Governors thereof, as also House Keeper of the Royal Palace of Greenwich, and Keeper of Greenwich Park, in the room of the Lord Aylmer, deceased.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; created an Irish Baron, and appointed one of his Majesty's Ambassadors extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Congress at Brunswick.

A Proclamation issued for proroguing the Parliament from the 16th of October to the 25th of November, when it was declared they should sit for the dispatch of business.

Another Proclamation issued requiring Quarantine to be performed by Ships coming from Bourdeaux, or any of the ports or places on the Coast of France in the Bay of Biscay.

The Marquis de Lede having assembled the King of Spain's Forces near Gibraltar, transported them to Africa, in order to drive the Moors from before Ceuta.

Robert Lowther, Esq; late Governor of Barbadoes, taken into Custody of a Messenger by Order of the Privy-Council, for his Arbitrary and Tyrannical Administration in that Island.

Another Proclamation issued, requiring Quarantine to be performed by all Ships coming from any place in the Bay of Biscay, or from the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney or Sark.

Doctor Cress Master of Catherine Hall in Cambridge chosen Vice-Chancellor of that University.

King George landed at Margate, and came the next Day to St. James's.

Two Proclamations issued, one for England and the other for Scotland, for a Fast on Account of the spreading of the Plague in France, to be observed in both Kingdoms, on Friday the 16th Day of December, and Prayers were composed by the Archbishop to be us'd on Litany Days, while the Plague continu'd to rage in France.

The Marquis de Lede obtained a Victory over the Moors near Ceuta.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 6th of December.

The Parliament met, and his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, acquainting them, that the Face of Affairs abroad was become more favourable since their last meeting. But at the same time he said, he could never sufficiently express his Concern for the Unhappy turn of Affairs, which had so much affected the publick Credit at home, and recommended it to the Commons to consider of the most effectual and speedy Methods to restore the National Credit, and fix it upon a lasting Foundation.

He said he was glad to observe, that our Trade appeared to have been more extended this Year than in the preceding; and that he had the most flourishing Navy of any Nation whatever to protect it, and hoped they would turn their Thoughts to the best Methods for the Security and Enlarging their Commerce; and they might depend on his hearty Concurrence to all such Provisions as should appear necessary for the Good of his People.

The Commons ordered that the Directors of the South Sea Company should forthwith lay before that House, an Account of all their Proceedings.

Resolved,

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17 Dec

Resolved, That Ten Thousand Men be allowed for the Service of the Year 1721; and 14296 Men for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Guernsey and Jersey.

18

The Convocation was further prorogued to the 1st of March.

20

The Princess *Clementine Sobieski*, the Pretender's Consort, brought to Bed at Rome of a Son.

21

Mr. *Robert Walpole* laid before the Commons a Scheme to restore publick Credit, namely by ingrafting Nine Millions of *South Sea* Stock into the Bank of England, and the like into the *India* Company, and a Committee was accordingly appointed to receive Proposals from the Bank, the *South Sea* Company, and the *India* Company.

The Spaniards obtained another Victory over the Moors.

24

The *South Sea* Company laid several Books and Papers before the House of Commons; whereupon Mr. *Shippen* moved that the Directors might lay before the House, the Inducements on which they took in the 3d and 4th Money Subscriptions at a Thousand per Cent. and also the Scheme or Calculation, or other Inducements upon which they grounded the Resolutions of making a Dividend of 30 l. per Cent. at Christmas, and of not less than Fifty per Cent. per Ann. for Twelve Years after; and an Order was made accordingly.

6 Jan.

A Select Committee of Thirteen Commoners appointed to examine into the Transactions of the *South Sea* Company. (They were chosen by way of Ballot.)

11

The King gave Orders that such of the Directors of the *South Sea* Company as were in any Employment under the Crown, should be forthwith discharged his Service.

12

The Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and about 24 of the Directors, and Mr. *Robert Knight* their Cashier, were examined by the House of Lords; after which their Lordships resolved, that they had prevaricated with them in giving false Representations of several matters of Fact, that by lending Money on Stock and Subscriptions they were guilty of a Notorious Breach of Trust, and that they ought to make good the Losses the Company had sustained by their Fraudulent Management.

The Secret Committee of the Commons repaired to the *South Sea* House, and took possession of it, and of all the Books belonging to the several Offices.

Mr. *Knight* the Cashier of the *South Sea* Company absconded, and the next Day Embarked on Board a Vessel in the River that carried him to Calais.

A Proclamation issued offering a Reward of Two Thousand Pounds for securing and apprehending the Person of *Robert Knight* Cashier of the *South Sea* Company.

John Aislaby, Esq; resigned the Seals of Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The Lords ordered several of the Directors to be taken into Custody of the Black Rod, and the Commons several others into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for restraining the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer or Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the *South Sea* Company from going out of this Kingdom for the Space of One Year, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament, and for discovering their Estates and Effects, and for preventing the transporting or alienating the same.

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An Act to disable the present Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor and Directors of the South Sea Company, at, from and after the respective times for electing a Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governors and new Directors of the said Company, to take, hold, or enjoy any Office, Place or Employment in the said Company, or in the East India Company or Bank of England; and from voting upon Elections in the said Companies.

An Act for repealing an Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitled an Act to oblige Ships coming from places Infected more effectually to perform their Quarantine, and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from Foreign parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark or Man, and to hinder the spreading of Infection.

And to one private Bill.

Commissioners were appointed by the Court of France, to examine into Mr. Laro's Conduct, who had been the principal Manager of the Mississippi Scheme there, by which as many Families had been ruined in that Kingdom, as were afterwards by the South Sea Projects here, with this difference only, that the Government there was enrich'd, and the National Debts paid of: While ours were excessively encreased.

The Lords Resolved, that the South Sea Directors declaring 30 per Cent. Dividend for the half Year ending at Christmas, and 50 per Cent. per Ann. for Twelve Years after, was a villainous Artifice to delude and defraud his Majesty's good Subjects.

Mr. Robert Knight was stopped by an Order of the Marquis de Prié at Tislemont, and committed

Prisoner in the Castle of Antwerp.

Sir John Blunt, the Chief Projector of the South Sea Scheme, refused to be examined by the House of Lords.

This occasioned some warm Reflections on the Ministry, and Earl Stanhope grew so exceeding Warm and Vehement in the Defence of himself and his Brethren, that he was taken with a violent Pain in his Head, and forced to go home, where he died the next Day.

A Proclamation issued requiring Quarantine to be performed by Ships coming from the Mediterranean, Bourdeaux, or any of the Ports or Places on the Coast of France in the Bay of Biscay, or from the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark or Man.

The Lord Viscount Townshend made one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Earl Stanhope deceased.

The Commons Addressed his Majesty to give Orders to his Ministers to use the most effectual Instances, that the Person of Mr. Robert Knight with his Papers and Effects might be delivered up; and that upon his being brought into Great Britain, he might forthwith be delivered into the Custody of their Serjeant at Arms.

The Lords also Addressed his Majesty to procure Mr. Knight to be delivered up.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax to be raised in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1721. This Act was for raising 3 s. in the Pound.

Colonel Charles Churchill was dispatched to Vienna to make the most pressing Instances in his Majesty's Name to the Emperor, that

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13 Feb.

Mr. *Knight*, now Prisoner in the Citadel of *Amwerp*, might be forthwith delivered up with his Papers and Effects.

Nat. Ais the Printer being convicted of Printing in his Weekly Journal *Some Reflections* on his Majesty, for his interposing in behalf the Protestants of the Palatinate, was adjudged to stand twice in the Pillory, to pay a Fine of 10*l*. suffer three Months Imprisonment, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for Seven Years.

16

James Craggs, Esq. one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, died of the Small Pox.

The same Day the Committee of Secrecy, to whom it was referred to enquire into the Proceedings of the *South Sea Company*, made their Report, whereby it appeared that the following Parcels of *South Sea Stock* were taken in for the several Persons following.

For the Earl of *Sunderland*, at the request of *James Craggs*, Sen. Esq.

For the Dutchess of *K.*

For the Countess of *P.*

For the two Nieces of the Dutchess of *K.*

For Mr. *Craggs*, Sen.

For *Charles Stanhope*, Esq.

For the *Sword Blade* Company.

It also appeared that Mr. *Aislabie*, late Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, had great Quantities of *South Sea Stock* given him, and a great deal of *South Sea Stock* had been taken in for Members of both Houses of Parliament.

This Month the *Marquis de Lede* Reimbarqued with the *Spanish Troops* again, and returned to

Spain, not having been able to drive the *Moor* from before *Algarve* notwithstanding the Accounts we received of his repeated Victories.

John Sheffield, Duke of *Devon*, Marquis of *Normandy*, Earl of *Malvern*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and he was a Gentleman of an uncommon Genius, and had been a Minister of State in the Four last Reigns.

The Earl of *Trenton* admitted into the Order of the *Thistle*.

The Lord *Coningsby* committed to the Tower by the House of Peers for reflecting on the Lord Chancellor.

The Convocation prorogued to the 31st of *May*.

John Lord Carter appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in the room of *James Craggs*, Esq. deceased.

A Proclamation issued commanding all Apothecaries to follow the Dispensatory lately compiled by the College of Physicians, *London*.

Another Proclamation issued commanding the Peers of *Scotland* to meet at *Holyrood House* the 11th of *June*, and chase in *Peat* to sit in the Parliament of *Glasgow*, in the room of the Marquis of *Annandale*, deceased.

Mr. *Hall* convicted of publishing a Blasphemous Pamphlet, intitled, *A sober Reply to Mr. Higgs's merry Argument of the Trinitarian Doctrine of the Trinity*.

Pope *Clement* the 11th died, having reigned above 20 Years.

The Commons took into their Consideration that part of the Report of the Secret Committee, which related to *John Aislabie*, Esq. a Member of that House, and Mr. *Aislabie* was heard in his defence, but it being plainly proved that he had caused a Book of Accounts between him and Mr. *Hawes* to be burnt,

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burnt, and given him a Discharge for the Balance, amounting to 840000*l*. It was resolved, *Nemo Contradicens* (among other things) That the said John Aislabie had encouraged and promoted the dangerous and destructive Execution of the late South Sea Scheme, with a view to his own Exorbitant Profit, and had combined with the late Directors of the South Sea Company in their Pernicious Practices to the detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and the Ruin of the publick Credit, and the Trade of this Kingdom.

They resolved also, that he should be Expelled the House, and committed to the Tower, and a Bill brought in for restraining him from going out of the Kingdom, and from alienating his Estate, as was done in the case of the Directors.

The Commons came to the same Resolutions, in relation to Sir George Caswall, Sheriff of London, and a Member.

A Motion was made, that it appeared to that House, That 100000*l*. of the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company was taken in by Robert Knight for the use of Charles Earl of Sunderland; upon which a warm Debate arose, but at length it was carried in the Negative, 233 against 172.

James Czaggi, Senior, Esq; died: some would have it, that it was his dread of the Vengeance of the House of Commons for his Corruption in the South Sea Affairs that was the occasion of his Death; and others, that it was occasioned by the Death of his Son, the late Secretary of State; but however that be, 'tis certain he died very seasonably to prevent further Equivokes.

In a full Convocation of the University of Oxford, it was Unani-

simously decreed, that the solemn Thanks of that University should be returned to the Right Honorable David Finch Esq; of Nottingham, for his most noble Defence of the Christian Faith, contained in his Lordship's Answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to him, concerning the Eternity of the Son of God, and the Holy Ghost.

The solemn Thanks of the University was likewise decreed to be returned to Dr. Francis Gafrel, Bishop of Chester, for his having so fully asserted the Rights, Privileges and Dignity belonging to University Degrees, in his Book, intitled, *The Bishop of Chester's Case, relating to the Wardenship of Manchester, &c.*

The Royal Assent was given to an Act to enable the South Sea Company to ingraft part of their Capital Stock and Fund into the Stock and Fund of the Bank of England, and another part thereof into the Stock and Fund of the East India Company; and for giving further time for Payment to be made by the said South Sea Company to the use of the publick.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act to preserve and encourage the Woollen and Silk Manufacture of this Kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the use and wear of all Printed, Painted, Stained or dyed Cambricks, in Apparel, Household stuff, Furniture or otherwise, after the Twenty Fifth Day of December 1722, (except as therein is excepted.)

An Act for the better preservation of the Harbour of Rye in the County of Sussex.

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22 Mar

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23 Mar

An Act for finishing and adorning the new Chappel called *St. George's Chappel* in *Great Tarmonth*, in the County of *Notfolk*, and for enlightening the Streets of the said Town, by a Duty or Imposition on Coals, Cullm, and Cinders to be landed and consumed there.

An Act for making the River *Weaver* navigable from *Frodsham Bridge*, to *Windsford Bridge* in the County of *Chester*.

An Act for enlarging the time

for making the River *Kennet* navigable from *Reading* to *Newbury* in the County of *Berks*.

An Act to inclose the Common Field of *Lighthorne*, and a Common called *Lighthorne Heath*, in the County of *Warwick*.

An Act for draining, improving, and inclosing the Common called *Stokesby Common*, in the Parish of *Stokesby*, in the County of *Notfolk*.

And to four private Bills.

1721

27 Mar

Charles Fitzroy, Duke of *Grafton*, and *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, elected Knight Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, in the room of the late Duke of *Bucks*, and the Duke of *Rutland*, deceased.

The same Day a Letter was read in the House of Commons from the Emperor to his Majesty, expressing his Imperial Majesty's Inclination to comply with his Britannick Majesty in delivering up *Mr. Knight*; but that he could not do it without the Consent of the States of *Brabant*, which he would endeavour to obtain.

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The whole House of Commons with their Speaker attended his Majesty with a Representation of their Dissatisfaction, at the Obstacles which had been raised under pretence of the Privileges of the States of *Brabant*, and earnestly besought his Majesty to employ his most pressing Endeavours for the delivering up *Mr. Knight*.

2 Apr

The Right Honourable *Robert Walpole*, Esq; *George Baillie*, Esq; *Sir Charles Turner*, Knt. *Richard Edgcumbe*, and *Henry Pelham*, Esqrs; appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, and the said *Robert Walpole* appointed also Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Petitions from the City of *London* and other Places were presented to the Commons, inciting them to do Justice upon the *Directions*, &c.

The Lord *Cornwallis* appointed Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Forces.

The Office of Post-Master General granted to the Honourable *Edward Carteret*, Esq; and *Charles Walpole*, Esq;.

Francis Coleman, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Minister at the Court of *Vienna*.

Archibald Campbell, Earl of *Ilmar*, made Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Marquis of *Annandale*, deceased.

The Lord *Belhaven* appointed Governor of *Barbadoes*, in the room of the Lord *Irvine*, who dy'd of the Small-Pox before he went to his Government.

Sir John Norris with a Squadron of Men of War under his Command failed to the *Baltick*.

The Princess of *Wales* was delivered of a Prince at *Leicester House*.

An Estimate of the Estates of the late *South Sea Directors* was delivered in to the House of Commons, which amounted to two Millions and upwards.

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The University of Cambridge in full Senate unanimously ordered that the Solemn Thanks of that University be returned to the Earl of Nottingham for his Defence of the Christian Faith, &c.

21 An Order of Council issued for suppressing of blasphemous Clubs, commonly called *Hell Fire Clubs*, which abounded at that time.

William Coddington of Dodington, in Com. Glouc. Esq; created a Baronet.

May The Commons resolved, That it appeared to that House, that James Craggs, Esq; late Post-Master General, was a notorious Accomplice and Confederate with Robert Knight, and some of the Directors of the South Sea Company, in carrying on their corrupt and scandalous Practices; and did, by his wicked Influences, and for his own exorbitant Gain, promote and encourage the pernicious Execution of the late South Sea Scheme; and that all the Estate real and personal of which the said James Craggs was seized or possessed from the first of December 1719, (over and above what he stood seized or possessed of on the said first Day of December) be applied towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South Sea Company, for deterring all Persons from committing the like wicked Practices for time to come.

2 The Ceremony of christening the young Prince was privately performed at Leicester House, the King of Prussia and the Duke of York Godfathers, and the Queen of Prussia Godmother; the young Prince was named Wm. Augustus.

7 His Majesty caused to be published Directions to the Archbishops and Bishops, for the preserving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Christian Faith: particularly in the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

Cardinal Conti was chosen Pope, and took upon him the Name of Innocent XIII.

Mr. Vernon a Member of the Commons apply'd himself to General Ross, who was of the Secret Committee, and told the General he found there was a Disposition in the House to be favourable to Mr. Aislaby, and that it was in his Power to do him Service; and for the same Mr. Aislaby would make him an Acknowledgment, and in any Manner he should think fit: The General imagining that Mr. Vernon intended to corrupt him, left him in a Passion, and acquainted the House with the Matter; whereupon, after hearing what Mr. Vernon had to say in his Defence, it was resolved, That it appeared to that House, that Thomas Vernon, Esq; had made a corrupt Application to General Ross, in relation to a Matter depending before the House; and that the said Thomas Vernon, Esq; be expelled the House: And then they ordered the Thanks of the House to be given to General Ross for the Justice he had done to the House, and to his Country, in laying the Application made to him by Mr. Vernon before the House.

Sir Richard Steele restored to the Office of Comptroller of the Theatre Royal.

The Commons resolved to allow the late Directors large Sums out of their Estates (*viz.*) from 3000 l. to 50000 l. a Man.

The Weekly Journal having given an Account of the Restoration, and attempted to draw a Parallel between the late Times of Rebellion, and the present; the Commons unanimously resolved, That the Paper entitled the Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, &c. for Saturday May the 27th, 1721, was a false, malicious, scandalous,

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1721
27 May

infamous and traitorous Libel, tending to alienate the Affections of his Majesty's Subjects, and excite the People to Sedition and Rebellion, with an Intention to subvert the present happy Establishment, and to introduce Popery and Arbitrary Power.

And it was ordered that *Nathaniel Mist*, the Printer and Publisher of the said Paper, be for his said Offence committed to *Newgate*.

The Commons drew up an Address to his Majesty, expressing the utmost Abhorrence of the said traitorous Libel and its Author, and to assure his Majesty they would stand by him against all traitorous and seditious Attempts; and desired that his Majesty would give Orders for the punishing the Printer, Publishers, and Authors of this, and all other seditious Libels.

31 The Convocation was prorogued to the 27th of October.

3 June

Nathaniel Mist the Printer was committed, by Order of the House of Commons, close Prisoner to *Newgate*, though he was at the same time a Prisoner in the *King's Bench*, in Execution for a Debt of 500*l*.

5 A Representation being made to the King of the great Expence of the Green Cloth Table at Court, it was ordered to be laid aside.

7 The Royal Assent was given to an Act for employing the Manufactures, and encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of Buttons and Button Holes made of Cloth, Serge, or other Stuffs.

An Act for regulating the Journey-men Taylors, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

An Act for the better preserving and keeping in Repair the Piers of the Town and Port of *Whitby* in the County of *York*, and for explaining and making more effe-

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Qual the several Acts passed for lengthening and repairing the Piers of *Bridlington* alias *Burlington* in the said County.

An Act for enlarging the Term granted by an Act passed in the tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intitled, An Act for repairing the Road from *Highgate Gate House* in the County of *Middlesex*, to *Barrow Block House* in the County of *Hertford*; and for repairing the Road leading from the *Beer Inn* in *Hadley*, to the Sign of the *Angel* in *Enfield Chase*, in the said County of *Middlesex*.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the sixth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intitled, An Act for repairing and enlarging the Highways between the Top of *Knockdown Hill*, and the City of *Bath*, and also several Highways leading to and through the said City, and for cleansing, paving, and lightening the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there, and for explaining and making the said Act more effectual.

An Act for making the Rivers *Mercy* and *Irwell* navigable, from *Levenspools* to *Manchester*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

An Act for making navigable the River *Dane* from *Northwich*, where it joins the *Weaver*, to the falling in of *Wharfedale Brook* in the County of *Chester*.

An Act for continuing the Duties granted by several Acts made in the sixth and tenth Years of her late Majesty's Reign for repairing the Harbours and Key of *Wichamptree*, in the County of *Somerset*.

And so several private Bills.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of two thousand Pounds for apprehending Doctor *Samuel*, Apprentice to *Nathaniel Mist* the Prin-

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ter, and of *Nathaniel Wilkinſon* his Aſſiſtant.

Mr. *Joſeph Hall*, before mention'd to have written a Blaſphemous Pamphlet, ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory, to pay a Fine of two hundred Pounds, and be imprifoned for three Months, and to find Security for his good Behaviour for ſeven Years. And *William Wilkins*, the Printer of the Blaſphemy, ſentenced to pay a Fine of one hundred Pounds, to be imprifoned three Months, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for ſeven Years.

N. B. Mr. *Hall* had 150 l. of his Fine remitted, and his ſtanding in the Pillory was pardoned.

The King ſear a Meſſage to the Commons, that having renewed the ancient Alliances with *Sweden*, and ſtipulated to pay a Subſidy to that Crown; He hoped, from their known Zeal and Affection for the Proteſtant Religion, and the true Interests of their Country, they would enable him to make good the Engagements he had entered into upon that Occaſion.

He alſo informed them, that he had ordered two Ships ſuſpected to be infected with the Plague to be burnt; and deſired they would make Proviſion for ſatisfying the Owners the Value.

Both which Articles the Houſes comply'd with.

Colonel *Stanhope's* Secretary arrived from *Madrid*, with the Treaty of Peace and Commerce, ſigned between *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

The Royal Aſſent was given to an Act for continuing the Duties of Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, to raiſe Money by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred twenty one, and for transferring the Deficiency of a late Malt Act to the Land Tax for the ſaid Year, and

for diſpoſing certain Overplus Monies to proper Objects of Charity, and for giving further time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts, and touching ſmall Quantities of Cyder exported; and for Relief of Captain *John Perry* concerning *Dagenham Breach*, and touching loſt Bills, Tickets, or Orders, and concerning the Duty of ſmall Pieces of Plate, and to enable the Undertakers for raiſing *Thames Water* in *Tort Buildings* to ſell Annuities by way of a Lottery, and for ſatisfying a Debt which was charged on the late Duty on Hops, and for appropriating the Monies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.

An Act for the further preventing his Majesty's Subjects from trading to the *East-Indies* under Foreign Commiſſions, and for encouraging and further ſecuring the lawful Trade thereto, and for further regulating the Pilots of *Dover*, *Deal*, and the Iſle of *Thanet*.

An Act for enabling *Charles Earl of Arran* to purchaſe the forfeited Eſtate of *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*; and for granting Relief to *William* late Lord *Widdington*; and for enlarging the time for determining Claims upon the forfeited Eſtates, and for enabling the Commiſſioners for the ſaid forfeited Eſtates to certify into the *Exchequer* all ſuch Eſtates as they have found to be given to Popiſh or Superſtitious Uſes.

An Act for repairing the ſeveral Roads leading from the Town of *Ledbury* in the County of *Hereford*, to the ſeveral Places therein mentioned.

An Act for repairing the Road from *Wendover*, to the Town of *Buckingham*, in the County of *Bucks*.

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24 July

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer, that shall be brewed for Sale, vended, or tapped within the Town of *Yedburgh* and Privileges thereof, for paying the publick Debts of the said Town, and for supplying the same with fresh Water, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for repairing the Road from *St. Giles's Pound* to *Kilburn Bridge*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

And to several private Bills.

25 *Henry Boyle*, Lord *Carleton*, made Lord President of the Council, in the room of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*.

5 July *Nathaniel Wilkinfen*, *Miss's* Assistant being apprehended, was committed to *Newgate* by the Commons, for his Contempt in refusing to be examined.

11 His Majesty sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them with the Difficulties he lay under, by reason of a Debt of 50000*l.* contracted in his Civil Government; and hoped he might be empowered to raise ready Money for discharging it on the Civil List Revenues, which should be reimbursed by a Deduction to be made out of the Salaries and Wages of all Officers, and the Pensions and other Payments from the Crown; with which the Commons comply'd.

19 *Sir Jonathan Trelawney*, Bart. Bishop of *Winchester*, and Prelate of the most Noble Order of the Garter, died.

20 *Mr. Aylmer* was heard in his Defence before the Peers; after which it was resolved, That there was sufficient Ground to have his Name continued in the Directors Bill.

24 *Dr. Charles Trimmel*, Bishop of *Norwich*, translated to the See of

Winchester, vacant by the Death of *Sir Jonathan Trelawney*.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for raising a Sum not exceeding five hundred thousand Pounds, by charging Annuities at the Rate of five Pounds per Cent*um* per Annum upon the Civil List Revenues, till redeemed by the Crown; and for enabling his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors (by causing such a Deduction to be made as therein is mentioned) to make good to the Civil List the Payments which shall have been made upon the said Annuities; and for borrowing Money upon certain Lottery Tickets; and for discharging the Corporations for Affiliates of part of the Money which they were obliged to pay to his Majesty, and for making good a Deficiency to the *East India Company*.

An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Cashier, Deputy Cashier, and Accountant of the *South Sea Company*, and of *John Aylmer*, Esq; and likewise of *James Craig*, Esq; deceased, towards making good the great Loss and Damage sustained by the said Company, and for disabling such of the said Persons as are living to hold any Office or Place of Trust under the Crown, or to sit or vote in Parliament for the future, and for other Purposes in the said Act expressed.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army.

An Act for explaining and making more effectual the several Acts concerning Bankrupts.

An Act to explain and amend the Act of the twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, intitled, An Act for repairing the Highways or Road

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Road from the Stones-end, in the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, to the furthestmost part of the Northern Road, in the Parish of Enfield in the said County, next to the Parish of Cheshunt in the County of Hertford.

As, A^ct for the King's most gracious, general, and free Pardon

And to six private Bills.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 31st Instant.

The Parliament met, and the King acquainted the Houses, that the occasion of his calling them together so suddenly, was to give them an Opportunity of resuming the Consideration of the State of the publick Credit.

About this time several Hundreds of the Proprietors of the short Annuities, and other redeemable publick Debts, of both Sexes, came to the Doors of the House of Commons, and demanded Justice of the Members as they went into the House in a tumultuous manner, and some of them tore off part of the Comptroller's Coat as he passed by; whereupon the House ordered the Justices of Peace and Constables of Westminster to attend for their Protection.

And the Justices having ordered the Proclamation against Riots to be twice read, the Petitioners thought fit to disperse; but upon going off they told the Members, That they first picked their Pockets, and then would send them to Jail for complaining.

William Ponsenby, Esq; created Baron of Bishorow, in the County of Kilkenny in Ireland.

James D'Arcy of Sedbury, in Com. Eber. Esq; created Baron D'Arcy of Navan, in Com. Meath in Ireland.

John Blish, Esq; created Baron

Clifton of Rathmore, in Com. Meath in Ireland.

George Phinney, Esq; appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, in the room of Captain Wood Rogers.

Sir Nathan Wright, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, dy'd.

John Villiers, Viscount Grandison in Ireland, created Earl of Grandison in that Kingdom.

The Royal Assent was given to an A^ct for making several Provisions for restoring publick Credit, which suffered by the Frauds and Mismanagements of the late Directors of the South Sea Company and others: and to one private Bill.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, and said it was a great Comfort to him to observe that the publick Credit began to recover; and he hoped it would be entirely restored when all the Provisions they had made for that End should duly be put in Execution.

That he had great Compassion for the Sufferings of the Innocent, and just Indignation against the Guilty; and had readily given his Assent to the Bill for punishing the Authors of their Misfortunes, and for obtaining the Restitution and Satisfaction due to those that had been injured by them.

He acquainted them also, That he had renewed all the Treaties of Commerce with Spain, on the same Foot as they were settled before the late War; and recommended to them the suppressing Profaneness and Immorality, and the preserving the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to Thursday the 19th of October.

The beginning of this Month the Experiment of innoculating the

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the Small-Pox, was try'd upon seven condemn'd Criminals with Success.

About this time one hundred and thirteen Convict Criminals were taken out of Newgate to be transported to the Plantations.

23

Dr. Charles Trimmel, Bishop of Winchester, was admitted Patriarch of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

24

A Proclamation issued, declaring the Parliament that stood prorog'd to the 19th of October next, should then sit for the Dispatch of Business.

The Lord Harcourt created Viscount Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, in Com. Oxon.

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; Chancellor of the Duchy, created Baron Lechmere of Evesham, in Com. Worcester.

Dr. Thomas Green, Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, made Bishop of Norwich, (in the room of Dr. Trimmel translated to Winchester) consecrated Oct. 18.

29

Thomas Lord Parker, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, created Viscount Parker of Exelin, in Com. Oxon, and Earl of Macclesfield in the County Palatine of Chester.

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The Peace between the Muscovites and Swedes was signed.

3 Sept.

Sophia Charlotta, Countess Palatin, created Countess of Leinster, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

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Sir George Byng, Bart. created Baron Byng of Southill, in Com. Bedford, and Viscount Torrington, in Com. Devon.

Henry Bentinck, Duke of Portland, appointed Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Jamaica; and Colonel Charles Desbary, Lieutenant Governor of that Island.

Colonel John Hops appointed Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda Islands.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, translated to the See of Hereford, vacant by the Death of Dr. Philip Diffs.

Marlow Prior, Esq; Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, died; he was Secretary at the Congress held at the Hague in 1698, Secretary to the Embassy at the Treaty of Ryswick, and Secretary to two other Embassies in France; afterwards he was made Secretary of State in Ireland, and was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the last Treaty of Peace with France.

Dr. Nathaniel Crew, Lord Bishop of Hereford, and Bishop of Durham, died in the 86th Year of his Age; he was consecrated Bishop of Hereford the 2d of July 1671, and translated to the See of Durham in 1674.

Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Sarum, translated to the See of Durham.

James Earl of Suffolk, Sir John Jennings, Knt. John Cockburn, and William Chetwind, Esqs; Sir John Norris, and Sir Charles Wager, Knts. and Daniel Patney, Esq; constituted Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty: In this Commission Daniel Patney, Esq; came in the room of the Lord Torrington.

Thomas Earl of Westmoreland, John Chetwind, Esq; Paul Desminique, Thomas Pelham, Martin Bladen, Edward Ash, and Richard Plummer, Esqs; and Sir John Hobbart, Bart. made Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Sir Henry Echlin of Ireland created a Bart.

A Proclamation issued, requiring all Persons coming from any Port or Place on the Coast of France, Northward of the Bay of Biscay, to bring with them Bills of Certificates of Health.

The Marquis de Puységur, his Catholick Majesty's Minister, presented

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presented Letters to his Majesty from the King of Spain, notifying the Marriages of the Infants with his most Christian Majesty, and of the Prince of Asturias with Mademoiselle de Montpensier.

Mr. Knight, Cashier of the South Sea Company, made his Escape out of the Castle of Antwerp, carrying with him the Serjeant who was appointed to guard him.

The Parliament met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them that Peace was restored in the North; and that by another Peace concluded with the Moors great Numbers of his Subjects were delivered from Slavery.

He recommended to them the making the Exportation of our own Manufactures, and the Importation of the Commodities used in manufacturing them, as easy as might be.

He recommended also the encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from our Plantations in America: And he put them in Mind of discharging the Debts of the Navy, for that as long as the Navy and Victualling Bills were at a very high Discount, they did not only affect all other publick Credit, but greatly increased the Charge and Expence of the Current Service; and concluded with exhorting them to use all possible Precaution for preventing the Plague being brought in and spreading amongst us.

Sir John Norris arrived with his Squadron from the Baltick, and brought over with him Mr. John Law. This Gentleman having been the great Contriver of the Mississippi Scheme, was advanced to the Station of Comptroller of the Finances in France, and the Government paid their Debts by his Projects. But the Clamours of those

Multitudes it had raised rose to such a Height, that the Regent found himself under a Necessity of dismissing Mr. Law, and sending him out of the Kingdom: From thence he went to Venice, then he paid his Court to the Chevalier at Rome, and a few Months after we heard he was at Hannover; and now to the great Surprise of all People he returned to England, took a House near Hannover Square, and was daily visited by great Numbers of Persons of the first Quality, having found no Difficulty in obtaining his Pardon for the Murder of Beau Wilson, which was the Occasion of his leaving England about twenty seven Years before.

The Czar of Muscovy took upon him the Title of Emperor of Russia.

A Proclamation issued for a Fast to be observed the 24th of December for averting the Judgments of Heaven, and to perpetuate the Protestant Religion, and the Safety and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

The Convocation further prorogued to the 22d of December.

Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln, appointed Dean of the Chappel, in the room of the Bishop of Durham.

The Commons voted seven thousand Seamen for the Service of the Year 1722.

The Commons voted 14294 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons for the Year 1722.

The Lord Carleton, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, the most Christian King, and the King of Spain, met at Whitehall, when the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty and of his Catholick Majesty exchanged their respective Masters Renunciations of such part of the Spanish Monarchy, as each of them

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them was to give up by the last Peace; and they received from the Lord Carteret and the French Minister their Britannick and most Christian Majesties Guarantees of those Renunciations.

It was moved in the House of Peers, by the Lord Cambridgeshire, to consider of the dangerous Consequences of Mr. Law's being brought to England, by Admiral Norris: He said he had done much Mischief in France, and involved his own Country in the Calamity by the fatal Imitation of his pernicious Projects; that he had not only renounced his Allegiance to his Sovereign by being naturalized in France, but he had openly countenanced the Pretender's Friends, and which was worst of all renounced his God by turning Roman Catholick, concluding that they ought to enquire if Sir John Norris had Orders to bring him over: but the Matter was dropped.

10 The Lord Balhoyen, as he was going to his Government of Barbadoes in the Royal Anne Galley, was cast away with all the Ship's Crew and Passengers, except two Sailors and a Boy, near the Lizard-Point.

21 Henry Worsley, Esq; Envoy at the Court of Portugal, appointed Governor of Barbadoes.

Colonel Lumley, second Son of the Earl of Scarborough, appointed Envoy to Portugal.

Robert Heysham, Esq; Alderman of London, chosen President of Christ's Hospital, in the room of Sir Robert Child deceased.

Dr. Joseph Wilcox made Bishop of Gloucester, in the room of Dr. Richard Willis, translated to Sarum.

28 John Law, Esq; pleaded his Majesty's Pardon at the King's Bench Bar, for the Murder of Edward Wiffen, Esq; in the Year 1694.

Dec. The Captives redeemed from

Morocco, to the Number of about three hundred Men, marched thro' the City of London to St. Paul's Cathedral, to return Thanks to God for their Deliverance, and a Sermon was preached there upon the Occasion, by the Reverend Mr. Berryman, Chaplain to the Bishop of London; they afterwards proceeded to St. James's to return his Majesty Thanks, who was pleased to order them a further Bounty of 500 l. Then they presented themselves before the Prince and Princess at Leicester House, and his Royal Highness ordered them 250 l. to be distributed amongst them.

The City of London petitioned the House of Peers to be heard by their Council against several Clauses in the Quarentine Act, particularly against the Clause for sending all Persons suspected to be infected to some Ship, or Pest-House, or healthful Persons out of an infected Family from their Habitations, and against the casting up Lines about Places infected, and compelling the Inhabitants to keep within the same, on pain of being adjudged Felons, &c. But the Petition was rejected; whereupon seventeen Lords entered their Protests against rejecting the said Petition.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1722; and to three private Bills. [The Land Tax was 100 Shillings in the Pound.]

A Proclamation issued for altering the Stamps for Hides and Skins to be imported.

The Quakers petitioned the Commons, that the Words *In the Presence of Almighty God, &c.* might be omitted in their solemn Affirmation; and a Bill was brought in accordingly, and passed into an Act.

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A Petition was preferred to the Commons by the Inhabitants of *Wiltshire*, the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Southampton*, that Leave might be given for bringing in a Bill for Building a Bridge over the *Thames* near *Vaux-Hall*; but this Project miscarried.

Thomas Farmer, Lord *Leimster*, created Earl of *Pomfret* alias *Pon-efraff*, in Com. Ebor.

It having been moved in the House of Lords to enquire into the Causes of contracting so large a Navy Debt, it was resolved in the Negative.

It having been moved also to address his Majesty to cause the Instructions that were given to Sir *George Byss*, in relation to his sailing upon the *Spanish* Fleet in time of Peace, to be laid before the House, it was resolved in the Negative.

It having been also moved in the House of Peers, that an Address be presented to his Majesty to give Orders that the Instructions given by his Majesty to the Lord *Carteret* as Plenipotentiary to the Crown of *Sweden*, or other Northern Crowns, be laid before the House, it was resolved in the Negative.

These Resolutions occasioned so many several Protests with Reasons; and the Quakers Bill, and the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion occasioned two others, all drawn up with great Strength of Argument; but they seemed so shocking to a Majority of the House, that they were afterwards ordered to be expunged.

An Advertisement was published in the *Gazette*, reciting, that on the first Instant, between ten and eleven at Night, *Edward Crispe* of *Bury St. Edmund's*, Esq; was assaulted in the Church-Yard there, and knocked down by Persons un-

known, and dragged to a *Dunghill*, where he was most barbarously cut and mangled, his Nose slit, one of his Cheeks cut to Pieces, his Teeth and Jaw-Bone laid bare, one of his Shoulders wounded to the Bone, and his Throat cut in two Places, and there left for dead; and a Pardon and *200 l.* was offered to any one that should discover who was concerned therein.

James O'Hara, Esq; eldest Son of *Charles* Lord *Trawley* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created Baron of *Kilmaine* in that Kingdom.

Arundel Coke, Esq; Barrister at Law, and Brother-in-Law to the above mentioned *Edward Crispe*, Esq; with one *Woodburne* whom *Coke* had hired to murder *Crispe*, were committed to *Bury Jail*.

Great Debates arose in the House of Lords concerning the French being permitted to build Men of War in the Ports of *Great Britain*; the Court Lords were for it, alledging that they would build them elsewhere, if they did not here; and the *English* might as well take their Money as Foreigners. *Earl Cowper*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, &c. opposed it as a most dangerous Practice, it adding Strength to the Naval Force of so formidable a Neighbour, and occasioning a great Expence of Ship Timber, which was now much wanted in *England*; and it being questioned if this Practice was lawful, the twelve Judges (all but *Baron Montague*, who doubted) gave their Opinions that it was; whereupon the Lord *Cowper* moved to bring in a Bill to prevent Foreigners building Men of War here; and a Bill was brought in accordingly.

A Motion was made in the House of Peers, that the not paying off his Majesty's Ships when they

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23 they came home, but continuing them in pay during the Winter, till they went out again, had been one great cause of contributing to large a Navy Debt. It was resolved in the Negative, which occasioned a Protest with Reasons by his Grace of York, Earl Cowper, Lord Trevor, North and Gray, &c.

15 A Motion being made in the House of Commons to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Quarantine Act of 7 Geo. as gives the Government power to remove to a Ship or Pest House any Person whatsoever infected with the Plague, or healthy Persons out of an infected Family from their Habitations; and also so much of the said Act as gives Power for the drawing of Lines round any City, Town or Place infected, it was carried in the Affirmative, 113 to 40.

17 The London Clergy petitioned the House of Peers against the Quakers Bill, but 'twas rejected by a great Majority, viz. 60 to 24. Among the last were both the Archbishops, who enter'd their Protests with Reasons.

25 The Question being put in the House of Peers, that the Act of Settlement was broke into by sending the Squadron into the *Sallick*, it was carried in the Negative by 80 Voices against 23.

1 Feb. Sir John Cope, Barr. a Member of the Commons, charg'd Sir Francis Page, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, with endeavouring to corrupt the Borough of *Banbury* in Com. Oxon. in order to promote Sir William Cottingham to be chosen a Representative of the said Borough; and this matter was ordered to be heard at the Bar of the House the 13th Instant.

It was moved in the House of Peers, that one occasion of the Navy Debt was the Ships being

Visualled Abroad, but it was carried in the Negative.

The Lord Chancellor not coming to the House of Peers till their Lordships had waited above Two Hours for him, it was moved to chuse a Speaker during his Absence; but the Lord Chancellor coming in, and excusing his Stay, for that he was summoned to attend his Majesty, prevented the Choice. Then it was moved, that in order to shew their Resentment the House should Adjourn to Monday, but it was carried in the Negative, 49 to 31; whereupon 24 Peers enter'd their Protests with Reasons.

An Ingrossed Bill for better securing the Freedom of Elections passed the Commons, and was sent up to the Lords, who rejected it the 13th; which occasioned a Protest with Reasons, but the Peers ordered the said Protest to be expung'd.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for raising Money by way of a Lottery for the Service of the Year 1721; and for transferring the Deficiencies of a late Malt Act to the Land-Tax for the said Year; and for giving time for inserting the Money given with Apprentices in their Indentures, and touching lost Bills, Tickets or Orders, and for exchanging the Tickets in the *Exchequer* for Certificates; and for suppressing Lotteries, denominated Sales, and other private Lotteries; and for enlarging the time for the Accomptant General of the Bank of England to return Duplicates of Annuities into the *Exchequer*.

An Act for taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing of Red Herrings, and laying a proportionable Duty upon all Red Herrings

Herrings consumed at home only, and for ascertaining the Customs and Excise payable for the Sugar Houses in Scotland, and for making an Allowance for Salt lost in any Harbour or River of this Realm, and for the better securing the Duties on Salt delivered in Scotland.

An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce (for the Space of One Year) with any Country that is or shall be infected with the Plague, and for shortning the Continuance of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign, Intituled, an Act for repealing an Act made in the Ninth Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, Intituled an Act to oblige Ships coming from places infected more effectually to perform their Quarantine, and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from Foreign Parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, and to hinder the Spreading of Infection.

An Act for repealing such Clauses in the Act passed in the Seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign (relating to Quarantine and the Plague) as give Power to remove Persons from their Habitations, or to make Lanes about places Infected.

An Act for giving further Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for granting the People called Quakers such Forms of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under.

An Act for more equal paying and better collecting certain small Sums therein mentioned, for Relief of Ship-wreck'd Mariners and distressed Persons (his Majesty's

Subjects) in the Kingdom of Portugal, and for other Pious and Charitable Purposes usually contributed to by the Merchants trading to Portugal.

An Act for restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Pier of Bridport in the County of Dorset, and for making a Sluice there.

An Act for Amending the Highways leading from Brampton Bridge near Church Brampton in the County of Northampton, through the Parish of Thornby, to a Bridge called Welford Bridge in the Parish of Welford in the said County, and also the great Post Road from a place called Morter Pis Hill in the Parish of Pilsford in the said County, through the Towns and Parishes of Brickworth, Lamport, Maidwell, Kelmarsh, and Oxendon Magna, to a Bridge called Chain Bridge, leading into Market Harborough in the County of Leicestershire.

An Act to explain and amend the Act passed in the Third Year of his present Majesty's Reign for repairing the Highways from several Places therein mentioned, leading towards Highgate, Goshen, and Hamstead in the County of Middlesex.

An Act for continuing an Act passed in the Tenth Year of her late Majesty, intitled, an Act for repairing the Highway between a certain place called Kilburn Bridge in the County of Middlesex, and Sparrowe Horn in the County of Hertford, and for making the said Acts more effectual.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be Brewed for Sale, vendued or tapped within the Town of Egin and Privileges thereof, for paying the publick Debts of the said Town, and for other the purposes therein mentioned.

1721
12 Feb.

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1721
12 Feb.

An Act for making the River Eden Navigable to *Bank End* in the County of Cumberland.

And to Eleven private Bills.

14

A Motion being made in the House of Commons, and the Question being put, That Sir John Cope, Bart. had made good his Charge against Sir Francis Page, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; after a long Debate, in which the Courtiers stuck close to the Baron, it was carried in the Negative; 128 to 124.

20

Earl Cowper moved in the House of Peers, that it appeared by the State of the publick Debts before that House, that the same (exclusive of the Debt of the Navy) was encreased, between the 31st of December 1717, and the 31st of December 1720, at least 2300000 l. notwithstanding that the sinking Fund had produced within that time 1910385 l. But it was carried in the Negative, 50 to 25, which occasioned another Protest with Reasons.

27

It was moved in the House of Peers, that such Lords as should enter their Protests with Reasons should do the same before Two a Clock the next sitting Day, and sign them before the House rises: this was carried by 48 Voices against 18, and occasioned another Protest with Reasons.

7 Mar.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for paying off and Cancelling One Million of Exchequer Bills, and to give ease to the South Sea Company in respect of its present Obligation to Circulate or Contribute towards Circulating Exchequer Bills, and to give further time to that Company for Repayment of One Million, which was lent to them, and for issuing a further Sum in New Exchequer Bills towards his Majesty's Supply, to be discharged and cancelled

when the said Company shall repay the Million owing by them, and that the Exchequer Bills which are to continue may be Circulated at easy and moderate Rates; and for appropriating the Supplies granted to his Majesty in this Session of Parliament, and for Relief of the Sufferers at *Newis* and *St. Christopher's* by an Invasion of the French in the late War, and for laying a further Duty on Apples Imported, and for ascertaining the Duties on Pictures Imported.

An Act for the encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom; and for taking off several Duties on Merchandizes Exported, and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs Imported, and for Importation of all Furs of the Product of the British Plantations into this Kingdom, and that the Two Corporations of Assurance on any Suits brought on their Policies, shall be liable only to single Damages and Costs of Suit.

An Act to enable the South Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands by way of Lottery or Subscription, or to sell part of their Fund or Annuity, payable at the Exchequer, in order to pay the Debts of the said Company; and for Relief of such who were intended to have the benefit of a late Act touching Payment of Ten per Cent. therein mentioned.

An Act to prevent the Mischiefs by forging Powers, to transfer such Stocks, or to receive such Annuities or Dividends as are therein mentioned, by fraudulently personating the true Owners thereof, and to rectify the mistakes of the late Managers for taking Subscriptions for Increasing the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company, and in the

1721
7 Mar.

the Instruments founded thereupon.

An Act for prolonging the times for hearing and determining Claims before the Trustees in whom the Estates of the late *South Sea* Directors, and of *John Aislavie* Esq; and likewise of *James Cragg*, Esq; deceased, are vested, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to prevent the Clandestine Running of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby, and to prevent Ships breaking their Quarantine; and to subject Copper Ore of the Production of the *British* Plantations to such Regulations as other enumerated Commodities of the like Production are subject.

An Act for taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing and making of White Herrings, and instead thereof laying a proportionable Duty upon all White Herrings consumed at home only; and for making an Allowance for Tobacco Exported from *Scotland*, in the time therein mentioned, and for giving further Relief to the Refiners of Rock Salt.

An Act for the better Recovery of the Penalties inflicted upon Persons who destroy the Game.

An Act for Supplying some Defects in the Statutes of the Twenty Third of King *Henry* the Eighth, Intituled, an Act for Obligations to be taken by two Chief Justices, the Mayor of the Staple, and the Recorder of *London*, and for letting down the time of Signing Judgments in the Principality of *Wales* and Counties *Palatine*.

An Act for supplying the Records of the Commissary Court of *Aberdeen*, burnt or lost in the late Fire.

An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Piracy.

An Act for Repairing the Highways from the Stones end at *White Chappel* Church in the County of *Middlesex*, to *Shenfield*, and to the furthestmost part of the Parish of *Woodford*, leading to the Town of *Epping* in the County of *Essex*.

An Act for better supplying the City and Liberties of *Westminster* and parts adjacent with Water.

An Act for the better preventing Abuses committed in Weighing and Packing of Butter in the City of *York*.

An Act for preventing delays in the Execution of the Trust reposed in the Governors of the Hospital of King *James* founded in the Charter House at the Charges of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; for the benefit of the said Hospital.

And to Eight private Bills.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; he said he could not in Justice part with this Parliament without returning them his sincerest Thanks for their steady and resolute Adherence to his Person and Government, and to the Interest of the *Protestant Cause* both at home and abroad.

That they must be sensible that his Enemies were at this juncture reviving with the greatest Industry the same wicked Arts of Calumny and Defamation, which had been the constant Preludes to publick Troubles and Disorders; but he had so just a Confidence in the Affections of his Subjects, and in their regard for their own Welfare, that he was persuaded they would not suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon and betrayed into their own Destruction.

For his part, as the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State should always be his Care: He was firmly determined to continue so countenance such as had manifested their Zeal for the present

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1721

7 Mar

1721
7 May. *Establishment*, and had the Religious and Civil Rights of *All* his Subjects truly at Heart.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th Instant.

10 A Proclamation issued for dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling another.

Charles Stanhope, Esq; made Treasurer of his Majesty's Chambers, in the room of *Henry Pelham*, Esq;.

13 A Proclamation came out declaring that Writs were ordered to be issued in due form for calling a new Parliament, which Writs were to bear Teste the Fourteenth Day of this Instant *March*, and to be returned on *Thursday* the Tenth of *May* following.

A Proclamation also issued for the Electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*.

Spencer Compton, Esq; made Receiver, and Pay Master General of, all his Majesty's Guards and Forces; as also Pay Master of the Royal Hospital near *Chelsea*.

Waller Bacon, Esq; made Com-

missary General of his Majesty's Stores of War and Provisions in the Island of *Minorca*.

N. B. There were Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells and other demonstrations of Joy in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, upon the dissolution of the Septennial Parliament.

Arundel Coke, Esq; and *John Woodburne* Labourer, were tryed at the Assizes at *Bury* in *Suffolk*, upon the *Coventry* Act, for slitting the Nose of *Edward Crispe*, Esq; (whose Sister *Coke* had Married) with an intent to maim and disfigure the said *Crispe*, (tho' *Crispe's* Defence was, that they designed to murder him.) The Fact appeared so very barbarous that it raised a general detestation in the Nation against the Criminals, and the King's Council were ordered to prosecute them. They were both convicted before *Sir Peter King*, and received Sentence of Death, and were Executed the 31st Instant. See before, the 31st of *January*.

1722.

1722
25 Mar The Lord *Pelworth*, Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Congress at *Cambray*, made his publick Entry into that City.

4 Apr. *Hugh Campbell* Earl of *London* appointed High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland*, in the room of *John Leslie*, Earl of *Rethes*.

6 The Government offered a Reward of 500*l.* for apprehending *Mr. Weston* formerly Clerk of *Grey's Inn* Chappel, for publishing a Treasonable Libel, intituled, *The Second part of the Advantages accruing by the Hannover Succession*.

10 *Charlotte Platen*, Countess of *Lemster* in *Ireland*, created Baroness of *Brandford*, and Countess of *Darlington*, in Com. *Darham*.

1722
O Apr. *Madam Sculenburgh*, Neice to the Dutcheff of *Kendall*, created Baroness of *Aldbrough*, and Countess of *Walsingham*.

10 The Outlawry of *William Herbert* late Viscount *Montgomery*, Earl and Marquis of *Powis*, who died in *France* in 1696, being this Day reversed for Error by the Court of *King's-Bench*, his only Son *William Herbert*, commonly called Duke of *Powis*, was restored to those Titles.

13 The Reverend *Mr. Charles Leslie*, a Nonjuring Divine, died at his own House in the North of *Ireland*. He was Second Son of *John Leslie* Bishop of *Clogher* in that Kingdom, at the Revolution he was Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Connor*, and left that and his other Ecclesiastica

1722
9 May

And they declare that they will exert themselves with the utmost Care and Vigilance for the Preservation of the Publick Peace, and the firm Support of his Majesty upon the Throne, &c.

This Address of the City of London produced others of the like Nature from several parts of the Kingdom.

A Proclamation issued for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles of the same, and for confining Papists and reputed Papists to their Habitations, and for putting in Execution the Laws against Riots and Rioters.

10 The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the 5th of June, pursuant to an Order of Council of the 5th Instant.

16 Charles Douglas, Duke of Queensberry, made Lord Admiral of Scotland, in the room of John Leslie Earl of Rothes deceased.

18 The Convocation prorogued to the 29th of June.

20 Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, appointed General of all his Majesty's Marine Forces.

24 Jefferey Gilbert, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in England.

28 Charles Lord Cornwallis, of Eye, appointed Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, &c. South of Trent, in the room of Charles Bennet Earl of Tankerville, deceased.

4 Jun The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 3d of July.

11 His Majesty having reviewed the Foot Guards encamp'd in Hyde Park, was magnificently entertained

by Earl Cadogan General of the Foot, with the Prince, and great Numbers of the Nobility, in a Pavilion that Prince Eugene formerly took from the grand Vizier.

A Patent passed the Seals for granting the Government and Property of the Island of St. Vincent and St. Lucia in America, to his Grace John Duke of Mountague.

About four a Clock this Morning, died at Windsor, John Churchill, Duke and Earl of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Lord Churchill of Sandridge in Com. Hertford, Baron of Aymouth in Scotland, Prince of the holy Roman Empire, Captain General of his Majesty's Forces, Master General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, Privy Councillor, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

He was one of the most successful Generals that ever appeared in the World, and had amassed the greatest Estate of any Subject of the three Kingdoms. What Advantages his Country reaped by all his mighty Victories, and what Returns of Gratitude he made to the several Princes who advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advantageous Light, by those who attempt his History.

He dy'd in the 74th Year of his Age, and was the eldest Son of Sir Winston Churchill, of Wootton Bassett, in the County of Wilts, Bart. Clerk of the Green Cloth, and Fellow of the Royal Society; by his Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir William Drake of Ash, in the County of Devon, Bart. He was created Baron of Aymouth by King Charles II, in 1683, Baron of Sandridge, by James II, in 1685, Earl of Marlborough, by King William and Queen Mary, in 1689, Marquis of

of Blandford and Duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne 1702, and Prince of Mindelheim in the holy Roman Empire, by the Emperor Joseph, Anno 1705. He marry'd Sarah, Daughter of Richard Jennings of Sandridge, in the County of Hertford, Esq; by whom he had Issue only one Son, John, who dy'd at Cambridge, in the Year 1702, and four Daughters, viz. the Lady Harriot, marry'd to Francis Godolphin, Earl of Godolphin; the Lady Anne, marry'd to Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland; the Lady Elizabeth, marry'd to Scroop Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater; and the Lady Mary, marry'd to John Montague, Duke of Montague: He was succeeded in all his Honours (except the Baronage of Aymouth, which became extinct by his dying without Issue Male) by his eldest Daughter Harriot, Countess of Godolphin.

William Codogan, Earl Cadogan, appointed Master General of the Ordnance.

Thomas Sharp the Printer try'd and convicted at Guildhall of printing a Libel, entitled *A Supplement to the Freeholders Journal*, Numb. 10.

Robert Marshal and eight other Watermen, try'd and convicted of assaulting and wounding the Officers of the Customs upon the River Thames.

Sir John Blencor, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, being old and infirm, resigned that Office.

The King of Spain, at the Instance of Colonel Stanhope the British Ambassador, sent Directions to all the Ports in the Spanish Dominions to hinder the embarking of any Persons who were suspected to have Intercourse with the Pretender; and not to suffer any Irish Officers to quit the Dominions of Spain without particular License.

Alexander Denton of Hillersden, in Com. Bucks, Esq; and Member of Parliament for Buckingham, was sworn one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

An Order of Council was made that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 3d of July, should be further prorogued to the 2d of August; and the Convocation which stood prorogued to the 29th of this Instant June, should be further prorogued to the 31st of August.

A Proclamation also issued for the electing a Peer of Scotland to sit in Parliament, in the room of John Earl of Rothes deceased.

One hundred and seventeen Felons Convict put on board a Ship to be transported to the Plantations.

Thomas Crawfurd, Esq; formerly Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, appointed his Majesty's Resident at the French Court.

His Majesty signified to the Justices of Peace of Middlesex his Approbation of their Endeavours to suppress Gaming Houses.

His Majesty reviewed two Regiments of Horse, and one of Dragoons, that were encamped at Hounslow Heath.

A Proclamation issued, requiring that all Passes formerly granted to Ships trading in the way of the Algerine Cruizers be returned into the Admiralty, and other Passes to be issued in a new Form.

Captain Dennis Kelly committed to the Tower for High Treason, by a Committee of Council.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 4th of September.

Count Starembergh arrived from the Imperial Court, with the Character of the Emperor's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty.

1722
7 Aug

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of one thousand Pounds for apprehending *John Sample* alias *Sample*, who had escaped out of the Custody of a Messenger, to whom he was committed for High Treason.

9 The Funeral of his Grace *John late Duke of Marlborough* was performed with the greatest Solemnity and Magnificence.

About half an Hour after twelve at Noon the Procession began from his House at *St. James's*, and passed thro' the *Park* to the upper *Park*, and so to *Hyde Park* Corner, thence through *Picadilly*, down *St. James's Street*, through the *Pall-Mall*, and by *Charing Cross*, through *King's Street* to *Westminster Abbey*: During the Procession, and till the Body was deposited, the Guns of the *Tower* fired one every Minute. See the Account at large in the *Gazette* of the 11th of *August*, 1722.

10 The Regent of *France* sent an Order to *Marshall Villeroy*, Governor to the young King, to retire to his Seat at *Villeroy*.

13 A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of one thousand Pounds for apprehending *Thomas Cart* a Nonjuring Clergyman, against whom an Information of High Treason had been exhibited.

24 The Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, after having been examined by a Committee of Lords of the Privy Council, was committed Prisoner to the *Tower* for High Treason.

25 This Day *Simon Lord Viscount Harcourt* was sworn of the Privy Council, and took his Place accordingly.

The same Day a Proclamation issued, that the Parliament which

stood prorogued to the 4th of *September*, should be further prorogued to the 9th of *October*, when it was declared they should sit for the Dispatch of Business.

Dr. Thomas Bowers, Arch Deacon of *Canterbury*, nominated Lord Bishop of *Chicheſter*, in the room of *Dr. Thomas Manningham*, deceased.

His Majesty set out from his Palace of *Kensington*, and being joined in his way by the Prince of *Wales*, who accompanied him in his Progress, went to the Duke of *Bolton's* Seat at *Hackwood*, where he lay that Night; on the 29th he came to *Salisbury*, and supped and lodged in the Bishop's Palace; the 30th he reviewed the Forces encamped on the Plain, and return'd to *Salisbury* again in the Evening; on the 31st his Majesty went to *Portsmouth*, and the same Day to the Earl of *Scarborough's* at *Stanstead*, where the King lay that Night, and the next Day, being the first of *September*, he returned to *Kensington*.

His Majesty in this Progress gave Orders for the releasing of such Criminals as he thought proper Objects of his Clemency; and also for releasing at his own Expence all Prisoners for Debt in the Jails of those Towns through which he passed; and at *Salisbury* only he gave between two and three thousand Pounds to release insolvent Debtors, and for other pious and charitable Uses.

Charles Earl of Orery having been examined by a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council, was committed Prisoner to the *Tower* for High Treason.



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